Title 296 WAC

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF

Chapters

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Chapter 296-04
INTERNAL RULES—STATE APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COUNCIL

296-04-001 Foreword. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 95-07-117, § 296-04-001, filed 3/21/95, effective 4/21/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010 and 49.04.040. 90-21-118, § 296-04-001, filed 10/22/90, effective 11/22/90; Order 71-3, § 296-04-001, filed 3/25/71; Foreword, filed 10/11/65, filed 2/12/65, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-005 Apprenticeship and training agreements—Proposed standards. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 95-07-117, § 296-04-005, filed 3/21/95, effective 4/21/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.04 RCW. 85-22-035 (Order 85-31), § 296-04-005, filed 11/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 80-03-004 (Order 80-2), § 296-04-005, filed 2/8/80; Order 71-3, § 296-04-005, filed 3/25/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.-010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-010 Regular meetings. [§ II, filed 10/11/65; § II, filed 2/12/65; § 1, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-015 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 95-07-117, § 296-04-015, filed 3/21/95, effective 4/21/95. Statutory Authority: 1982 1st ex.s. c 39 §§ 1, 3. 82-22-042 (Order 82-30), § 296-04-015, filed 10/29/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 80-03-004 (Order 80-2), § 296-04-015, filed 2/8/80; Order 76-4, § 296-04-015, filed 2/20/76; Order 71-13, § 296-04-015, filed 10/28/71; Order 71-3, § 296-04-015, filed 3/25/71; § I, filed 10/11/65; § I, filed 2/12/65.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-020 Special meetings. [§ II, filed 3/23/60.] See WAC 296-04-030(1). This section has been decodified as it was omitted from "The rules and regulations of the Washington state apprenticeship council," filed 2/12/65 and 10/11/65.

296-04-030 Executive meetings. [§§ III and IV, filed 10/11/65; §§ III and IV, filed 2/12/65; § II A, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-040.

296-04-040 Council meetings—When held—Notice—Who may attend—Quorum. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.-010. 90-10-021, § 296-04-040, filed 4/23/90, effective 5/24/90. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.04 RCW. 85-22-035 (Order 85-31), § 296-04-040, filed 11/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 79-03-023 (Order 79-3), § 296-04-040, filed 2/22/79; Order 72-8, § 296-04-040, filed 6/8/72; Order 71-3, § 296-04-040, filed 3/25/71; § V, filed 10/11/65; § V, filed 2/12/65; § III, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-042 Voting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 90-16-031, § 296-04-042, filed 7/23/90, effective 8/23/90.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-045 Supervisor-administrator of council. [Order 71-3, § 296-04-045, filed 3/25/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-050 Minutes of meetings. [§ VI, filed 10/11/65; § VI, filed 2/12/65; § IV, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-060.

296-04-05001 Plant program defined. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 80-03-004 (Order 80-2), § 296-04-050 (codified as WAC 296-04-05001), filed 1/8/80; Order 72-18, § 296-04-050, filed 11/8/72.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-060 Officers, appointment, duties—Ex officio members. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.04 RCW. 85-22-035 (Order 85-31), § 296-04-060, filed 11/1/85; Order 76-4, § 296-04-060, filed 2/20/76; Order 71-3, § 296-04-060, filed 3/25/71; § VII, filed 10/11/65; § VII, filed 2/12/65; § V, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-070 Ex officio members. [§ VIII, filed 10/11/65; § VIII, filed 2/12/65; § V A, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-060.

296-04-080 Agencies consulted. [§ IX, filed 10/11/65; § IX, filed 2/12/65; § V B, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-060.

296-04-090 Rules of order. [§ X, filed 10/11/65; § X, filed 2/12/65; § VI, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-100 Official action. [§ XI, filed 10/11/65; § XI, filed 2/12/65; § VI A, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71.

296-04-105 Retroactivity. [Order 71-3, § 296-04-105, filed 3/25/71; § XII, filed 10/11/65; § XII, filed 2/12/65.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-110 Interim action. [§ VI B, filed 3/23/60.] This section has been decodified as it was omitted from "The rules and regulations of the Washington state apprenticeship council," filed 2/12/65 and 10/11/65.

296-04-115 Amendment. [Order 71-3, § 296-04-115, filed 3/25/71; § XIII, filed 10/11/65; § XIII, filed 2/12/65.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-120 Duration of and change of policies. [§ VII, filed 3/23/60.] This section has been decodified as it was omitted from "The rules and regulations of the Washington state apprenticeship council," filed 2/12/65 and 10/11/65.

296-04-125 Rule change-procedures and forms. [Order 71-3, § 296-04-125, filed 3/25/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-130 Submission of petitions and requests. [§ XIV; filed 10/11/65; § XIV, filed 2/12/65; § VIII, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-040.

296-04-140 Where matters sent. [§ XV, filed 10/11/65; § XV, filed 2/12/65; § VIII A, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-045.

296-04-150 Delegation to director of apprenticeship. [§ IX, filed 3/23/60.] This section has been decodified as it was omitted from "The rules and regulations of the Washington state apprenticeship council," filed 2/12/65 and 10/11/65.

296-04-160 Apprenticeship committees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 95-07-117, § 296-04-160, filed 3/21/95, effective 4/21/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010 and 49.04.040. 90-21-118, § 296-04-160, filed 10/22/90, effective 11/22/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-022 (Order 78-21), § 296-04-160, filed 11/14/78; Order 76-4, § 296-04-160, filed 2/20/76; Order 72-8, § 296-04-160, filed 6/8/72; Order 71-3, § 296-04-160, filed 3/25/71; § XVI, filed 10/11/65; § XVI, filed 2/12/65; § X A, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-165 Union waiver. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 95-07-117, § 296-04-165, filed 3/21/95, effective 4/21/95; 78-12-022 (Order 78-21), § 296-04-165, filed 11/14/78.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-170 Program deviation from approved standards. [§ XVII, filed 10/11/65; § XVII, filed 2/12/65; § X B; filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-270.

296-04-180 Program cancellation. [§ XVIII, filed 10/11/65; § XVIII, filed 2/12/65; § X C, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-270.

296-04-190 Effect of program cancellation. [§ XIX, filed 10/11/65; § XIX, filed 2/12/65; § X D, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-270.

296-04-195 Proposed programs must conform to council standards. [§ XX, filed 10/11/65; § XX, filed 2/12/65.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-270.

296-04-200 Certificates of completion. [§ XXI, filed 10/11/65; § XXI, filed 2/12/65; § XI, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-270.

296-04-210 Construction limit of rules. [§ XII, filed 3/23/60.] This section has been decodified as it was omitted from "The rules and regulations of the Washington state apprenticeship council," filed 2/12/65 and 10/11/65.

296-04-220 Director may obtain consultants. [§ XIII, filed 3/23/60.] This section has been decodified as it was omitted from "The rules and regulations of the Washington state apprenticeship council," filed 2/12/65 and 10/11/65.

296-04-225 Consultants. [§ XXII, filed 10/11/65; § XXII, filed 2/12/65.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71.

296-04-230 Role of consultants. [§ XIV A, filed 3/23/60.] This section has been decodified as it was omitted from "The rules and regulations of the Washington state apprenticeship council," filed 2/12/65 and 10/11/65.

296-04-240 Dissemination of information by consultants limited. [§ XXIII, filed 10/11/65; § XXIII, filed 2/12/65; § XIV B, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71.

296-04-250 Signatures accepted. [§ XXIV, filed 10/11/65; § XXIV, filed 2/12/65.] Repealed by Order 71-3, filed 3/25/71. See WAC 296-04-160.

296-04-260 Merit awards. [Order 71-3, § 296-04-260, filed 3/25/71; § XXV, filed 10/11/65; § XXV, filed 2/12/65.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-270 Apprenticeship agreements—Types—Standards—Registration, review, cancellation, reregistration—Certificate of completion. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 95-07-117, § 296-04-270, filed 3/21/95, effective 4/21/95; 93-04-100, § 296-04-270, filed 2/2/93, effective 3/5/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010 and 49.04.050. 90-10-020, § 296-04-270, filed 4/23/90, effective 5/24/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.050. 87-01-046 (Order 86-43), § 296-04-270, filed 12/15/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 80-03-004 (Order 80-2), § 296-04-270, filed 2/8/80; Order 76-4, § 296-04-270, filed 2/20/76; Order 71-3, § 296-04-270, filed 3/25/71; § XXVI, filed 10/11/65; § XXVI, filed 2/12/65.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-275 Reciprocity. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-022 (Order 78-21), § 296-04-275, filed 11/14/78; 78-09-056 (Order 78-13), § 296-04-275, filed 8/22/78.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-280 On-the-job training programs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 93-04-100, § 296-04-280, filed 2/2/93, effective 3/5/93; Order 76-4, § 296-04-280, filed 2/20/76; Order 71-3, § 296-04-280, filed 3/25/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-290 Appeal procedure. [Order 76-4, § 296-04-290, filed 2/20/76; Order 72-18, § 296-04-290, filed 11/8/72; Order 71-3, § 296-04-290, filed 3/25/71.] Repealed by 79-09-003 (Order 79-13), filed 8/2/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010.

296-04-295 Complaint review procedure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 80-03-004 (Order 80-2), § 296-04-295, filed 2/8/80; 79-09-003 (Order 79-13), § 296-04-295, filed 8/2/79.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-300 Promulgation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-300, filed 11/14/78; Order 77-3, § 296-04-300, filed 1/25/77; Order 71-13, § 296-04-300, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-310 Authority. [Order 71-13, § 296-04-310, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-320 Definitions. [Order 71-13, § 296-04-320, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 95-07-117, filed 3/21/95, effective 4/21/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010.

296-04-330 Equal opportunity standards. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-330, filed 11/14/78; Order 71-13, § 296-04-330, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-340 Affirmative action plans. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010 and 49.04.100 - 49.04.130. 90-10-019, § 296-04-340, filed 4/23/90, effective 5/24/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-340, filed 11/14/78; Order 77-3, § 296-04-340, filed 1/25/77; Order 71-13, § 296-04-340, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-350 Selection of apprentices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010 and 49.04.100 - 49.04.130. 90-10-019, § 296-04-350, filed 4/23/90, effective 5/24/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-350, filed 11/14/78; Order 71-13, § 296-04-350, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-351 Employer's responsibility. [Order 76-4, § 296-04-351, filed 2/20/76.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-360 Existing lists of eligibles and public notice. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-360, filed 11/14/78; Order 71-13, § 296-04-360, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-370 Records. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010 and 49.04.100 - 49.04.130. 90-10-019, § 296-04-370, filed 4/23/90, effective 5/24/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-370, filed 11/14/78; Order 71-13, § 296-04-370, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01,

effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.-010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-380 Compliance reviews. [Order 71-13, § 296-04-380, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.-010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-390 Noncompliance with federal and state equal opportunity requirements. [Order 71-13, § 296-04-390, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.-010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-400 Complaint procedure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-400, filed 11/14/78; Order 71-13, § 296-04-400, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.-010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-410 Adjustments in schedule for compliance review or complaint processing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.-010. 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-410, filed 11/14/78; Order 71-13, § 296-04-410, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-420 Sanctions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-420, filed 11/14/78; Order 76-4, § 296-04-420, filed 2/20/76; Order 71-13, § 296-04-420, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-430 Reinstatement of program registration. [Order 71-13, § 296-04-430, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-440 Adoption of consistent state plans. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 95-07-117, § 296-04-440, filed 3/21/95, effective 4/21/95; 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-440, filed 11/14/78; Order 71-13, § 296-04-440, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.-010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-460 Intimidatory or retaliatory acts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 78-12-021 (Order 78-20), § 296-04-460, filed 11/14/78; Order 71-13, § 296-04-460, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.-010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-470 Nondiscrimination. [Order 71-13, § 296-04-470, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.-010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-480 Exemptions. [Order 76-4, § 296-04-480, filed 2/20/76; Order 71-13, § 296-04-480, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 01-22-055, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW.

296-04-490 Appeal. [Order 71-13, § 296-04-490, filed 10/28/71.] Repealed by 80-03-004 (Order 80-2), filed 2/8/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010.

296-04-500 Registration fees for apprenticeship and training agreements and standards. [Statutory Authority: 1982 1st ex.s. c 39 §§ 1, 3. 82-22-042 (Order 82-30), § 296-04-500, filed 10/29/82.] Repealed by 84-04-024 (Order 84-1), filed 1/25/84. Statutory Authority: 1983 c 90.

296-04-501 Registration fees for apprenticeship and training agreements. [Statutory Authority: 1982 1st ex.s. c 39 §§ 1, 3. 82-22-042 (Order 82-30), § 296-04-501, filed 10/29/82.] Repealed by 84-04-024 (Order 84-1), filed 1/25/84. Statutory Authority: 1983 c 90.

296-04-502 Registration fees for apprenticeship and training standards. [Statutory Authority: 1982 1st ex.s. c 39 §§ 1, 3. 82-22-042 (Order 82-30), § 296-04-502, filed 10/29/82.] Repealed by 84-04-024 (Order 84-1), filed 1/25/84. Statutory Authority: 1983 c 90.

296-04-503 Registration fees for apprenticeship and training standards—Limitation on fees. [Statutory Authority: 1982 1st ex.s. c 39 §§ 1, 3. 82-22-042 (Order 82-30), § 296-04-503, filed 10/29/82.] Repealed by 84-04-024 (Order 84-1), filed 1/25/84. Statutory Authority: 1983 c 90.

296-04-504 Registration fees—Application to existing apprenticeship and training agreements and standards. [Statutory Authority: 1982 1st ex.s. c 39 §§ 1, 3. 82-22-042 (Order 82-30), § 296-04-504, filed 10/29/82.] Repealed by 84-04-024 (Order 84-1), filed 1/25/84. Statutory Authority: 1983 c 90.

296-04-505 Registration fees for apprenticeship and training agreements and standards—Effect of failure to make timely payment. [Statutory Authority: 1982 1st ex.s. c 39 §§ 1, 3. 82-22-042 (Order 82-30), § 296-04-505, filed 10/29/82.] Repealed by 84-04-024 (Order 84-1), filed 1/25/84. Statutory Authority: 1983 c 90.

296-04-506 Registration fees for apprenticeship and training agreements and standards—Mailing address. [Statutory Authority: 1982 1st ex.s. c 39 §§ 1, 3. 82-22-042 (Order 82-30), § 296-04-506, filed 10/29/82.] Repealed by 84-04-024 (Order 84-1), filed 1/25/84. Statutory Authority: 1983 c 90.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-05 WAC.

Chapter 296-08
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

296-08-001 Effective date and validity. [Rule .08.591, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-010 Appearance and practice before agency—Who may appear. [Rule .08.010, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-020 Appearance and practice before agency—Appearance in certain proceedings may be limited to attorneys. [Rule .08.020, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-025 Attorney's fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.52.120, 51.04.020 and 7.68.110. 87-02-037 (Order 86-42), § 296-08-025, filed 1/2/87.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW. Later promulgation, see WAC 296-14-955.

296-08-030 Appearance and practice before agency—Solicitation of business unethical. [Rule .08.030, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-040 Appearance and practice before agency—Standards of ethical conduct. [Rule .08.040, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-050 Appearance and practice before agency—Appearance by former employee of agency or former member of attorney general's staff. [Rule .08.050, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-060 Appearance and practice before agency—Former employee as expert witness. [Rule .08.060, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-070 Computation of time. [Rule .08.070, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-080 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases. [Rule .08.080, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-090 Service of process—By whom served. [Rule .08.090, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-100 Service of process—Upon whom served. [Rule .08.100, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-110 Service of process—Service upon parties. [Rule .08.110, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory

Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-120 Service of process—Methods of service. [Rule .08.120, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-130 Service of process—When service complete. [Rule .08.130, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-140 Service of process—Filing with agency. [Rule .08.140, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-150 Subpoenas—Where provided by law—Form. [Rule .08.150, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-160 Subpoenas—Issuance to parties. [Rule .08.160, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-170 Subpoenas—Service. [Rule .08.170, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-180 Subpoenas—Fees. [Rule .08.180, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-190 Subpoenas—Proof of service. [Rule .08.190, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-200 Subpoenas—Quashing. [Rule .08.200, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-210 Subpoenas—Enforcement. [Rule .08.210, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-220 Subpoenas—Geographical scope. [Rule .08.220, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-370 Official notice—Matters of law. [Rule .08.370, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-380 Official notice—Material facts. [Rule .08.380, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-390 Presumptions. [Rule .08.390, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-400 Stipulations and admissions of record. [Rule .08.400, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-410 Form and content of decisions in contested cases. [Rule .08.410, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-420 Definition of issues before hearing. [Rule .08.420, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-430 Prehearing conference rule—Authorized. [Rule .08.430, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-440 Prehearing conference rule—Record of conference action. [Rule .08.440, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-450 Submission of documentary evidence in advance. [Rule .08.450, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-460 Excerpts from documentary evidence. [Rule .08.460, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-470 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic and statistical data—Number and qualifications of witnesses. [Rule .08.470, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-480 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic and statistical data—Written sworn statements. [Rule .08.480, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-490 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic and statistical data—Supporting data. [Rule .08.490, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-500 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic and statistical data—Effect of noncompliance with WAC 296-08-470 or 296-08-480. [Rule .08.500, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-510 Continuances. [Rule .08.510, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-520 Rules of evidence—Admissibility criteria. [Rule .08.520, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-530 Rules of evidence—Tentative admission—Exclusion—Discontinuance—Objections. [Rule .08.530, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-540 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal. [Rule .08.540, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-550 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Requisites. [Rule .08.550, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-560 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Agency must consider. [Rule .08.560, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-570 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Notice of disposition. [Rule .08.570, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-580 Declaratory rulings. [Rule .08.580, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

296-08-590 Forms. [Rule .08.590, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-04-025, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW.

Chapter 296-09
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—BOARD OF BOILER RULES

296-09-010 Appearance and practice before agency—Who may appear. [Rule .08.010, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-020 Appearance and practice before agency—Appearance in certain proceedings may be limited to attorneys. [Rule .08.020, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-030 Appearance and practice before agency—Solicitation of business unethical. [Rule .08.030, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.-030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-040 Appearance and practice before agency—Standards of ethical conduct. [Rule .08.040, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-050 Appearance and practice before agency—Appearance of former employee of board or former member of attorney general's staff. [Rule .08.050, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.-030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-060 Appearance and practice before agency—Former employee as expert witness. [Rule .08.060, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-070 Computation of time. [Rule .08.070, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.-030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-080 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases. [Rule .08.080, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-090 Service of process—By whom served. [Rule .08.090, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-100 Service of process—Upon whom served. [Rule .08.100, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-110 Service of process—Service upon parties. [Rule .08.110, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-120 Service of process—Method of service. [Rule .08.120, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-130 Service of process—When service complete. [Rule .08.130, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-140 Service of process—Filing with agency. [Rule .08.140, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-370 Official notice—Matters of law. [Rule .08.370, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-380 Official notice—Material facts. [Rule .08.380, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-390 Presumptions. [Rule .08.390, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.-350.

296-09-400 Stipulations and admissions of record. [Rule .08.400, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-410 Form and content of decisions in contested cases. [Rule .08.410, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-420 Definition of issues before hearing. [Rule .08.420, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-430 Prehearing conference rule—Authorized. [Rule .08.430, effective 3/10/63, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-440 Prehearing conference rule—Record of conference action. [Rule .08.440, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-450 Submission of documentary evidence in advance. [Rule .08.450, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-460 Excerpts from documentary evidence. [Rule .08.460, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-470 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Number and qualifications of witnesses. [Rule .08.470, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.-350.

296-09-480 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Written sworn statements. [Rule .08.480, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-490 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Supporting data. [Rule .08.490, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-500 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Effect of noncompliance with WAC 296-09-470 or 296-09-480. [Rule .08.500, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-510 Continuances. [Rule .08.510, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.-350.

296-09-520 Rules of evidence—Admissibility criteria. [Rule .08.520, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-530 Rules of evidence—Tentative admission—Exclusion—Discontinuance—Objections. [Rule .08.530, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed

5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-540 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Who may petition. [Rule .08.540, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.-350.

296-09-550 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Requisites. [Rule .08.550, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-560 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Agency must consider. [Rule .08.560, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.-030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-570 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Notice of disposition. [Rule .08.570, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.-350.

296-09-580 Declaratory rulings. [Rule .08.580, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.-030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

296-09-590 Forms. [Rule .08.590, effective 3/10/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 06-12-031, filed 5/31/06, effective 7/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.79.030, 70.79.040, 70.79.150, 70.79.290, 70.79.330, and 70.79.350.

Chapter 296-10
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE

296-10-010 Appearance and practice before agency—Who may appear. [Rule .08.010, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-020 Appearance and practice before agency—Appearance in certain proceedings may be limited to attorneys. [Rule .08.020, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-030 Appearance and practice before agency—Solicitation of business unethical. [Rule .08.030, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-040 Appearance and practice before agency—Standards of ethical conduct. [Rule .08.040, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-050 Appearance and practice before agency—Appearance of former employee of board or former member of attorney general's staff. [Rule .08.050, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-060 Appearance and practice before agency—Former employee as expert witness. [Rule .08.060, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-070 Computation of time. [Rule .08.070, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-080 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases. [Rule .08.080, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-090 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases—By whom served. [Rule .08.090, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-100 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases—Upon whom served. [Rule .08.100, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-110 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases—Service upon parties. [Rule .08.110, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-120 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases—Method of service. [Rule .08.120, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-130 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases—When service complete. [Rule .08.130, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-140 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases—Filing with agency. [Rule .08.140, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-150 Subpoenas—Where provided by law—Form. [Rule .08.150, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-160 Subpoenas—Issuance to parties. [Rule .08.160, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-170 Subpoenas—Service. [Rule .08.170, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-180 Subpoenas—Fees. [Rule .08.180, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-190 Subpoenas—Proof of service. [Rule .08.190, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-200 Subpoenas—Quashing. [Rule .08.200, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-210 Subpoenas—Enforcement. [Rule .08.210, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-220 Subpoenas—Geographical scope. [Rule .08.220, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-370 Official notice—Matters of law. [Rule .08.370, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-380 Official notice—Material facts. [Rule .08.380, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-390 Presumptions. [Rule .08.390, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-400 Stipulations and admissions of record. [Rule .08.400, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-410 Form and content of decisions in contested cases. [Rule .08.410, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-420 Definition of issues before hearing. [Rule .08.420, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-430 Prehearing conference rule—Authorized. [Rule .08.430, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-440 Prehearing conference rule—Record of conference action. [Rule .08.440, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-450 Submission of documentary evidence in advance. [Rule .08.450, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-460 Excerpts from documentary evidence. [Rule .08.460, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-470 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Number and qualifications of witnesses. [Rule .08.470, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-480 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Written sworn statements. [Rule .08.480, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-490 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Supporting data. [Rule .08.490, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-500 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Effect of noncompliance with WAC 296-10-470 or 296-10-480. [Rule .08.500, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-510 Continuances. [Rule .08.510, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-520 Rules of evidence—Admissibility criteria. [Rule .08.520, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-530 Rules of evidence—Tentative admission—Exclusion—Discontinuance—Objections. [Rule .08.530, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-540 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Who may petition. [Rule .08.540, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-550 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Requisites. [Rule .08.550, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-560 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Agency must consider. [Rule .08.560, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-570 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Notice of disposition. [Rule .08.570, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-580 Declaratory rulings. [Rule .08.580, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-10-590 Forms. [Rule .08.590, effective 3/18/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

Chapter 296-11
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—BOARD OF PILOTAGE COMMISSIONERS

296-11-001 General rule and information. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), § 296-11-001, filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.155. 78-09-057 (Order 78-2, Resolution No. 78-2), § 296-11-001, filed 8/23/78; Order 2-68, § 296-11-001, filed 11/1/68.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-001.

296-11-002 Effective date and validity. [Order 2-68, § 296-11-002, filed 11/1/68; Rule .08.591, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-11-003 Index to documents. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.-035 and 88.16.155. 78-09-057 (Order 78-2, Resolution No. 78-2), § 296-11-003, filed 8/23/78.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-003.

296-11-010 Appearance and practice before agency—Who may appear. [Rule .08.010, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-010.

296-11-020 Appearance and practice before agency—Appearance in certain proceedings may be limited to attorneys. [Rule .08.020, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-020.

296-11-030 Appearance and practice before agency—Solicitation of business unethical. [Rule .08.030, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-030.

296-11-040 Appearance and practice before agency—Standards of ethical conduct. [Rule .08.040, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-040.

296-11-050 Appearance and practice before agency—Appearance by former employee of board or member of attorney general's staff. [Rule .08.050, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-050.

296-11-060 Appearance and practice before agency—Former employee as expert witness. [Rule .08.060, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-060.

296-11-070 Computation of time. [Rule .08.070, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-070.

296-11-080 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases. [Order 2-68, § 296-11-080, filed 11/1/68; Rule .08.080, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-080.

296-11-090 Service of process—By whom served. [Rule .08.090, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-090.

296-11-100 Service of process—Upon whom served. [Rule .08.100, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-100.

296-11-110 Service of process—Service upon parties. [Rule .08.110, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-110.

296-11-120 Service of process—Method of service. [Rule .08.120, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-120.

296-11-130 Service of process—When service complete. [Rule .08.130, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-130.

296-11-140 Service of process—Filing with agency. [Rule .08.140, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-140.

296-11-150 Subpoenas—Where provided by law—Form. [Rule .08.150, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-150.

296-11-160 Subpoenas—Issuance to parties. [Rule .08.160, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-160.

296-11-170 Subpoenas—Service. [Rule .08.170, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-170.

296-11-180 Subpoenas—Fees. [Rule .08.180, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-180.

296-11-190 Subpoenas—Proof of service. [Rule .08.190, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-190.

296-11-200 Subpoenas—Quashing. [Rule .08.200, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-200.

296-11-210 Subpoenas—Enforcement. [Rule .08.210, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-210.

296-11-220 Subpoenas—Geographical scope. [Rule .08.220, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-220.

296-11-230 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Right to take. [Rule .08.230, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-230.

296-11-240 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Scope. [Rule .08.240, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-240.

296-11-250 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Officer before whom taken. [Rule .08.250, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-250.

296-11-260 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Authorization. [Rule .08.260, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-260.

296-11-270 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Protection of parties and deponents. [Rule .08.270, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-270.

296-11-280 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Oral examination and cross-examination. [Rule .08.280, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-280.

296-11-290 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Recordation. [Rule .08.290, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-290.

296-11-300 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Signing attestation and return. [Rule .08.300, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-300.

296-11-310 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Use and effect. [Rule .08.310, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-310.

296-11-320 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Fees of officers and deponents. [Rule .08.320, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-320.

296-11-330 Depositions upon interrogatories—Submission of interrogatories. [Rule .08.330, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-330.

296-11-340 Depositions upon interrogatories—Interrogation. [Rule .08.340, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-340.

296-11-350 Depositions upon interrogatories—Attestation and return. [Rule .08.350, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-350.

296-11-360 Depositions upon interrogatories—Provisions of deposition rule. [Rule .08.360, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-360.

296-11-370 Official notice—Matters of law. [Rule .08.370, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-370.

296-11-380 Official notice—Material facts. [Rule .08.380, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-380.

296-11-390 Presumptions. [Rule .08.390, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-390.

296-11-400 Stipulations and admissions of record. [Rule .08.400, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-400.

296-11-410 Form and content of decisions in contested cases. [Rule .08.410, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-410.

296-11-420 Definition of issues before hearing. [Rule .08.420, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-420.

296-11-430 Prehearing conference rule—Authorized. [Rule .08.430, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-430.

296-11-440 Prehearing conference rule—Record of conference action. [Rule .08.440, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-440.

296-11-450 Submission of documentary evidence in advance. [Rule .08.450, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-450.

296-11-460 Excerpts from documentary evidence. [Rule .08.460, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-460.

296-11-470 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Number and qualifications of witnesses. [Rule .08.470, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-470.

296-11-480 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Written sworn statements. [Rule .08.480, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-480.

296-11-490 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Supporting data. [Rule .08.490, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-490.

296-11-500 Expert or opinion testimony and testimony based on economic or statistical data—Effect of noncompliance with WAC 296-11-470 or 296-11-480. [Rule .08.500, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-500.

296-11-510 Continuances. [Rule .08.510, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-510.

296-11-520 Rules of evidence—Admissibility criteria. [Rule .08.520, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-520.

296-11-530 Rules of evidence—Tentative admission—Exclusion—Discontinuance—Objections. [Rule .08.530, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-530.

296-11-540 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Who may petition. [Rule .08.540, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-540.

296-11-550 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Requisites. [Rule .08.550, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-550.

296-11-560 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Agency must consider. [Rule .08.560, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-560.

296-11-570 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Notice of disposition. [Rule .08.570, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-570.

296-11-580 Declaratory rulings. [Rule .08.580, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-580.

296-11-590 Forms. [Rule .08.590, effective 3/1/60, filed 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-11-590.

Chapter 296-12
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE APPEALS

[Rules filed 10/29/69, 10/29/65, 6/12/63, 3/23/60.] Now codified in Title 263 WAC.

Chapter 296-13
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—ELECTRICAL BOARD

296-13-001 Foreword. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-13-001, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-001, filed 8/27/84; Foreword, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-010 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-13-010, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-010, filed 8/27/84; Definitions, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-020 Officers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-13-020, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-020, filed 8/27/84; § I, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191,

19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-030 Internal management. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-030, filed 8/27/84; § II, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-035 Dates of meetings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-13-035, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-035, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-040 Duties of the board. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-13-040, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-040, filed 8/27/84; § III, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-045 Duties of examining board. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-045, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-13-050 Hearings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-13-050, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-050, filed 8/27/84; § IV, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-052 Hearing before administrative law judge or a board member. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-052, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-053 Appeal of proposed decision to board. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-053, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-055 Quorum. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-055, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-057 Place and time of filing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-13-057, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-057, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-060 Appearance and practice before board. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-060, filed 8/27/84; § V, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-070 Solicitation of business unethical. [§ VI, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), filed 8/27/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590.

296-13-080 Standards of ethical conduct. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-080, filed 8/27/84; § VII, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-090 Appearance by former employee. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-090, filed 8/27/84; § VIII, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-100 Former employee as expert witness. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-100, filed 8/27/84; § IX, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-110 Computation of time. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-110, filed 8/27/84; § X, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-120 Administrative Procedure Act. [§ XI, filed 10/15/65.] Repealed by 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), filed 8/27/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590.

296-13-130 Notice and opportunity for hearing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-130, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-140 Service of process—By whom served. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-140, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-150 Service of process—Upon whom served. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-150, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-160 Service of process upon parties. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-160, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-170 Method of service of process. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-170, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-180 When service of process is complete. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-180, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-190 Subpoenas. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-190, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-200 Subpoenas—Service and fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-200, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-210 Quashing of subpoenas. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-210, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-220 Enforcement of subpoenas. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-220, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-230 Right to take depositions and interrogatories in contested cases. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-230, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-240 Officer before whom depositions are taken. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-240, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-250 Notice of depositions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-250, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-260 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Protection of parties and deponents. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-260, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-270 Oral examination and cross-examination in depositions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-270, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-280 Recording of depositions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-280, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-290 Depositions in contested cases—Signing attestation and return. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-290, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-300 Use and effect of depositions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-300, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-310 Fees of deponents. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-310, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271,

19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-320 Submission of interrogatories. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-320, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-330 Attestation and return of interrogatories. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-330, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-340 Official notice—Matters of law. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-340, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-350 Official notice—Material facts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-350, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-360 Presumptions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-360, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-370 Stipulations and admissions of record. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-370, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-380 Form and content of board decisions in contested cases. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-380, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-390 Definition of issues before hearing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-390, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-400 Prehearing conference. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-400, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-410 Submission of documentary evidence in advance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-410, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-420 Continuances. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-420, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-430 Rules of evidence—Admissibility criteria. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-430, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-13-440 Rules of evidence—Tentative admission—Exclusion—Discontinuance—Objections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.123 and 19.28.590. 84-18-009 (Order 84-16), § 296-13-440, filed 8/27/84.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-46B WAC.

Chapter 296-18
INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE AND MEDICAL AID CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Reviser's note: The classification of occupations was enacted by the legislature as section 1, chapter 247, Laws of 1947. They were revised by the director from time to time under the authority of RCW 51.12.030, 51.12.040, and 51.16.100. As so revised, they were reenacted by the legislature as chapter 51.20 RCW, which was part of chapter 23, Laws of 1961, which reenacted the entire industrial insurance law as Title 51 RCW. The classification as originally published in the WAC conforms to the 1961 statute. The effective date of chapter 23, Laws of 1961 was February 14, 1961.

Chapter 51.20 RCW and its parallels in chapter 231, Laws of 1961, have subsequently been repealed by section 39, chapter 93, Laws of 1972 ex. sess.

296-18-010, 296-18-020, 296-18-050, 296-18-060, 296-18-070, 296-18-080, 296-18-090, 296-18-100, 296-18-110, 296-18-130, 296-18-140, 296-18-150, 296-18-160, 296-18-170, 296-18-180, 296-18-210, 296-18-220, 296-18-240, 296-18-290, 296-18-310, 296-18-330, 296-18-350, 296-18-370, 296-18-380, 296-18-390, 296-18-400, 296-18-410, 296-18-420, 296-18-430, 296-18-440, 296-18-450, 296-18-460, 296-18-470, 296-18-480, 296-18-490, 296-18-500, 296-18-610, 296-18-620, 296-18-630, 296-18-640, 296-18-650, 296-18-660. [Order 71-14, §§ 296-18-010 through 296-18-660, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74. See chapter 296-17 WAC.

296-18-340 [Order 70-11, § 296-18-340, filed 11/30/70.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-18-600 [See reviser's note for history.] Repealed by Order 71-14, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.

296-18-670 [Order 72-12, § 296-18-670, filed 7/18/72; Order 71-14, § 296-18-670, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74. See chapter 296-17 WAC.

296-18-680 [Order 72-12, § 296-18-680, filed 7/18/72; Order 71-14, § 296-18-680, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74. See chapter 296-17 WAC.

296-18-690 [Order 71-14, § 296-18-690, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74. See chapter 296-17 WAC.

Reviser's note: Many of the above section numbers were reused by the department when it adopted rules on rehabilitation review, a new subject matter, by Order 82-40, filed 11/30/82. This order and subsequent orders have been codified as chapter 296-18A WAC.

Chapter 296-18A
REHABILITATION REVIEW

296-18A-010 General information. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-010 (codified as WAC 296-18A-010), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-020 Vocational rehabilitation advisory committee. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-020 (codified as WAC 296-18A-020), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-040 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-040 (codified as WAC 296-18A-040), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-070 Application of certain timetables. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-070 (codified as WAC 296-18A-070), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-080 Referral and initial contact. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-080 (codified as WAC 296-18A-080), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-090 Initial evaluations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.-030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-090 (codified as WAC 296-18A-090), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-100 Rehabilitation plans. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-100 (codified as WAC 296-18A-100), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-110 Modification to the rehabilitation plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-110 (codified as WAC 296-18A-110), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-120 Plan completion. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.-030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-120 (codified as WAC 296-18A-120), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-130 Application of certain timetables (self-insured claims). [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-130 (codified as WAC 296-18A-130), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-140 Return to work summary report (self-insured claims). [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-140 (codified as WAC 296-18A-140), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-160 Progress reports (self-insured claims). [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-160 (codified as WAC 296-18A-160), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-170 Return to work (self-insured claims). [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-170 (codified as WAC 296-18A-170), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-180 Vocational rehabilitation plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-180 (codified as WAC 296-18A-180), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-190 Responsibility of the injured worker. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-190 (codified as WAC 296-18A-190), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-200 Failure to meet responsibilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-200 (codified as WAC 296-18A-200), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-210 Resolution of vocational rehabilitation disputes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.41.020 and 51.41.060. 83-17-110 (Order 83-25), § 296-18-210, filed 8/24/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-210 (codified as WAC 296-18A-210), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-300 Registration of vocational rehabilitation counselors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-300 (codified as WAC 296-18A-300), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-310 Qualifications for registration of vocational rehabilitation counselors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.41.010 and 51.41.030. 83-17-051 (Order 83-24), § 296-18-310, filed 8/16/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-310 (codified as WAC 296-18A-310), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-320 Qualifications for the registration of vocational rehabilitation firms. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-320 (codified as WAC 296-18A-320), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-330 Availability of the register. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-330 (codified as WAC 296-18A-330), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-340 Immediate deregistration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-340 (codified as WAC 296-18A-340), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-350 Performance evaluations and deregistration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-350 (codified as WAC 296-18A-350), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-360 Petition for reconsideration of the intent to remove. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-360 (codified as WAC 296-18A-360), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-370 Period of deregistration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-370 (codified as WAC 296-18A-370), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-400 Job modification assistance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.41.030. 82-24-055 (Order 82-40), § 296-18-400 (codified as WAC 296-18A-400), filed 11/30/82.] Repealed by 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), filed 8/13/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095.

296-18A-420 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-420 (codified as WAC 296-18A-420), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-440 Reports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 90-14-009, § 296-18A-440, filed 6/25/90, effective 8/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.120(3) and 51.32.095. 88-21-022 (Order 88-24), § 296-18A-440, filed 10/10/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-440 (codified as WAC 296-18A-440), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-445 Self-insured reports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-18A-445, filed 6/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-445 (codified as WAC 296-18A-445), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-450 Vocational rehabilitation plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 90-14-009, § 296-18A-450, filed 6/25/90, effective 8/1/90. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.08 and 51.32 RCW. 88-14-011 (Order 88-13), § 296-18A-450, filed 6/24/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.040.030 [51.04.030]. 87-08-004 (Order 87-09), § 296-18A-450, filed 3/20/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-450 (codified as WAC 296-18A-450), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-460 Audits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 92-19-026, § 296-18A-460, filed 9/8/92, effective 10/9/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.120(3) and 51.32.095. 88-21-022 (Order 88-24), § 296-18A-460, filed 10/10/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095 and 51.04.030. 87-10-070 (Order 87-13), § 296-18A-460, filed 5/6/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-460 (codified as WAC 296-18A-460), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-465 Request for proposal. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.120(3) and 51.32.095. 88-21-022 (Order 88-24), § 296-18A-465, filed 10/10/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095 and 51.04.030. 87-10-071 (Order 87-14), § 296-18A-465, filed 5/6/87.] Repealed by 92-19-026, filed 9/8/92, effective 10/9/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020

296-18A-470 Disputes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-470 (codified as WAC 296-18A-470), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-480 Responsibilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020. 90-14-009, § 296-18A-480, filed 6/25/90, effective 8/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.120(3) and 51.32.095. 88-21-022 (Order 88-24), § 296-18A-480, filed 10/10/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.040.030 [51.04.030]. 87-08-004 (Order 87-09), § 296-18A-480, filed 3/20/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-480 (codified as WAC 296-18A-480), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-490 Billing for vocational services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095, 51.04.030, 51.36.100 and 51.36.110. 87-10-072 (Order 87-15), § 296-18A-490, filed 5/6/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-490 (codified as WAC 296-18A-490), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-500 Self-insurers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 90-14-009, § 296-18A-500, filed 6/25/90, effective 8/1/90; 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-18A-500, filed 6/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-500 (codified as WAC 296-18A-500), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-510 Vocational rehabilitation counselor qualifications. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 90-14-009, § 296-18A-510, filed 6/25/90, effective 8/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 87-10-073 (Order 87-16), § 296-18A-510, filed 5/6/87; 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-510 (codified as WAC 296-18A-510), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-515 Period of registration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 90-14-009, § 296-18A-515, filed 6/25/90, effective 8/1/90.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

296-18A-520 Job modification assistance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 90-14-009, § 296-18A-520, filed 6/25/90, effective 8/1/90. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.08 and 51.32 RCW. 88-14-011 (Order 88-13), § 296-18A-520, filed 6/24/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.095. 85-17-022 (Order 85-20), § 296-18-520 (codified as WAC 296-18A-520), filed 8/13/85.] Repealed by 00-18-078, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-19A WAC.

Chapter 296-19
CLASSIFICATION OF STATE EMPLOYEES

296-19-010 General order. [Rule, filed 4/10/62; Rules, filed 12/2/60 and 3/6/61.] Repealed by 84-06-018 (Order 84-3), filed 2/29/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1).

Chapter 296-21A
MEDICAL FEES

296-21A-010 General information and instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-010, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-011 Footnotes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-011, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-013 Special services and reports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-013, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-014 Unlisted service or procedure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-014, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-01401 Special report. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-01401, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-035 Independent medical examinations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-035, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-037 Examination reports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-037, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-040 Independent medical examinations examiner. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-040, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-045 Independent medical examinations two or more examiners. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-045, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-046 Immunization injections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-046, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-047 Therapeutic or diagnostic injections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-047, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-050 Psychiatric services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-050, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-0501 Biofeedback rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-0501, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-0502 Biofeedback. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-0502, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-057 Monitoring services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-057, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-062 Eye. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-062, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-064 Ear. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-064, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-066 Cardiovascular. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-070 Pulmonary. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-070, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-075 Allergy and clinical immunology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-075, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-080 Neurology and neuromuscular. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-080, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-086 Chemotherapy administration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-086, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-090 Special dermatological procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-090, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-095 Physical medicine. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-095, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-125 Anesthesia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-125, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-128 Special services and billing procedures—Anesthesia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.-030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-128, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21A-130 Calculation of total anesthesia values. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21A-130, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

Chapter 296-22
SURGICAL FEES

296-22-010 General information and instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-010, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-17-038, § 296-22-010, filed 8/16/91, effective 9/16/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-010, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-22-010, filed 1/8/87; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-22-010, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-010, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-010, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-010, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-010, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-010, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, § 296-22-010, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-22-010, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-015, 296-22-045, 296-22-046, 296-22-047, 296-22-048, 296-22-049, 296-22-050, 296-22-055, 296-22-056, 296-22-057, 296-22-058, 296-22-059, 296-22-060, 296-22-065, 296-22-070, 296-22-075, 296-22-076, 296-22-077, 296-22-078, 296-22-085, 296-22-086, 296-22-090, 296-22-101, 296-22-102, 296-22-117, 296-22-121, 296-22-126, 296-22-127, 296-22-128, 296-22-256, 296-22-320, 296-22-335, 296-22-366, 296-22-376, 296-22-380, and 296-22-400. [Order 68-7, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-7, filed 1/30/74.

296-22-016 Footnotes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-016, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-016, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-017 Unlisted service or procedure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-017, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-017, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-017, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-017, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-22-017, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-01701 Special report. [Order 76-34, § 296-22-01701, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-020 Skin, subcutaneous and areolar tissues. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-020, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-020, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-020, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-020, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-020, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-020, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-021 Excision—Debridement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-021, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-021, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-021, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-021, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-021, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-021, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW

51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-021, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-021, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-021, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-022 Introduction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-022, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-022, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-022, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-022, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-022, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-022, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-022, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-022, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-023 Repair. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-023, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-023, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-023, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-023, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-023, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-023, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-023, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-023, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-024 Repair—Complex. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-024, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-024, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-024, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-024, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-024, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-024, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-024, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-024, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-025 Free skin grafts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-025, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-025, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-025, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-025, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-025, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-025, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-025, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-025, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-025, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-025, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-026 Burns, local treatment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-026, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-026, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-026, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-026, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-026, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-026, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-026, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-027 Destruction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-027, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-027, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-027, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-027, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-027, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-027, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-027, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-030 Breast. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-030, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-030, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-030, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-030, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-030, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-030, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-030, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-031 Breast. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-031, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-031, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-031, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-031, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-031, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-031, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-031, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-031, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-035 Musculoskeletal system. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-035, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-035, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-035, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-035, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-035, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-036 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-036, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-036, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-036, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-036, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-036, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-036, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-036, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-037 Excision. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-037, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-037, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-037, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-037, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-037, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-037, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-037, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-037, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-038 Introduction or removal. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-038, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-038, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-038, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-038, filed 7/23/87; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-038, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-038, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-038, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-038, filed

11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-039 Reimplantation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-039, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-039, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-039, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-039, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.-120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-039, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-039, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-039, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-040 Grafts (or implants). [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-040, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-040, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-040, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-040, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-040, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-040, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-040, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-040, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-042 Head. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-042, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-042, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-042, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-042, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-042, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-042, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-042, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-042, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-042, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-051 Neck (soft tissues) and thorax. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-051, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-051, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-051, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-051, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-051, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-051, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-051, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-052 Back and flank. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-052, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-052, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-052, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-053 Spine (vertebral column). [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-053, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-053, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-053, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-053, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-053, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-053, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-053, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-053, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-053, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-061 Abdomen. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-061, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-061, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-061, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-061, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-061, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-061, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-061, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-061, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-063 Shoulder. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-063, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-063, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-063, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-063, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-063, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-063, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-063, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-063, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-063, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-067 Humerus (upper arm) and elbow. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-067, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-067, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-067, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-067, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-067, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-067, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-067, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-067, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-067, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-071 Forearm and wrist. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-071, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-071, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-071, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-071, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-071, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-071, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-071, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-071, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-071, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-073 Hand and fingers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-073, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-073, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-073, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-073, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-073, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-073, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-073, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-073, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-073, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-079 Pelvis and hip joint. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-079, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-079, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-079, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-079, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-079, filed 2/28/86,

effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-079, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-079, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-082 Femur (thigh region) and knee joint. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-082, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-082, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-082, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-082, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-082, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-082, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-082, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-082, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-22-082, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-22-082, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-22-082, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-087 Leg (tibia and fibula) and ankle joint. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-087, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-087, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-087, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-087, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-087, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-087, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-087, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-087, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-091 Foot. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-091, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-091, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-091, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-091, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-091, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-091, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-091, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-091, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-091, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-095 Application of casts and strapping. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-095, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-095, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-095, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-095, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-095, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-095, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-097 Arthroscopy. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-097, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-097, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-097, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-097, filed 7/23/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-100 Respiratory system. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-100, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-100, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-100, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-100, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-100, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-100, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-100, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-100, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-100, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-105 Accessory sinuses. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-105, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-105, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-105, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-105, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-105, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-105, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-105, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-105, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-105, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-110 Larynx. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-110, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-110, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-110, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-110, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-110, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-110, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-110, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-110, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-115 Trachea and bronchi. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-115, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-115, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-115, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-115, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-115, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-115, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-115, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-115, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-115, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-115, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-116 Lungs and pleura. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-116, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-116, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-116, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-116, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-116, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-116, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-116, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-116, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-116, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-120 Heart and pericardium. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-120, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-120, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-120, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-120, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-120, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-120, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-120, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-120, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-120, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-120, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93,

effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-125 Arteries and veins. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-125, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-125, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-125, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-125, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-125, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-125, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-125, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-125, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-125, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-130 Spleen. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-130, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-130, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-130, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-130, filed 7/23/87; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-130, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-130, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-130, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-130, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-132 Bone marrow transplantation services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-132, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-132, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-132, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-135 Lymph nodes and lymphatic channels. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-135, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-135, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-135, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-135, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-135, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-135, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-135, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-135, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-135, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-140 Mediastinum. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-140, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-140, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-140, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-140, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-140, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-140, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-140, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-140, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-141 Diaphragm. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-141, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-141, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-141, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-141, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-141, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-141, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-141, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-22-070 (part).] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-145 Mouth. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-145, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-145, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; Order 74-7, § 296-22-145, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-145, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-146 Lips. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-146, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-146, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-146, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-146, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-146, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-146, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-146, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-22-145 (part).] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-147 Vestibule of mouth. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-147, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-147, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-147, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-147, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-147, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-147, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-150 Tongue, floor of mouth. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-150, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-150, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-150, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-150, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-150, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-150, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-150, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-150, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-155 Teeth and gums. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-155, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-155, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-155, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-155, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-155, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-155, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-155, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-160 Palate, uvula. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-160, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-160, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-160, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-160, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-160, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-160, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-160, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-160, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-165 Salivary glands and ducts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-165, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-165, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-165, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-165, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-165, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-

165, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-165, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-170 Pharynx, adenoids and tonsils. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-170, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-170, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-170, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-170, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-170, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-170, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-170, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-180 Esophagus. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-180, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-180, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-180, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-180, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-180, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-180, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-180, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-180, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-180, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-190 Stomach. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-190, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-190, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-190, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-190, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-190, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-190, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-190, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-190, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-190, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-190, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-195 Intestines (except rectum). [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-195, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-195, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-195, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-195, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-195, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-195, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-195, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-195, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-195, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-200 Meckel's diverticulum and the mesentery. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-200, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-200, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-200, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-200, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-200, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-200, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-200, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-205 Appendix. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-205, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-205, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-205, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-205, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-205, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-205, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-210 Rectum. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-210, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-210, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-210, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-210, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-210, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-210, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-210, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-210, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-215 Anus. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-215, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-215, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-215, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-215, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-215, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-215, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-215, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-215, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-220 Liver. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-220, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-220, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-220, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-220, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-220, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-220, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-220, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-220, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-220, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-225 Biliary tract. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-225, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-225, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-225, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-225, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-225, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-225, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-225, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-225, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-225, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-230 Pancreas. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-230, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-230, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-230, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-230, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-230, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-230, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-230, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-230, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-230, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-235 Abdomen, peritoneum and omentum. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-235, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-235, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-235, filed 8/10/89,

effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-235, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-235, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-235, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-235, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-235, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-235, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-235, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-245 Kidney. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-245, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-245, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-245, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-245, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-245, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-245, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-245, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-245, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-245, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-250 Ureter. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-250, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-250, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-250, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-250, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-250, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-250, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-250, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-250, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-255 Bladder. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-255, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-255, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-255, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-255, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-255, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-255, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-255, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-255, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-255, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-255, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-260 Urethra. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-260, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-260, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-260, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-260, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-260, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-260, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-260, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-260, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-265 Penis. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-265, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-265, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-265, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-265, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-265, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-265, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-265, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-265, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-265, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-270 Testis. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-270, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-270, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-270, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-270, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-270, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-270, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-275 Epididymis. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-275, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-275, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-275, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-275, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-275, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-275, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-280 Tunica vaginalis. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-280, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-280, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-280, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-280, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-280, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-285 Scrotum. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-285, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-285, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-285, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-285, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-285, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-285, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-285, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-290 Vas deferens. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-290, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-290, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-290, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-290, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-290, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-290, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-295 Spermatic cord. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-295, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-295, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-295, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-295, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-295, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-300 Seminal vesicles. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-300, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-300, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-300, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-300, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-300, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-305 Prostate. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-305, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-305, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-305, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-305, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-305, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-305, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-305, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-305, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-306 Intersex surgery. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-306, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(2), 51.04.030 and 51.16.-120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-306, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-307 Perineum. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-307, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-307, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-307, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-307, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-307, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-22-335.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-310 Vulva and introitus. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-310, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-310, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-310, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-310, filed 7/23/87; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-310, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.-120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-310, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-310, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-310, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-315 Vagina. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-315, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-315, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-315, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-315, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-315, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-315, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-315, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-315, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-315, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-325 Cervix uteri. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-325, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-325, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-325, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-325, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-325, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-325, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-325, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-325, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-330 Corpus uteri. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-330, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-330, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-330, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-330, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-330, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-330, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-330, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-330, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-330, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-333 Oviduct. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-333, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-333, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-333, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-333, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-333, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-333, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-333, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-333, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-337 Ovary. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-337, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-337, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-337, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-337, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-337, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-337, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-337, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-337, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-22-320.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-340 Maternity care and delivery. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-340, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-340, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-340, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-340, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-340, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-340, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-340, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-340, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-340, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-340, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-350 Thyroid gland. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-350, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-350, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-350, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-350, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-350, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-350, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-350, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-350, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-350, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-355 Parathyroid, thymus, adrenal glands and carotid body. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.-030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-355, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-355, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-355, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-355, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-355, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.-120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-355, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-355, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-355, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-365 Skull, meninges, and brain. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-365, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-365, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-365, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-365, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-365, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-365, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-365, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-365, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-365, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-365, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-370 Spine and spinal cord. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-370, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-370, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-370, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-370, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-370, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-370, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-370, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-370, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-370, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-370, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-375 Extracranial nerves, peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-375, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-375, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-375, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-375, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-375, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-375, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-375, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-375, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-375, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-375, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-405 Eyeball. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-405, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-405, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-405, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-405, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-405, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-405, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-405, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-405, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-405, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-410 Anterior segment—Cornea. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-410, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-410, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-410, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-410, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-410, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-410, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-410, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-410, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-413 Anterior segment—Anterior chamber. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-413, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-413, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-413, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-413, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-413, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-22-405 (part) and 296-22-415.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-415 Anterior segment—Anterior sclera. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-415, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-415, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-415, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-415, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-415, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-415, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-420 Anterior segment—Iris, ciliary body. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-420, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-420, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-420, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-420, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-420, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-420, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-425 Anterior segment—Lens. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-425, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-425, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-425, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-425, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-425, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-425, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-425, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-425, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-425, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-427 Posterior segment—Vitreous. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-427, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-427, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-427, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-427, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-427, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-427, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-427, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-22-425.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-430 Posterior segment—Retinal detachment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-430, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-430, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-430, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-430, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-430, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-430, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-430, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-430, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-435 Ocular adnexa—Extraocular muscles. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-435, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-435, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-435, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-435, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority:

RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-435, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-435, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-435, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-440 Ocular adnexa—Orbit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-440, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-440, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-440, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-440, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-440, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-440, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-440, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-445 Ocular adnexa—Eyelids. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-445, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-445, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-445, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-445, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-445, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-445, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-445, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-445, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-450 Ocular adnexa—Conjunctiva. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-450, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-450, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-450, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-450, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-450, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-450, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-455 Ocular adnexa—Lacrimal system. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-455, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-455, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-455, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-455, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-455, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-455, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-455, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-465 External ear. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-465, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-465, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-465, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-465, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-465, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-465, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-465, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-465, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-470 Middle ear. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-470, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-470, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-470, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-470, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-22-470, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-22-470, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-470, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-470, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-470, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-22-475 Inner ear. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-22-475, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-22-475, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-22-475, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-22-475, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-22-475, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-055 (Order 80-25), § 296-22-475, filed 12/3/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-22-475, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-22-475, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

Chapter 296-25
SAFETY STANDARDS—GENERAL

296-25-005, 296-25-010, 296-25-020, 296-25-030, 296-25-040, 296-25-050, 296-25-060, 296-25-070, 296-25-080, 296-25-090, 296-25-100, 296-25-110, 296-25-120, 296-25-130, 296-25-140, 296-25-200, 296-25-205, 296-25-210, 296-25-215, 296-25-220, 296-25-225, 296-25-230, 296-25-235, 296-25-240, 296-25-245, 296-25-250, 296-25-255, 296-25-260, 296-25-265, 296-25-270, 296-25-275, 296-25-280, 296-25-285, 296-25-290, 296-25-295, 296-25-300, 296-25-305, 296-25-310, 296-25-315, 296-25-320, 296-25-325, 296-25-330, 296-25-335, 296-25-340, 296-25-345, 296-25-350, 296-25-355, 296-25-360, 296-25-365, 296-25-370, 296-25-375, 296-25-380, 296-25-385, 296-25-390, 296-25-395, 296-25-400, 296-25-405, 296-25-410, 296-25-415, 296-25-420, 296-25-425, 296-25-430, 296-25-435, 296-25-440, 296-25-445, 296-25-450, 296-25-455, 296-25-460, 296-25-465, 296-25-470, 296-25-475, 296-25-480, 296-25-485, 296-25-490, 296-25-495, 296-25-500, 296-25-505, 296-25-510, 296-25-515, 296-25-520, 296-25-525, 296-25-530, 296-25-535, 296-25-540, 296-25-545, 296-25-550, 296-25-555, 296-25-560, 296-25-565, 296-25-570, 296-25-575, 296-25-580, 296-25-585, 296-25-590, 296-25-595, 296-25-600, 296-25-605, 296-25-610, 296-25-615, 296-25-620, 296-25-625, 296-25-630, 296-25-635, 296-25-640, 296-25-645, 296-25-650, 296-25-655, 296-25-660, 296-25-665, 296-25-670, 296-25-675, 296-25-680, 296-25-685, 296-25-690, 296-25-695, 296-25-700, 296-25-705, 296-25-710, 296-25-715, 296-25-720, 296-25-725, 296-25-730, 296-25-735, 296-25-740, 296-25-745, 296-25-750, 296-25-755, 296-25-760, 296-25-765, 296-25-770, 296-25-775, 296-25-780, 296-25-785, 296-25-790, 296-25-795, 296-25-800, 296-25-805, 296-25-810, 296-25-815, 296-25-820, 296-25-825, 296-25-830, 296-25-835, 296-25-840, 296-25-845, 296-25-850, 296-25-855, 296-25-860, 296-25-865, 296-25-870, 296-25-875, 296-25-880, 296-25-885, 296-25-890, 296-25-895, 296-25-900, 296-25-905, 296-25-910, 296-25-915, 296-25-920, 296-25-925, 296-25-930, 296-25-935, 296-25-940, 296-25-945, 296-25-950, 296-25-955, 296-25-960, 296-25-965, 296-25-970, 296-25-975. [Standards 1-152, filed 3/23/60.] Repeal of chapter 296-25 WAC was declared by Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74 to be effective upon the effective date of amendments to chapter 296-24 WAC set forth as part of this order. See chapter 296-24 WAC.

Chapter 296-26
LABOR CAMP RULES

296-26-010 Definitions. [Rule .60.010, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.

296-26-020 Administration. [Rule .60.020, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.

296-26-030 Water supply. [Rule .60.030, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.

296-26-040 Sewage and liquid waste disposal—Existing and new construction. [Rule .60.040, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.

296-26-050 Plumbing—Existing and new construction. [Rule .60.050, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.

296-26-060 Refuse disposal—Existing and new construction. [Rule .60.060, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.

296-26-070 Rodent and insect control—Existing and new construction. [Rule .60.070, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-080 Location and maintenance—Existing and new construction. [Rule .60.080, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-090 Construction and maintenance of dwelling units. [Rule .60.090, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-100 Ventilation. [Rule .60.100, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-110 Heating—Existing and new construction. [Rule .60.110, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-120 Lighting. [Rule .60.120, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-130 Toilet, handwashing, bathing, and laundry facilities—Existing and new construction. [Rule .60.130, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-140 Foodhandling facilities—Existing and new construction. [Rule .60.140, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-150 Beds and bedding—Existing and new construction. [Rule .60.150, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-160 Supervision and responsibility. [Rule .60.160, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-170 Communicable disease. [Rule .60.170, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.
296-26-180 Effective date. [Rule .60.180, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-10, filed 4/4/75.

Chapter 296-28
CLEARANCE RULES—RAILROADS IN PRIVATE YARDS AND PLANTS

296-28-001 Foreword. [Foreword, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.
296-28-005 Beginning of order. [Opening paragraphs, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.
296-28-010 Exemptions. [Exemptions section, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.
296-28-015 Definitions. [Section 1, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.
296-28-020 Overhead clearances. [Section 2, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.
296-28-025 Side clearances. [Section 3, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.
296-28-030 Track clearances. [Section 4, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.
296-28-035 Marking of cars. [Section 5, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.
296-28-040 Operation of excess dimension loads. [Section 6, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.
296-28-045 Narrow gauge railroads transporting freight cars. [Section 7, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.
296-28-050 Illustrations. [Illustrations, filed 4/3/61.] Repealed by 02-17-106, filed 8/21/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-860 WAC.

Chapter 296-38
CULINARY WORKERS SAFETY RULES

296-38-010 General requirements. [Rule 1.010, filed 8/26/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-38-020 Equipment—Machinery. [Rule 2.010, filed 8/26/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-38-030 Fire protection and prevention. [Rule 3.010, filed 8/26/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-38-040 General working conditions. [Rules 4.010-4.040, filed 8/26/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-38-050 Illumination. [Rule 5.010, filed 8/26/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

Chapter 296-40
SAFETY STANDARDS—CONSTRUCTION WORK

296-40-010, 296-40-015, 296-40-020, 296-40-030, 296-40-035, 296-40-040, 296-40-045, 296-40-050, 296-40-055, 296-40-060, 296-40-065, 296-40-070, 296-40-075, 296-40-080, 296-40-085, 296-40-090, 296-40-095, 296-40-100, 296-40-105, 296-40-110, 296-40-115, 296-40-120, 296-40-125, 296-40-130, 296-40-135, 296-40-140, 296-40-145, 296-40-150, 296-40-155, 296-40-160, 296-40-165, 296-40-170, 296-40-175, 296-40-180, 296-40-185, 296-40-190, 296-40-195, 296-40-200, 296-40-205, 296-40-210, 296-40-215, 296-40-220, 296-40-225, 296-40-230, 296-40-235, 296-40-240, 296-40-245, 296-40-250, 296-40-255, 296-40-260, 296-40-265, 296-40-270, 296-40-275, 296-40-280, 296-40-285, 296-40-290, 296-40-295, 296-40-300, 296-40-310, 296-40-320, 296-40-330, 296-40-350, 296-40-360, 296-40-365, 296-40-370, 296-40-375, 296-40-380, 296-40-385, 296-40-390, 296-40-395, 296-40-400, 296-40-410, 296-40-415, 296-40-420, 296-40-425, 296-40-430, 296-40-435, 296-40-440, 296-40-450, 296-40-460, 296-40-470, 296-40-480, 296-40-490, 296-40-500, 296-40-510, 296-40-520, 296-40-530, 296-40-540, 296-40-550, 296-40-560, 296-40-570, 296-40-580, 296-40-590, 296-40-600, 296-40-610, 296-40-620, 296-40-630, 296-40-640, 296-40-650, 296-40-660, 296-40-665, 296-40-670, 296-40-675, 296-40-680, 296-40-685, 296-40-690, 296-40-695, 296-40-700, 296-40-705, 296-40-710, 296-40-715, 296-40-720, 296-40-725, 296-40-730, 296-40-735, 296-40-740, 296-40-745, 296-40-750, 296-40-755, 296-40-760, 296-40-765, 296-40-770, 296-40-780, 296-40-790, 296-40-795, 296-40-800, 296-40-810, 296-40-820, 296-40-825, 296-40-830, 296-40-835, 296-40-840, 296-40-845, 296-40-850, 296-40-855, 296-40-860, 296-40-865, 296-40-870, 296-40-875, 296-40-880, 296-40-890, Appendix 1 Traffic control signs; Appendix 2 Sheet piling, shoring and bracing; and Appendix 3 Scaffolds. [Book entitled "Safety Standards for Construction Work" chapter 296-40 WAC, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 74-26, filed 5/7/74. For later promulgation, see chapter 296-155 WAC.
296-40-412 [Order 74-1, filed 1/8/74.] Repealed by Order 74-26, filed 5/7/74 before codification in the Washington Administrative Code, see chapter 296-155 WAC, Safety standards for construction work adopted by Order 74-26, filed 5/7/74.

Chapter 296-41
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

The Standards for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, N.B.F.U. #58. [Filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

Chapter 296-42
PETROLEUM—REFINING, TRANSPORTATION AND HANDLING

296-42-010 Application, scope and permits for variations from orders. [§ I, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-42-020 Definitions. [§ 2, filed 1/11/63 and 1/15/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-42-030 Accident prevention program. [Rules 3.010-3.030, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-42-040 First aid. [Rule 4.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-42-050 Fire and explosions—Smoking, matches, lighters. [Rule 5.010, filed 1/11/63 and 1/15/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-42-060 Fire and explosions—Fire protection and fire fighting equipment. [Rule 5.020, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-42-070 Fire and explosions—Cleaning oils. [Rule 5.030, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-42-080 Fire and explosions—Static electricity. [Rule 5.040, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.
296-42-090 Fire and explosions—Spontaneous ignition. [Rule 5.050, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-100 Fire and explosions—Fire permits. [Rule 5.060, filed 1/11/63 and 1/15/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-110 Fire and explosions—Surge tanks. [Rule 5.070, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-120 Fire and explosions—Flammable waste gases or vapors. [Rule 5.080, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-130 Fire and explosions—Transfer of light oils by air displacement. [Rule 5.090, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-140 Fire and explosions—Steam hose. [Rule 5.100, filed 1/11/63 and 1/15/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-150 Dangerous exposure. [Rules 6.010 and 6.020, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-160 Enclosed and confined spaces—Ventilation. [Rule 7.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-170 Enclosed and confined spaces—Confined spaces. [Rule 7.020, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-180 Escape exits. [Rule 8.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-200 Tanks—Stationary tanks. [Rule 9.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-210 Tanks—Stationary tank maintenance. [Rule 9.020, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-220 Tanks—Diversion and retaining walls. [Rule 9.030, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-230 Gas and vapor testing. [Rule 10.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-240 Opening and blinding pipe lines and equipment—Opening pipe lines and equipment. [Rule 11.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-250 Opening and blinding pipe lines and equipment—Blinding of pipe lines and equipment. [Rule 11.020, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-260 Hazardous commodities—General. [Rule 12.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-270 Hazardous commodities—Corrosives. [Rule 12.020, filed 1/11/63 and 1/15/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-280 Hazardous commodities—Leaded gasoline stationary tanks. [Rule 12.030, filed 1/11/63 and 1/15/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-290 Drainage. [Rule 13.010, filed 1/11/63 and 1/15/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-300 Agitation and heating of liquids in tanks. [Rule 14.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-310 Process equipment maintenance—General. [Rule 15.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-320 Process equipment maintenance—Condenser and cooling boxes. [Rule 15.020, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-330 Pumps, pipe lines and valves—Pumps. [Rule 16.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-340 Pumps, pipe lines and valves—Pipe lines and piping. [Rule 16.020, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-350 Pumps, pipe lines and valves—Valves. [Rule 16.030, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-360 Equipment leakage and breakage—Leakage control. [Rule 17.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-370 Equipment leakage and breakage—Gage glasses. [Rule 17.020, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-380 Equipment identification. [Rule 18.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-390 Gas compressors and engines—Gas compressor or gas processing plant protection. [Rule 19.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-400 Gas compressors and engines—Gas compressors. [Rule 19.020, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-410 Gas compressors and engines—Stationary internal combustion engines. [Rule 19.030, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-420 Loading and unloading facilities and operations—Loading platforms. [Rule 20.010, filed 1/11/63 and 1/15/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-430 Loading and unloading facilities and operations—Loading and unloading operations. [Rule 20.020, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-440 Loading and unloading facilities and operations—Liquefied petroleum gases—Loading and unloading. [Rule 20.030, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-450 Laboratories and pilot plants. [Rule 21.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-460 Wharves. [Rule 22.010, filed 1/11/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-42-470 Bulk distributing plants. [Rule 23.010, filed 1/11/63 and 1/15/63.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

Chapter 296-44
SAFETY STANDARDS—ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION CODE

296-44-005 Preface. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-005, filed 7/25/86; Preface (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-010 Definitions of special terms. [§ 1, filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-011 Definitions of special terms applicable to this chapter. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-011, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-013 Purpose and scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-013, filed 7/25/86; § 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-015 Lines constructed prior to these rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-015, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-016 Applicability. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-016, filed 7/25/86; § 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-017 References. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-017, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-019 Applicability of rules—To construction and reconstruction of lines. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-022 Applicability of rules—Restoration of clearances. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-023 Grounding methods for electric supply and communication facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-023, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-02301 Purpose. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-02301, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-02305 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-02305, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-02309 Point of connection of grounding conductor. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-02309, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.

Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-02315 Grounding conductor and means of connection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-02315, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-02319 Grounding electrodes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-02319, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-02323 Method of connection to electrode. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-02323, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-02329 Ground resistance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-02329, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-02335 Separation of grounding conductors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-02335, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-02349 Grounding methods for telephone and other communication apparatus on circuits exposed to supply lines or lightning. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-02349, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-025 Applicability of rules—Lines constructed prior to these rules. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-028 Applicability of rules—Reconstruction or alteration. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-031 Applicability of other standards. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-034 Design, construction and maintenance. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-035 Rules for the installation and maintenance of electric supply stations and equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-035, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-03505 Purpose. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-03505, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-03509 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-03509, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-037 Limiting conditions specified. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-040 Waiving of rules. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-041 Protective arrangements in electric supply stations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-041, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-04105 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-04105, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-04109 Illumination. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-04109, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-04125 Floor, floor openings, passageways, stairs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-04125, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-04129 Exits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-04129, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-04135 Fire extinguishing equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-04135, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-043 Exemptions or modifications. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-046 Emergency. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-049 Saving clause. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-051 Installation and maintenance of equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-051, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-05105 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-05105, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-05109 Inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-05109, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-05115 Guarding shaft ends, pulleys, belts and suddenly moving parts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-05115, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-05119 Protective grounding. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-05119 filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-05125 Guarding live parts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-05125, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-05129 Working space about electric equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-05129, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-05131 Equipment for work on energized parts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007

(Order 86-26), § 296-44-05131, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-05135 Classified locations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-05135, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-05141 Identification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-05141, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-052 Cooperation to avoid conflicts. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-055 Joint use of poles. [§ 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-058 Rules covering methods of protective grounding of circuits, equipment, and lightning arresters for stations, lines, and utilization equipment—Scope. [§ 9 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-061 Rules covering methods of protective grounding of circuits, equipment, and lightning arresters for stations, lines, and utilization equipment—Point of attachment of grounding conductor. [§ 9 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-064 Grounding conductor. [§ 9 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-065 Rotating equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-065, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-06505 Speed control and stopping devices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-06505, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-06511 Motor control. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-06511, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-06517 Mobile hydrogen equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-06517, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-067 Ground connections. [Rule 93C (codified as subsection (4)), filed 10/30/64, effective 12/1/64; Subsections A through D (codified as (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5)), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58; Rule 93C, § 9 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-070 Method. [Subsection D (codified as (4)), filed 10/30/64, effective 12/1/64; Subsections A through C (codified as (1), (2), (3)), § 9 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58; Rule 94D, § 9 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-073 Ground resistance. [§ 9 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-074 Storage batteries. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-074, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-07405 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-07405, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-07411 Location. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-07411, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-07417 Ventilation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-07417, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-07423 Racks. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-07423, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-07427 Floors in battery areas. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-07427, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-07433 Illumination for battery areas. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-07433, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-07439 Service facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-07439, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-076 Separate grounding conductors and grounds. [Subsection B (codified as (2)), filed 10/30/64, effective 12/1/64; Subsections A and B (codified as (1) and (3)), § 9 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58; Rule 96B, § 9 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-079 Protective arrangements of stations and substations—Scope of the rules. [§ 10 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-082 Protective arrangements of stations and substations—General requirements. [§ 10 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-085 Protective arrangements of stations and substations—Illumination. [§ 10 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-086 Transformers and regulators. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-086, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-08605 Current-transformer secondary circuits protection when exceeding 600 volts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-08605, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-08611 Grounding secondary circuits of instrument transformers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.-050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-08611, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-08619 Location and arrangement of power transformers and regulators. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-08619, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98,

effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-088 Protective arrangements of stations and substations—Floors, floor openings, passageways, stairs. [§ 10 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-091 Protective arrangements of stations and substations—Exits. [§ 10 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-094 Protective arrangements of stations and substations—Fire-fighting apparatus. [§ 10 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-097 Protective arrangements of stations and substations—Oil-filled apparatus. [§ 10 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-098 Conductors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-098, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-09805 Electrical protection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-09805, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-09811 Mechanical protection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-09811, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-09819 Isolation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-09819, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-09826 Conductor terminations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-09826, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-100 Protective arrangements of equipment—General requirement. [§ 11 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-103 Protective arrangements of equipment—Inspections. [§ 11 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-106 Protective arrangements of equipment—Guarding shaft ends, pulleys, and belts, and suddenly moving parts. [§ 11 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-109 Protective arrangements of equipment—Protective grounding. [§ 11 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-110 Circuit breakers, reclosers, switches and fuses. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-110, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-11005 Arrangement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-11005, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-11021 Application. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-11021, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-11029 Circuit breakers, reclosers and switches containing oil. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-11029, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-11035 Switches and disconnecting devices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-11035, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-11041 Disconnection of fuses. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-11041, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-112 Protective arrangements of equipment—Guarding live parts. [§ 11 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-115 Protective arrangements of equipment—Working space about electric equipment. [§ 11 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-118 Protective arrangements of equipment—Hazardous locations. [§ 11 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-121 Protective arrangements of equipment—Shielding of equipment from deteriorating agencies. [§ 11 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-124 Protective arrangements of equipment—Identification. [§ 11 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-125 Switchgear and metal enclosed bus. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-125, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-12505 Switchgear assemblies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-12505, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-12515 Metal enclosed bus. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-12515, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-127 Rotating equipment (this includes generators, motors, motor-generators, and converters)—Speed-control and stopping devices. [§ 12 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-130 Rotating equipment (this includes generators, motors, motor-generators, and converters)—Guards for live parts. [§ 12 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-133 Rotating equipment (this includes generators, motors, motor-generators, and converters)—Grounding machine frames. [§ 12 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-134 Surge arresters. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-134, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-13405 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-13405, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority:

RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-13415 Indoor locations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-13415, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-13421 Grounding conductors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-13421, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-13431 Installation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-13431, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-136 Rotating equipment (this includes generators, motors, motor-generators, and converters)—Deteriorating agencies. [§ 12 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-139 Rotating equipment (this includes generators, motors, motor-generators, and converters)—Motors. [§ 12 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-142 Storage batteries—General. [§ 13 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-145 Storage batteries—Isolation. [§ 13 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-148 Storage batteries—Ventilation. [§ 13 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-151 Storage batteries—Insulation. [§ 13 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-154 Storage batteries—Racks and trays. [§ 13 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-157 Storage batteries—Floors. [§ 13 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-160 Storage batteries—Wiring in battery rooms. [§ 13 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-163 Storage batteries—Guarding live parts in battery rooms. [§ 13 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-166 Storage batteries—Illumination for battery rooms enclosing batteries of the nonsealed type. [§ 13 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-169 Transformers, induction regulators, rheostats, ground detectors, and similar equipment—Current-transformer secondary circuits. [§ 14 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-170 Safety rules for the installation and maintenance of overhead electric supply and communication lines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-170, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-17005 Purpose. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-17005, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-17017 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-17017, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-17029 Application of rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-17029, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-172 Transformers, induction regulators, rheostats, ground detectors, and similar equipment—Grounding secondary circuits of instrument transformers. [§ 14 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-175 Transformers, induction regulators, rheostats, ground detectors, and similar equipment—Grounding transformer cases. [§ 14 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-178 Transformers, induction regulators, rheostats, ground detectors, and similar equipment—Location and arrangement of power transformers. [§ 14 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-181 Transformers, induction regulators, rheostats, ground detectors, and similar equipment—Resistance devices. [§ 14 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-182 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-182, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-18205 Referenced sections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-18205, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-18225 Induced voltages. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-18225, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-18239 Accessibility. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-18239, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-18250 Inspection and tests of lines and equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-18250, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-18261 Grounding of circuits, supporting structures, and equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-18261, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-18273 Arrangement of switches. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-18273, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-184 Transformers, induction regulators, rheostats, ground detectors, and similar equipment—Ground detectors. [§ 14 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-187 Conductors—Electrical protection. [§ 15 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-190 Conductors—Precaution against mechanical and thermal damage. [§ 15 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-193 Conductors—Isolation. [§ 15 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-194 Relations between various classes of lines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-194, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-19405 Relative levels. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-19405, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-19421 Avoidance of conflict. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-19421, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-19433 Joint use of structures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-19433, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-196 Conductors—Guarding conductors. [§ 15 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-199 Conductors—Guarding in hazardous locations. [§ 15 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-202 Conductors—Taping ends and joints. [§ 15 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-205 Conductors—Wiring for illumination. [§ 15 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-208 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Accessible and indicating. [§ 16 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-211 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Oil switches. [§ 16 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-212 Clearances. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-212, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-21209 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-21209, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-21221 Clearances of supporting structures from other objects. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-21221, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-21230 Vertical clearance of wires, conductors, cables, and live parts of equipment above ground, rails, or water. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-21230, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-21241 Clearances between wires, conductors, and cables carried on different supporting structures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-21241, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-21253 Clearance of wires, conductors, and cables from buildings, bridges, rail cars, swimming pools, and other installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-21253, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-21265 Clearance for wires, conductors, or cables carried on the same supporting structure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-21265, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-21273 Climbing space. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-21273, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-21279 Working space. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-21279, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-21287 Vertical clearance between certain communication and supply facilities located on the same structure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-21287, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-21295 Clearances of vertical and lateral conductors from other wires and surfaces on the same support. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-21295, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-214 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Where switches are required. [§ 16 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-217 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Switches or other grounding devices. [§ 16 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-220 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Capacity of switches and disconnectors. [§ 16 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-223 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Where fuses or automatic circuit-breakers are required. [§ 16 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-226 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Disconnection of fuses before handling. [§ 16 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-229 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Arcing or suddenly moving parts. [§ 16 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-232 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Grounding noncurrent-carrying metal parts. [§ 16 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-235 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Guarding live parts of switches, fuses, and automatic circuit-breakers. [§ 16 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-238 Switchboards—Location and accessibility. [§ 17 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-

007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-241 Switchboards—Material and illumination. [§ 17 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-242 Grades of construction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-242, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-24205 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-24205, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-24213 Application of grades of construction to different situations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-24213, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-24221 Grades of construction for conductors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-24221, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-24233 Grades of construction for line supports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-24233, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-244 Switchboards—Necessary equipment. [§ 17 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-247 Switchboards—Arrangement and identification. [§ 17 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-250 Switchboards—Spacings and barriers against short-circuit. [§ 17 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-253 Switchboards—Switchboard grounding. [§ 17 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-256 Switchboards—Guarding live parts on switchboards. [§ 17 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-259 Switchboards—Instrument cases. [§ 17 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-262 Lightning arresters—Location. [§ 18 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-263 Loading for Grades B, C, and D. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-263, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-26309 General loading requirements and maps. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-26309, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-26321 Conductor loading. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-26321, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-26333 Loads upon line supports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-26333, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-265 Lightning arresters—Connecting wires. [§ 18 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-268 Lightning arresters—Grounding frames and cases of lightning arresters. [§ 18 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-271 Lightning arresters—Guarding live and arcing parts. [§ 18 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-274 Nature of rules—Minimum requirements. [§ 20 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-277 General requirements applying to overhead and underground lines—Design and construction. [§ 21 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-278 Strength requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-278, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-27809 Preliminary assumptions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-27809, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-27821 Grades B and C construction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-27821, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-27833 Grade D construction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-27833, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-27847 Grade N construction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-27847, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-280 General requirements applying to overhead and underground lines—Installation and maintenance. [§ 21 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-283 General requirements applying to overhead and underground lines—Accessibility. [§ 21 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-286 General requirements applying to overhead and underground lines—Inspection and tests of lines and equipment. [§ 21 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-289 General requirements applying to overhead and underground lines—Isolation and guarding. [§ 21 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-292 General requirements applying to overhead and underground lines—Grounding of circuits and equipment. [§ 21 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-295 General requirements applying to overhead and underground lines—Arrangement of switches. [§ 21 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-

007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-29501 Line insulation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-29501, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-29509 Application of rule. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-29509, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-29515 Material and marking. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-29515, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-29523 Ratio of flashover to puncture voltage. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-29523, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-29529 Insulation level. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-29529, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-29539 Factory tests. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-29539, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-29541 Special insulator applications. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-29541, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-29551 Protection against arcing and other damage. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-29551, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-29563 Mechanical strength of insulators. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-29563, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-29572 Aerial cable systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-29572, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-298 Relations between various classes of lines—Relative levels. [§ 22 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-301 Relations between various classes of lines—Avoidance of conflict. [§ 22 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-304 Relations between various classes of lines—Joint use of poles by supply and communication circuits. [§ 22 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-307 Relations between various classes of lines—Separate pole lines. [§ 22 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-310 Clearances—General. [§ 23 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-313 Clearances—Horizontal clearances of supporting structures from other objects. [§ 23 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-316 Clearances—Vertical clearance of wires above ground or rails. [§ 23 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-317 Miscellaneous requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-317, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-31709 Structures for overhead lines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-31709, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-31719 Tree trimming. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-31719, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-31729 Guying and bracing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-31729, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-31738 Insulators in guys attached to supporting structures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-31738, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-31749 Span-wire insulators. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-31749, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-31757 Overhead conductors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-31757, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-31765 Equipment on supporting structures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-31765, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-31772 Communications protective requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-31772, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-31783 Circuits of one class used exclusively in the operation of circuits of another class. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-31783, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-31792 Electric railway construction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-31792, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-319 Clearances—Wire-crossing clearances. [§ 23 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-322 Clearances—Clearances of conductors of one line from other conductors and structures. [Tables 4 and 5, filed 10/30/64, effective 12/1/64; § 23 (part), Tables 4 and 5, filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-325 Clearances—Minimum line conductor clearances and separations at supports. [Subsections (1)(b)(ii) and

(1)(c)(ii), filed 10/30/64, effective 12/1/64; § 23 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-328 Clearances—Climbing space. [§ 23 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-331 Clearances—Working space. [§ 23 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-334 Clearances—Vertical separation between line conductors, cables, and equipment located at different levels on the same pole or structure. [§ 23 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-337 Clearances—Clearances of vertical and lateral conductors from other wires and surfaces on the same support. [§ 23 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-340 Grades of construction—General. [§ 24 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-343 Grades of construction—Application of grades of construction to different situations. [§ 24 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-346 Grades of construction—Grades of construction for conductors. [§ 24 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-349 Grades of construction—Grades of supporting structures. [§ 24 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-350 Safety rules for the installation and maintenance of underground electric-supply and communication lines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-350, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-35009 Purpose. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-35009, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-35021 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-35021, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-352 Loading for Grades B, C, and D—General loading map. [§ 25 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-355 Loading for Grades B, C, and D—Conductor loading. [§ 25 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-358 Loading for Grades B, C, and D—Loads upon line supports. [§ 25 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-361 Strength requirements—Preliminary assumptions. [§ 26 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-364 Strength requirements—Grades B and C construction. [§ 26 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-365 General requirements applying to underground lines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-365, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-36518 Installation and maintenance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-36518, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-36527 Accessibility. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-36527, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-36539 Inspection and tests of lines and equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-36539, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-36551 Grounding of circuits and equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-36551, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-36563 Communication protective requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-36563, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-36575 Induced voltage. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-36575, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, [49.17].060.

296-44-367 Strength requirements—Grade D construction. [§ 26 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-370 Strength requirements—Grade N construction. [§ 26 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-373 Line insulators—Application of rule. [§ 27 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-376 Line insulators—Material and marking. [§ 27 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-379 Line insulators—Electrical strength of insulators in strain position. [§ 27 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-382 Line insulators—Ratio of flash-over to puncture voltage. [§ 27 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-385 Line insulators—Test voltages. [§ 27 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-386 Underground conduit systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-386, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-38609 Location. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-38609, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-38628 Excavation and backfill. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-38628, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-38641 Ducts and joints. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-38641, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed

3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-38653 Manholes, handholes and vaults. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-38653, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-388 Line insulators—Factory tests. [§ 27 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-391 Line insulators—Selection of insulators. [§ 27 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-394 Line insulators—Protection against arcing. [§ 27 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-397 Line insulators—Compliance with WAC 296-44-394 at crossings. [§ 27 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-398 Supply cable. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-398, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-39809 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-39809, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-39823 Sheaths and jackets. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-39823, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-39842 Shielding. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-39842, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-39855 Cable accessories and joints. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-39855, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-400 Miscellaneous requirements—Supporting structures for overhead lines. [§ 28 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-403 Miscellaneous requirements—Tree trimming. [§ 28 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-406 Miscellaneous requirements—Guying. [§ 28 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-409 Miscellaneous requirements—Insulators in guys attached to poles and towers. [§ 28 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-412 Miscellaneous requirements—Span-wire insulators. [§ 28 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-413 Cable in underground structures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-413, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-41309 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-41309, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-41321 Installation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-41321, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-41333 Grounding and bonding. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-41333, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-41341 Fireproofing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-41341, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-41359 Communication cables containing special supply circuits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-41359, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-415 Miscellaneous requirements—Overhead conductors. [§ 28 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-418 Miscellaneous requirements—Equipment on poles. [§ 28 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-421 Miscellaneous requirements—Protection for exposed overhead communication lines. [§ 28 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-424 Miscellaneous requirements—Circuits of one class used exclusively in the operation of circuits of another class. [§ 28 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-425 Direct buried cable. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-425, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-42509 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-42509, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-42521 Location and routing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-42521, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-42533 Clearances from other underground structures (sewers, water lines, fuel lines, building foundations, steam lines, other supply or communication conductors not in random separation, etc.). [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-42533, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-42541 Installation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-42541, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-42559 Random separation—Additionall requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-42559, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-427 Miscellaneous requirements—Overhead electric railway construction. [§ 28 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-430 Rules for underground lines (see also WAC 296-44-424 (2)(b))—Location. [§ 29 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective

12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-433 Rules for underground lines (see also WAC 296-44-424 (2)(b))—Construction of duct and cable systems. [§ 29 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-436 Rules for underground lines (see also WAC 296-44-424 (2)(b))—Construction of manholes. [§ 29 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-439 Rules for underground lines (see also WAC 296-44-424 (2)(b))—Location of cables. [§ 29 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-440 Risers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-440, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-44009 General. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-44-44009, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-44009, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-44021 Installation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-44021, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-44033 Pole risers—Additional requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-44033, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-44047 Pad-mounted installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-44047, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-442 Rules for underground lines (see also WAC 296-44-424 (2)(b))—Protection and separation of conductors buried in earth. [§ 29 (part), Rule 294, filed 10/30/64, effective 12/1/64; § 29 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-445 Rules for underground lines (see also WAC 296-44-424 (2)(b))—Protection of conductors in duct systems and manholes. [§ 29 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-448 Rules for underground lines (see also WAC 296-44-424 (2)(b))—Guarding of live parts in manholes. [§ 29 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-451 Rules for underground lines (see also WAC 296-44-424 (2)(b))—Construction at risers from underground. [§ 29 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-452 Supply cable terminations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-452, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-45209 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-45209, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-45219 Support at terminations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-45219, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-45231 Identification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-45231, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-45243 Separations and clearances in enclosures or vaults. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-45243, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-45257 Grounding. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-45257, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-454 Rules for underground lines (see also WAC 296-44-424 (2)(b))—Identification of conductors. [§ 29 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-457 Rules for underground lines (see also WAC 296-44-424 (2)(b))—Identification of apparatus connected in multiple. [§ 29 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-460 Installation and maintenance of electric utilization equipment—General requirements—Scope. [§ 30 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-463 Installation and maintenance of electric utilization equipment—General requirements. [§ 30 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-466 Installation and maintenance of electric utilization equipment—Reference to other codes. [§ 30 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-467 Equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-467, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-46709 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-46709, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-46733 Design. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-46733, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-46739 Location in underground structures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-46739, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-46747 Installation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-46747, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-46755 Grounding. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-46755, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-46761 Identification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-46761, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-469 Installation and maintenance of electric utilization equipment—Grounding. [§ 30 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-472 Installation and maintenance of electric utilization equipment—Working spaces about electric equipment. [§ 30 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-478 Installation and maintenance of electric utilization equipment—Guarding or isolating live parts. [§ 30 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-481 Installation and maintenance of electric utilization equipment—Hazardous locations. [§ 30 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-484 Installation and maintenance of electric utilization equipment—Protection by disconnection. [§ 30 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-487 Installation and maintenance of electric utilization equipment—Identification of equipment. [§ 30 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-490 Conductors—Electrical protection. [§ 31 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-491 Installation in tunnels. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-491, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-49109 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-49109, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-49121 Environment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), § 296-44-49121, filed 7/25/86.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-493 Conductors—Protective covering. [§ 31 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-496 Conductors—Identification of conductors and terminals. [§ 31 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-499 Conductors—Guarding and isolating conductors. [§ 31 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-502 Conductors—Guarding in damp or hazardous locations. [§ 31 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-505 Conductors—Precautions against excessive inductance and eddy currents. [§ 31 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-508 Conductors—Splicing and taping. [§ 31 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-511 Conductors—Uninsulated conductors. [§ 31 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-514 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches and controllers—General requirements for switches. [§ 32 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-517 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches and controllers—Hazardous locations. [§ 32 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-520 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches and controllers—Where switches are required. [§ 32 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-523 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches and controllers—Character of switches and disconnectors. [§ 32 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-526 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches and controllers—Disconnection of fuses and thermal cut-outs before handling. [§ 32 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-529 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches and controllers—Arcing or suddenly moving parts. [§ 32 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-532 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches and controllers—Grounding noncurrent-carrying metal parts. [§ 32 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-535 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches and controllers—Guarding live parts. [§ 32 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-538 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches and controllers—Inclosed air-break switches (not including snap switches). [§ 32 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-541 Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches and controllers—Control equipment. [§ 32 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-544 Switchboards and panelboards—Accessibility and convenient attendance. [§ 33 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-547 Switchboards and panelboards—Location and illumination. [§ 33 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-550 Switchboards and panelboards—Arrangement and identification. [§ 33 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-553 Switchboards and panelboards—Spacing, barriers and covers. [§ 33 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-556 Switchboards and panelboards—Grounding frames. [§ 33 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-559 Switchboards and panelboards—Guarding current-carrying parts. [§ 33 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-562 Switchboards and panelboards—Fuses on switchboards. [§ 33 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-565 Switchboards and panelboards—Panelboards. [§ 33 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-568 Motors and motor-driven machinery—Control devices. [§ 34 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-571 Motors and motor-driven machinery—Hazardous locations. [§ 34 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-574 Motors and motor-driven machinery—Deteriorating agencies. [§ 34 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.]

Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-577 Motors and motor-driven machinery—Guards for live parts. [§ 34 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-580 Motors and motor-driven machinery—Grounding machine frames. [§ 34 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-583 Motors and motor-driven machinery—Protecting moving parts. [§ 34 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-586 Electric furnaces, storage batteries, transformers, and lightning arresters—Protection from burns. [§ 35 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-589 Electric furnaces, storage batteries, transformers, and lightning arresters—Grounding of furnace frames. [§ 35 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-592 Electric furnaces, storage batteries, transformers, and lightning arresters—Guarding live parts. [§ 35 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-595 Electric furnaces, storage batteries, transformers, and lightning arresters—Storage batteries. [§ 35 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-598 Electric furnaces, storage batteries, transformers, and lightning arresters—Transformers. [§ 35 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-601 Electric furnaces, storage batteries, transformers, and lightning arresters—Lightning arresters. [§ 35 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-604 Lighting fixtures and signs—Fixtures. [§ 36 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-607 Lighting fixtures and signs—Receptacle for convenience outlet. [§ 36 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-610 Lighting fixtures and signs—Exposed live parts. [§ 36 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-613 Lighting fixtures and signs—Signs. [§ 36 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-616 Lighting fixtures and signs—Connectors for signs. [§ 36 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-619 Lighting fixtures and signs—Lamps in series circuits. [§ 36 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-622 Lighting fixtures and signs—Safe access to arc lamps. [§ 36 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-625 Portable appliances, cables and connectors, and insect eliminators (not including those for communication systems)—Insulation. [§ 37 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-628 Portable appliances, cables and connectors, and insect eliminators (not including those for communication systems)—Grounding of frames. [§ 37 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-631 Portable appliances, cables and connectors, and insect eliminators (not including those for communication systems)—Cable connectors. [§ 37 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-634 Portable appliances, cables and connectors, and insect eliminators (not including those for communication systems)—Identified conductors, cords, and connectors. [§ 37 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-637 Portable appliances, cables and connectors, and insect eliminators (not including those for communication systems)—Use of portables and pendants. [§ 37 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-640 Portable appliances, cables and connectors, and insect eliminators (not including those for communication systems)—Portable outdoor equipment of more than 750 volts between conductors. [§ 37 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-643 Portable appliances, cables and connectors, and insect eliminators (not including those for communication systems)—Insect eliminators. [§ 37 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-646 Electrically operated industrial locomotives, cars, cranes, hoists, and elevators—Guarding live and moving parts. [§ 38 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-649 Electrically operated industrial locomotives, cars, cranes, hoists, and elevators—Grounding noncurrent-carrying parts. [§ 38 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-652 Electrically operated industrial locomotives, cars, cranes, hoists, and elevators—Control of energy supply to cars, cranes, and industrial locomotives. [§ 38 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-655 Control of movement of industrial locomotives, cars, cranes, and elevators. [§ 38 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-658 Control of movement of industrial locomotives, cars, cranes, and elevators—Subway and car lighting. [§ 38 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-661 Telephone and other communication apparatus on circuits exposed to supply lines or lightning—Protective requirements. [§ 39 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-664 Telephone and other communication apparatus on circuits exposed to supply lines or lightning—Guarding current-carrying parts. [§ 39 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-667 Telephone and other communication apparatus on circuits exposed to supply lines or lightning—Grounding. [§ 39 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-670 Rules for radio and T.V. installations—Scope. [§ 50, filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-673 Classification of radio stations. [§ 51, filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007(Order 86-

26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-676 Antenna and counterpoise installation—Application of rules. [§ 52 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-679 Antenna and counterpoise installation—General requirements. [§ 52 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-682 Antenna and counterpoise installation—Locations to be avoided. [§ 52 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-685 Antenna and counterpoise installation—Ordinary construction of antenna systems. [§ 52 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-688 Antenna and counterpoise installation—Special construction of antenna systems. [§ 52 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-691 Antenna and counterpoise installation—Guarding of antennas. [§ 52 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-694 Antenna and counterpoise installation—Supply circuits as antennas or grounds. [§ 52 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-697 Lead-in conductors—Application of rules. [§ 53 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-700 Lead-in conductors—Material. [§ 53 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-703 Lead-in conductors—Size. [§ 53 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-706 Lead-in conductors—Installation of lead-in conductor. [§ 53 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-709 Construction at building entrance—Application of rules. [§ 54 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-712 Construction at building entrance—Entrance. [§ 54 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-715 Construction at building entrance—Creepage and air-gap distance. [§ 54 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-718 Construction at building entrance—Mechanical protection of bushings. [§ 54 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-721 Protective devices—Application of rules. [§ 55 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-724 Protective devices—Receiving stations. [§ 55 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-727 Protective devices—Low-power transmitting stations. [§ 55 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-730 Protective and operating grounding conductors—Application of rules. [§ 56 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-733 Protective and operating grounding conductors—General. [§ 56 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-736 Protective and operating grounding conductors—Material and size. [§ 56 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-739 Protective and operating grounding conductors—Installation of grounding conductors. [§ 56 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-742 Grounds and ground connections—Application of rules. [§ 57 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-745 Grounds and ground connections—Grounds. [§ 57 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-748 Grounds and ground connections—Attachment to pipes. [§ 57 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-751 Grounds and ground connections—Attachment to driven pipes, rods, or buried plates. [§ 57 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-754 Connection to power supply lines—Application of rules. [§ 58 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-757 Connection to power supply lines—Receiving stations and low-power transmitting stations. [§ 58 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-760 Batteries—Application of rules. [§ 59 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-763 Batteries—Care in handling. [§ 59 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-766 Batteries—Portable batteries. [§ 59 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 86-16-007 (Order 86-26), filed 7/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-44-850 Pole lines that overbuild or underbuild existing pole lines. [Rule 34, filed 8/3/61.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-855 High potential lines overbuilding telephone, telegraph, or signal wires. [Rule 35, filed 8/3/61.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-860 Crossings over railroads, street railroads, telephone, telegraph, signal or other power lines—General requirements.[Rule 36, subsections 1-16, filed 8/3/61.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-865 Crossings over railroads, street railroads, telephone, telegraph, signal or other power lines—Loads. [Rule 36, subsections 17-23, filed 8/3/61.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-870 Crossings over railroads, street railroads, telephone, telegraph, signal or other power lines—Factors of safety. [Rule 36, subsections 24-37, filed 8/3/61.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-875 Crossings over railroads, street railroads, telephone, telegraph, signal or other power lines—Working unit

stresses. [Rule 36, subsections 38-41, filed 8/3/61.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-880 Crossings over railroads, street railroads, telephone, telegraph, signal or other power lines—Clearance. [Rule (part), (codified as WAC 296-44-880), filed 8/3/61.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-88001 Figure 1—Ground wire clearance. [Figure 1, (codified as WAC 296-44-88001), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-88002 Figure 2—Basic wire crossing clearance. [Figure 2, (codified as WAC 296-44-88002), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-88003 Figure 5—Clearances above ground for underground risers and horizontal clearance of poles from hydrants, curbs and railroads. [Figure 5, (codified as WAC 296-44-88003), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-88004 Illustration—Working space. [Illustration, (codified as WAC 296-44-88004), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-88005 Figures 6.A - 9.A—Clearances. [Figures 6.A - 9.A, (codified as WAC 296-44-88005), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-88006 Figure—Climbing space. [Figure, (codified as WAC 296-44-88006), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-88007 Illustration—Climbing space. [Illustration, (codified as WAC 296-44-88007), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-88008 Illustration—Climbing space. [Illustration, (codified as WAC 296-44-88008), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-88009 Illustration—Footnote 7 of Table 11—Climbing space. [Illustration, (codified as WAC 296-44-88009), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-44-88010 Figure 11.A—Minimum vertical separation between horizontal crossarms. [Figure 11.A, (codified as WAC 296-44-88010), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-44-88011 Illustration—Climbing space—Location and spacing of crossarms. [Illustration, (codified as WAC 296-44-88011), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-45 WAC.

Chapter 296-46
SAFETY STANDARDS—INSTALLING ELECTRIC WIRES AND EQUIPMENT—ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

296-46-010, 296-46-020, 296-46-030, 296-46-040, 296-46-050, 296-46-060. [Filed 9/22/60, effective 12/1/60.] Repealed by Order 69-2, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.

296-46-090 Foreword. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-46-090, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99; 97-24-033, § 296-46-090, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-090, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-090, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-090, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-100 Approval for conductors and equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-100, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-110 Marking of disconnecting means. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-110, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-110, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-110, filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-110, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81; 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-110, filed 1/31/78; Order 74-43, § 296-46-110, filed 12/19/74; Order 72-7, § 296-46-110, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-110, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-115 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-115, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81.] Repealed by 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510.

296-46-120 Workmanship. [Order 72-7, § 296-46-120, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-120, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-130 Classification or definition of occupancies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]-350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-130, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-130, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-130, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-130, filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-130, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81; Order 72-7, § 296-46-130, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-130, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-140 Plan review for educational, institutional or health care facilities and other buildings. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-140, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-140, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-140, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-140, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-140, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-140, filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-140, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81; 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-140, filed 1/31/78; Order 74-43, § 296-46-140, filed 12/19/74; Order 72-7, § 296-46-140, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-140, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed

by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-150 Wiring methods for designated building occupancies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-150, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-150, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-150, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-150, filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-150, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81; 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-150, filed 1/31/78; Order 75-25, § 296-46-150, filed 8/4/75; Order 74-43, § 296-46-150, filed 12/19/74; Order 72-7, § 296-46-150, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-150, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 97-12-016, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600.

296-46-155 Wiring methods for designated building occupancies. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-155, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.-551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-160 Service requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-160, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-160, filed 7/17/84; Order 69-2, § 296-46-160, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 90-19-015, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600.

296-46-165 Service ampacity. [Order 72-7, § 296-46-165, filed 6/7/72.] Repealed by Order 74-43, filed 12/19/74.

296-46-170 Clearance of service drop for single family or duplex residences. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-170, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-180 Meter installation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-180, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-180, filed 7/17/84; Order 74-43, § 296-46-180, filed 12/19/74; Order 69-2, § 296-46-180, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-190 Current transformers. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-190, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-200 Service entrance conductors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-200, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-200, filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-200, filed 1/31/78; Order 74-43, § 296-46-200, filed 12/19/74; Order 73-7, § 296-46-200, filed 5/17/73; Order 69-2, § 296-46-200, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 90-19-015, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600.

296-46-210 Service entrance cable. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-210, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-21008 Branch circuits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-21008, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-21008, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-21008, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-21052 Receptacles. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-21052, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98; 97-24-033, § 296-46-21052, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-21052, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-21052, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-21052, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-220 Branch circuit and feeder calculations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-220, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-220, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-220, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-220, filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-220, filed 1/31/78; Order 72-7, § 296-46-220, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-220, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-225 Outside branch circuits and feeders. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-225, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-225, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-225, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-230 Service entrance. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-230, filed 12/19/74; Order 72-7, § 296-46-230, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-230, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-23001 Service requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-23001, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.-551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-23028 Service or other masts. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-23028, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-23028, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.-010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-23028, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-23040 Service conductors. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-46-23040, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-23040, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-23040, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470,

19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-23062 Service equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-23062, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.-010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-23062, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-23062, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-240 Service mast. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-240, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-240, filed 7/17/84; Order 69-2, § 296-46-240, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 90-19-015, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.-600.

296-46-242 Transformer neutral grounding. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-242, filed 1/31/78.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-244 Utility conductor limitations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-244, filed 1/31/78.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-250 Safe wiring label. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-250, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-260 Direct burial cable. [Order 75-25, § 296-46-260, filed 8/4/75; Order 72-7, § 296-46-260, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-260, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-43, filed 12/19/74 and later adopted, as amended, by Order 75-25, filed 8/4/75. Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-265 Conductors of different systems. [Order 74-43, § 296-265 (codified as WAC 296-46-265), filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-270 Metallic plumbing lines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-270, filed 1/31/78; Order 69-2, § 296-46-270, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-280 Garbage disposal, waste disposal or waste compactor appliances and dishwasher circuits. [Order 72-7, § 296-46-280, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-280, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-290 Range circuit. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-290, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-300 Water heaters. [Order 75-25, § 296-46-300, filed 8/4/75; Order 74-43, § 296-46-300, filed 12/19/74; Order 69-2, § 296-46-300, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-30001 Support of raceways and cables in suspended ceilings. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-30001, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-30001, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.-600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-30001, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-310 Clothes dryers. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-310, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by Order 72-7, filed 6/7/72.

296-46-316 Duct bank conductor ampacities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-316, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-316, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-15-063 (Order 88-14), § 296-46-316, filed 7/18/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-316, filed 5/1/87.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-320 Electric heating. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-320, filed 12/19/74; Order 73-7, § 296-46-320, filed 5/17/73; Order 72-7, § 296-46-320, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-320, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-324 Knob-and-tube wiring. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-324, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.-551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-330 Bathroom receptacles. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-330, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by Order 72-7, filed 6/7/72.

296-46-335 Unfinished areas. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-335, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81; Order 74-43, § 296-46-335, filed 12/19/74; Order 72-7, § 296-46-335, filed 6/7/72.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-336 Nonmetallic cable systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-336, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.-551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-340 Recreation room. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-340, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-43, filed 12/19/74.

296-46-348 Electrical metallic tubing. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-348, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-46-348, filed 8/29/86.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-350 Emergency systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-350, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-350, filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-350, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81; 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-350, filed 1/31/78; Order 72-7, § 296-46-350, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-350, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 90-19-015, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600.

296-46-355 Mobile home connections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-355, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-360 Amusement rides or structures, carnivals, circuses, and similar traveling shows. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-360, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.-010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-360, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-360, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-46-360, filed 8/29/86. Statu-

tory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-360, filed 7/17/84; Order 69-2, § 296-46-360, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-365 Concerts, motion picture productions, stage shows, and similar shows. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-365, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-370 Boxes and fittings. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-46-370, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-370, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-370, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-370, filed 7/17/84; Order 75-25, § 296-46-370, filed 8/4/75; Order 72-7, § 296-46-370, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-370, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-380 Rockcrushers. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-380, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-390 Woodworking plants. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-390, filed 1/31/78; Order 69-2, § 296-46-390, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-400 Mobile homes. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-400, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-401 License fee. [Order 71-17, § 296-46-401, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-40101 Administrator fees. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-401, (codified as WAC 296-46-40101), filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-402 Fees. [Order 75-25, § 296-46-402, filed 8/4/75; Order 74-43, § 296-46-402, filed 12/19/74; Order 71-17, § 296-36-402 (codified as WAC 296-46-402), filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-410 Conductor termination. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-410, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by Order 72-7, filed 6/7/72.

296-46-420 Nonmetallic cable systems—Ground-fault circuit interrupter protection—Knob and tube wiring. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-15-063 (Order 88-14), § 296-46-420, filed 7/18/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-420, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-420, filed 7/17/84; Order 69-2, § 296-46-420, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 90-19-015, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600.

296-46-422 Water heater circuit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-422, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-422, filed 5/1/87.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-424 Residential occupancies, ground fault circuit interrupters. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-424, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81; 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-424, filed 1/31/78; Order 75-25, § 296-46-424, filed 8/4/75.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-425 Construction sites. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-425, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-426 Bonding agricultural structures and equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-426, filed 1/31/78; Order 74-43, § 296-46-426, filed 1/3/75.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-450 Grounded neutral conductor. [Order 69-2, § 296-46-450, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-45001 Transformers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-45001, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-460 Terminating immediately inside an outside building wall. [Order 75-25, § 296-46-460, filed 8/4/75; Order 72-7, § 296-46-460, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, § 296-46-460, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-480 Location of pad-mounted transformers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-480, filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-480, filed 1/31/78; Order 69-2, § 296-46-480, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-490 Location of total underground transformers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060. 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), § 296-46-490, filed 7/17/84; Order 69-2, § 296-46-490, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-492 Electrical license and administrator certificate designation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-492, filed 1/31/78.] Repealed by 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510.

296-46-493 Electrical contractor license and administrator certificate fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and 19.28.210. 82-18-036 (Order 82-29), § 296-46-493, filed 8/26/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-493, filed 1/31/78.] Repealed by 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510.

296-46-495 Electrical work permits and fees. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-46-495, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99; 98-12-042, § 296-46-495, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-495, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-495, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-495, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and 19.28.210. 85-20-065 (Order 85-16), § 296-46-495, filed 9/27/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-495, filed 1/31/78.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-500 Electrical advisory board. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-500, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81; 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-500, filed 1/31/78; Order 74-43, § 296-46-500, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-50002 On-site sewage disposal systems. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-46-50002, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99; 98-12-042, § 296-46-50002, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-501 Board of electrical examiners. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-501, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-506 Responsibilities of electrical contractors administrator certificate holders—Revocation of certificates—Appeals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-506, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81.] Repealed by 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510.

296-46-510 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-510, filed 1/31/78; Order 74-43, § 296-46-510, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-514 Gasoline dispensing and service stations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]-350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-514, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-514, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-514, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-514, filed 5/1/87.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-515 Officers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-515, filed 1/31/78; Order 74-43, § 296-46-515, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-517 Health care facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-517, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 93-06-072, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600.

296-46-520 Internal management. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-520, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-525 Board duties. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-525, filed 1/31/78; Order 74-43, § 296-46-525, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-46-530 Hearings. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-530, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510.

296-46-535 Appearance and practice before advisory board. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-535, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-540 Solicitation of business unethical. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-540, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-545 Standards of ethical conduct. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-545, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-550 Appearance by former employee. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-550, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-55001 Mobile or manufactured homes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-55001, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 93-06-072, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600.

296-46-553 Boat moorages, floating buildings, and similar installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]-210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-553, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-555 Former employee as expert witness. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-555, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-560 Computation of time. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-560, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-565 Administrative Procedure Act. [Order 74-43, § 296-46-565, filed 12/19/74.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-590 Electric heating. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-590, filed 1/31/78.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-59005 Appendix A—Residential heat loss tables. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-59005, filed 1/31/78. Formerly Appendix A.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-59010 Appendix B—Outdoor design temperatures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-59010, filed 1/31/78. Formerly Appendix B.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-600 Electrical signs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-600, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-46-600, filed 8/29/86.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-670 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060 and 19.28.250. 94-01-005, § 296-46-670, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-680 Electrical equipment associated with spas, hot tubs, swimming pools or hydromassage bathtubs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-680, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-680, filed 5/1/87; 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-46-680, filed 8/29/86.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-700 Emergency systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-700, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.-010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-700, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93; 90-19-015, § 296-46-700, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-702 Optional standby systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-702, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-710 Identification of cables. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 93-06-072, § 296-46-710, filed 3/2/93, effective 4/2/93.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-725 Class 2 and Class 3 cables. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-725, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-725, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-770 Optical fiber cables. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-770, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.600. 90-19-015, § 296-46-770, filed 9/10/90, effective 10/11/90.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-900 Appendix C—Drawing E-103. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-900, filed 1/31/78; Order 75-25, Appendix C—Drawing E-103 (codified as WAC 296-46-900), filed 8/4/75; Order 72-7, Appendix C, filed 6/7/72.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-905 Appendix D—Drawing E-104. [Order 75-25, Appendix D (codified as WAC 296-46-905), filed 8/4/75; Order 72-7, Appendix D, filed 6/7/72.] Repealed by 84-15-051 (Order 84-10), filed 7/17/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010 and 19.28.060.

296-46-910 Inspection fees. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-46-910, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 34.05.356 (1)(f). 98-22-063, § 296-46-910, filed 11/2/98, effective 12/3/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-910, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98; 97-24-033, § 296-46-910, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-910, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, 19.28.010(1), 19.28.600 and 19.28.210(6). 92-08-102, § 296-46-910, filed 4/1/92, effective 5/2/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and 19.28.210(6). 90-17-041, § 296-46-910, filed 8/10/90, effective 9/10/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-910, filed 5/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and 19.28.210. 85-20-065 (Order 85-16), § 296-46-910, filed 9/27/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.210. 83-16-058 (Order 83-20), § 296-46-910, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and 19.28.210. 82-18-036 (Order 82-29), § 296-46-910, filed 8/26/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-46-910, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81; 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), § 296-46-910, filed 1/31/78.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-915 Electrical contractor license, administrator certificate and examination, and copy fees. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-46-915, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-915, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98; 97-24-033, § 296-46-915, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-915, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1), 19.28.600, 19.28.120(2) and 19.28.510(2). 92-08-102, § 296-46-915, filed 4/1/92, effective 5/2/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.120(2) and 19.28.510(2). 90-17-041, § 296-46-915, filed 8/10/90, effective 9/10/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-46-915, filed 8/29/86.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-920 Civil penalty. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-46-920, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-46-920, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 87-10-030 (Order 87-07), § 296-46-920, filed 5/1/87; 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-46-920, filed 8/29/86.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-930 Electrical contractor license and administrator certificate designation. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-46-930, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99; 98-12-042, § 296-46-930, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98; 97-24-033, § 296-46-930, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-46-930, filed 8/29/86.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.-551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-935 Exemptions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 93-03-048, § 296-46-935, filed 1/15/93, effective 2/15/93.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.-551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-940 Electrical contractor license. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-46-940, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99; 98-12-042, § 296-46-940, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-46-940, filed 8/29/86.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.-551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-950 Administrators certificate. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-46-950, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99; 97-24-033, § 296-46-950, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-46-950, filed 8/29/86.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.-551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-46-960 Revocation or suspension of a contractor license or administrator certificate. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 97-24-033, § 296-46-960, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

Appendix A Residential heat loss tables. [Order 72-7, Appendix A—Residential heat loss tables, filed 6/7/72; Order 69-2, Appendix A—Electric heat loss calculation, filed 2/28/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by 78-02-098

(Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. Later promulgation, see WAC 296-46-59005.

Appendix B Outdoor design temperatures—Charts. [Order 72-7, Appendix B—Outdoor design temperatures—Charts, filed 6/7/72.] Repealed by 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. Later promulgation, see WAC 296-46-59010.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-46A WAC.

Reviser's note: The 1978 Edition of National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70-1978) was adopted by the department of labor and industries on January 1, 1978. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 78-02-098 (Order 77-31), filed 1/31/78.]

Chapter 296-46A
SAFETY STANDARDS—INSTALLING ELECTRIC WIRES AND EQUIPMENT—ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

(Formerly chapter 296-46 WAC)

296-46A-090 Foreword. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-090, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-092 General definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-092, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-095 Inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-095, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-100 Approval for conductors and equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-100, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-102 Industrial control panel inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-102, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-104 Traffic management systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-104, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-110 Identification methods. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-110, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-130 Classification or definition of occupancies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-130, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-140 Plan review for educational, institutional or health care facilities and other buildings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-140, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-155 Wiring methods for designated building occupancies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-155, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-21052 Tamper resistant receptacles. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-21052, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-215 Feeders—Ground fault protection testing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-215, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-220 Branch circuit and feeder calculations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-220, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-22530 More than one building or other structure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-22530, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-23001 Service requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-23001, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-23028 Service or other masts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-23028, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-23040 Service conductors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-23040, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-23062 Service equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-23062, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-250 Grounding and bonding. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-250, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-300 Wiring methods. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-300, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-30011 Support of raceways, cables, or boxes in suspended ceilings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-30011, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-324 Knob-and-tube wiring. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-324, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-348 Electrical metallic tubing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-348, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-365 Concerts, motion picture productions, stage shows, and similar shows. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-365, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-370 Boxes and fittings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-370, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-41004 Lighting fixtures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-41004, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400,

19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-41030 Flexible cord connection pendant boxes and electric discharge fixtures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-41030, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-422 Water heater circuit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-422, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-450 Transformers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-450, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-500 Sewage disposal systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-500, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-514 Dispensing and service stations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-514, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-517 Health care facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-517, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-550 Mobile/manufactured homes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-550, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-553 Boat moorages, floating buildings, and similar installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-553, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-600 Electrical signs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-600, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-680 Electrical equipment associated with spas, hot tubs, swimming pools or hydromassage bathtubs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-680, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-700 Emergency systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-700, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-702 Optional standby systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-702, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-900 Electrical work permits and fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-900, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-910 Inspection fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW. 02-12-022, § 296-46A-910, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW

43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 159, and chapters 43.22, 19.28, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW. 01-12-035, § 296-46A-910, filed 5/29/01, effective 6/29/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-910, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-915 Electrical/telecommunications contractor license, administrator certificate and examination, and copy fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW. 02-12-022, § 296-46A-915, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 159, and chapters 43.22, 19.28, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW. 01-12-035, § 296-46A-915, filed 5/29/01, effective 6/29/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-915, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-920 Civil penalty. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-920, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-930 Electrical/telecommunications contractor license and administrator certificate designation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-930, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-931 Electrical/telecommunications contractor license. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.-010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-931, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-932 Electrical/telecommunications contractor cash or securities deposit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-932, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-933 Telecommunications contractor insurance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-933, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-934 Electrical contractor exemptions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-934, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-935 Electrical utility exemptions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-935, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-940 Manufacturers of electrical/telecommunications products exemptions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-940, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-950 Administrator certificate. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 02-21-104, § 296-46A-950, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-950, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-46A-960 Revocation or suspension of an electrical/telecommunications contractor's license or administrator's certificate. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-46A-960, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041,

19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-46B WAC.

Chapter 296-47
ELECTRICAL WIRING AND APPARATUS

Reviser's note: On March 29, 1961, the department of labor and industries filed with the code reviser's office the November 1959 edition of the N.B.F.U. National Electrical Code #70. On March 31st, the code reviser received a letter from the department stating that such code was adopted by the procedure prescribed by law.

Repealed by 94-01-005, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010.

Chapter 296-48
MOBILE HOMES, COMMERCIAL COACHES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

296-48-005 Administrative—Authority for mobile home code. [Order 76-26, § 296-48-005, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-20, § 296-48-005, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-2, § 296-48-005, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-005, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-010 Application and scope. [Order 76-26, § 296-48-010, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, § 296-48-010, filed 12/4/75; Order 75-20, § 296-48-010, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-010, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-010, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-010, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-011 Conditions of reciprocity. [Order 74-11, § 296-48-011, filed 4/8/74; Order 73-14, § 296-49-001, filed 7/31/73. Formerly WAC 296-49-001 and 296-49-011.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-012 Agreements with out-of-state jurisdictions. [Order 73-14, § 296-48-012, filed 7/31/73. Formerly WAC 296-49-012.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-020 Alteration of mobile homes. [Order 76-26, § 296-48-020, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-050 General. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-050, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-050, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-051 Definitions. [Order 76-26, § 296-48-051, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-20, § 296-48-051, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-055 Alteration or conversion. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-055, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-4, § 296-48-055, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-060 Approved. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-060, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-063 Approved listing agency. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-063, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-065 Approved testing agency. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-065, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-4, § 296-48-065, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-066 Camping trailer. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-066, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-070 Dealer. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-070, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-070, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-075 Department. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-075, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-075, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-080 Equipment. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-080, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-080, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-080, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-085 Field technical service. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-085, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-090 Insignia. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-090, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-090, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-095 Installations. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-095, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-4, § 296-48-095, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-100 Labeled. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-100, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-105 Length of vehicles. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-105, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-110 Listed. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-110, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-115 Mobile home. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-115, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-115, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-120 Vehicle—Expandable. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-120, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-125 Vehicle—Multiple. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-125, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-130 Model. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-130, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-4, § 296-48-130, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-135 Model change. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-135, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-140 Model—Group. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-140, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-145 Prohibited sales notice. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-145, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-150 Commercial coach. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-150, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-150, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-151 Travel trailer. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-151, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-155 Recreational vehicle. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-155, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-155, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-156 Travel trailer. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-156, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-158 Truck camper. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-158, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-160 Vehicle. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-160, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-160, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-165 Vehicle—Self contained. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-165, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-200 Air gap. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-200, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-205 Combination compartment. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-205, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-210 Common vent. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-210, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-215 Continuous vent. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-215, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-220 Critical level. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-220, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-225 Diameter. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-225, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-230 Drain coupler. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-230, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-235 Drain outlet. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-235, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-240 Drainage system. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-240, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-245 Flush tank. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-245, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-250 Flush valve. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-250, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-255 Flushometer valve. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-255, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-260 Horizontal pipe. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-260, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-265 Individual vent. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-265, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-270 Longitudinal center. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-270, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-275 Main drain. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-275, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-280 Main vent. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-280, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-285 Plumbing fixture. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-285, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-290 Toilet-mechanical seal. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-290, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-295 Toilet-recirculating chemical. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-295, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-300 Toilet-water flush. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-300, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-305 Trap. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-305, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-310 Trap arm. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-310, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-315 Trap seal. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-315, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-320 Vent system. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-320, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-325 Vertical pipe. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-325, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-330 Waste-holding tank. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-330, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-335 Water distribution system. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-335, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-340 Water supply connection. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-340, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-345 Water storage tank. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-345, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-350 Wet vent. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-350, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-355 Wet-vented drainage system. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-355, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-400 Anti-flooding device. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-400, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-405 Appliance branch piping. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-405, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-410 Appliance compartment. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-410, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-415 Automatic pilot device. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-415, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-420 Automatic pump (oil lifter). [Order 68-4, § 296-48-420, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-425 BTUH. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-425, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-430 Duct. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-430, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-435 Gas appliance connector. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-435, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-440 Gas piping. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-440, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-445 Gas supply connection. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-445, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-450 Gas supply connector. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-450, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-455 Heat-producing appliance. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-455, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-460 Input rating. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-460, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-465 Main gas piping manifold. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-465, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-470 Oil piping system. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-470, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-475 Roof jack. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-475, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-480 Vent connector. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-480, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-485 Water heater. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-485, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-500 A.W.G. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-500, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-501 Accessible (as applied to wiring methods). [Order 70-2, § 296-48-501, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-505 Battery circuit. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-505, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-505, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-510 Branch circuit panelboard. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-510, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-510, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-515 Low-voltage power circuit. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-515, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-515, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-520 National Electrical Code (N.E.C.). [Order 70-2, § 296-48-520, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-520, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-525 Power supply assembly. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-525, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-525, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-526 Concealed. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-526, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-528 Converter. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-528, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-530 D.C. current. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-530, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-535 Dual supply source. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-535, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-540 Laundry area. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-540, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-545 Transformer. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-545, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-550 Ceiling height. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-550, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-551 Definitions. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-551, filed 10/12/73.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-555 Construction. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-555, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-560 Dead load. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-560, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-562 Dormitory. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-562, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-565 Dwelling unit. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-565, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-568 Exit. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-568, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-570 Fire safety. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-570, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-572 Superficial floor area. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-572, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-574 Guest room. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-574, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-576 Habitable room. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-576, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-577 Interior finish. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-577, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-578 Kitchen. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-578, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-580 Live load. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-580, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-582 Multiple dwelling unit. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-582, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-584 Occupancy. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-584, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-588 Wall—Bearing. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-588, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-590 Wall—Exterior. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-590, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-592 Wall—Nonbearing. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-592, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-594 Wall—Parapet. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-594, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-596 Wind load. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-596, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-598 Window. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-598, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

296-48-600 Enforcement. [Order 76-26, § 296-48-600, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-20, § 296-48-600, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-600, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-600, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-600, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-602 State enforcement of federal rules and regulations. [Order 76-26, § 296-48-602, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-604 Limited application of remaining sections. [Order 76-26, § 296-48-604, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-605 Equipment and installations. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-605, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-605, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-605, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-605, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-610 Department disapproval of listed or labeled equipment and installations. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-610, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-610, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-615 Approval of alternates and equivalents. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-615, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-615, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-615, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-615, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-620 Manufacturer's approval. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-620, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-620, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-625 Required inspection. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-625, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-2, § 296-48-625, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-625, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-630 Inspection approval. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-630, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-630, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-630, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-630, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-635 Notice of violations. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-635, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-635, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-636 Complaint investigation. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-636, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-640 Action after requested inspection. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-640, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-645 Field technical service. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-645, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-645, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-700 Application for plan approval. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-700, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-701 Application for structural system approval. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-701, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-701, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-702 Application for electrical, mechanical and plumbing system approval. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-702, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-703 Application for model plan approval. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-703, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-704 Application for in-plant quality control manual approval. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-704, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-705 Plan and specification requirements. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-705, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-705, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-705, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-706 Calculations and test procedure. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-706, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-706, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-710 Model manufactured in more than one location. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-710, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-710, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-715 Out-of-state applicant. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-715, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-715, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-720 Nonconforming application and plans. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-720, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-720, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-725 Evidence of department's approval. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-725, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-725, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-730 Plan approval expiration. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-730, filed 7/16/75; Order 71-11, § 296-48-730, filed 10/8/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-730, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-730, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed

by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-735 In-plant quality control. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-735, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-735, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-4, § 296-48-735, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-740 Changes to approved plans. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-740, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-740, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-740, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-740, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-745 Change of ownership. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-745, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-750 Change of name or address. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-750, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-755 Discontinuance of manufacture. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-755, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-760 Vehicle identification. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-760, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-2, § 296-48-760, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-760, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-761 Labels for exterior locations. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-761, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48-765 Insignia required. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-765, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-765, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-770 Insignia not required. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-770, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-770, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-775 Application for insignia pursuant to plan approval. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-775, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-2, § 296-48-775, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-775, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-776 Application for insignia pursuant to requested inspection. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-776, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-780 Alteration or conversion. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-780, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-780, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-4, § 296-48-780, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-781 Not applicable. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-781, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-781, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-782 Application requirements. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-782, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-785 Denial of insignia. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-785, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-790 Insignia removal. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-790, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-790, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-795 Lost or damaged insignia. [Order 75-20, § 296-48-795, filed 7/16/75; Order 68-4, § 296-48-795, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-800 Fees. [Order 77-5, § 296-48-800, filed 4/6/77; Order 76-26, § 296-48-800, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-20, § 296-48-800, filed 7/16/75; Order 70-10, § 296-48-800, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-800, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-800, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-825 Public hearing. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-825, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-830 Aggrievance hearing request. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-830, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-890 Appendix—ANSI A119.1—Copies. [Order 76-26, Appendix (codified as WAC 296-48-890), filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48-905 Minimum standards. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-905, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-905, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-910 Rodent proofing. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-910, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-915 Prohibited fittings and practices. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-915, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-920 Alignment of fittings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-920, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-930 Standards for equipment and installations. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-930, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-930, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-940 Strains and stresses. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-940, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-950 Tightness. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-950, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-955 Threaded joints. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-955, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-960 Solder joints. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-960, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-965 Plastic pipe and fittings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-965, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1005 Pipe. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1005, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1011 Fittings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1010, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1011.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1021 Location. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1021, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1020, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1021.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1025 Cap or plug. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1025, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1031 Clearance from drain outlet. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1030, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1031.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1035 Drain couplers and caps. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1035, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1041 Drain outlet size. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1041, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1040, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1041.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1051 Fixture load. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1050, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1051.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1055 Wet-vented drainage system. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1055, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1055, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1061 Side-vent drainage system. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1061, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1060, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1061.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-1071 Changes in direction. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1070, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1071.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1075 Grade of horizontal drainage piping. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1075, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1081 Waste holding tank. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1081, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1080, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1081.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-1082 Detachable waste holding system. [Order 71-11, § 296-48-1082, filed 10/8/71.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-1101 Traps required. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1100, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1101.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1105 Dual fixtures. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1105, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1105, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1111 Prohibited traps. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1110, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1111.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1115 Material and design. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1115, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1121 Trap seal. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1120, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1121.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1125 Size. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1125, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1131 Location. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1130, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1131.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1135 Distance from trap to vent. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1135, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1141 Length of tailpiece. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1140, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1141.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1151 Grade of trap arm. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1150, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1151.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1155 Trap arm offset. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1155, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1161 Concealed traps. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1160, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1161.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1165 Protection. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1165, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1175 Location of cleanout fittings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1175, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1181 Access to cleanouts. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1180, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1181.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1185 Material. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1185, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1191 Design. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1190, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1191.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1201 General. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1200, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1201.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1205 Pipe. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1205, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1211 Fittings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1210, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1211.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1215 Main vent. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1215, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1221 Combination compartment. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1220, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1221.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-1225 Individual vents. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1225, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1225, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1231 Common vent. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1230, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1231.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1235 Intersecting vents. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1235, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1241 Horizontal vents. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1240, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1241.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1245 Grade. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1245, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1251 Roof extension. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1250, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1251.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1255 Flashing. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1255, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1305 Piping material. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1305, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1311 Fittings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1310, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1311.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1315 Prohibited materials. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1315, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1325 Screw pipe. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1325, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1331 Solder fittings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1330, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1331.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1335 Flared fittings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1335, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1341 Water supply piping. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1340, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1341.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1345 Minimum sizes. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1345, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1345, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1351 Sizing procedure. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1350, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1351.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1355 Valves. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1355, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1361 Location. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1361, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1360, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1361.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1365 Prohibited connections. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1365, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1371 Supply outlets. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1370, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1371.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1375 Appliance connections. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1375, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1381 Flushometer valves or manually-operated flush valves. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1380, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1381.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1385 Flush tanks. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1385, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1391 Backflow preventer. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1390, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1391.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-1395 Mechanical seal toilet valves. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1395, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-1405 Relief valves. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1405, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1405, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1411 Water tanks. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1410, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1411.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1451 Quality of fixtures. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1450, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1451.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1455 Strainers. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1455, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1461 Fixture connections. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1461, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1460, filed 5/31/68,

effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1461.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1465 Drain connections. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1465, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1471 Concealed connections. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1470, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1471.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1475 Directional fitting. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1475, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1481 Toilet. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1480, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1481.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1485 Toilet connection. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1485, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1485, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1491 Shower stalls. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1490, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1491.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1495 Shower and tub enclosures. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1495, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1501 Dishwashing machines. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1500, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1501.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1505 Clotheswashing machines. [Order 71-11, § 296-48-1505, filed 10/8/71; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1505, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1511 Access. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1510, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1511.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1515 Alignment. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1515, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1521 Brackets. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1520, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1521.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1551 Water piping system. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1550, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1551.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1555 Drainage and vent system. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1555, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1561 Fixtures. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1560, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1561.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1601 Standards for appliances and equipment. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1600, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1601.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1605 Capacity of containers. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1605, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1605, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1611 Construction of containers. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1610, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1611.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1615 Marking of containers. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1615, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1621 Location and enclosure of containers and systems. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1620, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1621.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1625 Valves, connectors and accessories. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1625, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1631 Safety devices. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1630, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1631.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1635 Container mounting. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1635, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1641 System design and service line pressure. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1640, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1641.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1681 General. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1681, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1680, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1681.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1685 Materials. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1685, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1691 Piping design. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1690, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1691.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1695 Expandable or multiple vehicles. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1695, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1701 Gas pipe sizing. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1700, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1701.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1705 Joints for gas piping. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1705, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1711 Joints for tubing. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1710, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1711.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1715 Pipe joint compound. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1715, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1721 Concealed tubing. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1720, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1721.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1725 Concealed joints. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1725, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1731 Location of gas supply connection. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1731, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1730, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1731.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1735 Identification of gas supply connections. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1735, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1741 Gas supply connectors. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1740, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1741.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1745 Appliance connections. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1745, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1746 Exterior appliance connection. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1746, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1751 Valves. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1750, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1751.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1755 Gas supply connection cap. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1755, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1761 Electrical ground. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1760, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1761.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1765 Couplings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1765, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1771 Hangers and supports. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1770, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1771.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1775 Testing. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1775, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1781 Leaks. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1780, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1781.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1801 General. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1800, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1801.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1805 Expandable or multiple vehicles. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1805, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1811 Materials. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1810, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1811.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1815 Size of oil piping. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1815, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1821 Joints for oil piping. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1820, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1821.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1825 Pipe joint compound. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1825, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1831 Couplings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1830, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1831.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1835 Oil tanks—Installation. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1835, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1841 Auxiliary oil storage tanks. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1840, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1841.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1845 Tank compartment. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1845, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1851 Shutoff valve. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1850, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1851.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1855 Fuel oil filter. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1855, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1901 General. [Order 71-11, § 296-48-1901, filed 10/8/71; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1900, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1901.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1902 Gas clothes dryers. [Order 71-11, § 296-48-1902, filed 10/8/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1905 Vented wall furnace installation. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1905, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1911 Type of fuel. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1910, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1911.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1921 Vents and venting. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1920, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1921.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1925 Cooking area ventilation. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1925, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1931 Safety devices—Appliances—Types. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1931, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1930, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1931.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1935 Installation—Appliances—General. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1935, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1941 Location. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1940, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1941.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1945 Accessibility. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-1945, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-1945, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1951 Operating instructions. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1950, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1951.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1955 Clearances—General. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1955, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1961 Clearances—Ranges. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1960, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1961.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1985 Material. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1985, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1991 Construction and installation. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1990, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-1991.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-1995 Expandable or multiple vehicles. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-1995, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-2001 Sizing of ducts. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-2000, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-2001.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-2011 Airtightness of supply duct system. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-2010, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-2011.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-2015 Test equipment. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-2015, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-2021 Required air. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-2020, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-2021.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-2025 Fresh air openings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-2025, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-2031 Location of openings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-2030, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-2031.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-2041 Return air openings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-2040, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-2041.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-2045 Return air ducts. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-2045, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-2051 Permanent openings. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-2050, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-2051.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3001 General. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3001, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3000, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-3001.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3011 Battery circuits. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3011, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3010, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-3011.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-3015 Wiring materials for low-voltage circuits for recreational vehicles. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3015, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3015, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-3019 Wiring methods. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3019, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3020, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-3019.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-3021 Generator installations. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3021, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3021, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-3025 Overcurrent protection. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3025, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3025, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-3031 Combination electrical systems. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3031, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3030, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-3031.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-3041 Separation. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-3040, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-3041.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-3045 Protection and insulation. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-3045, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-3051 Overcurrent protection and mounting. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-3050, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-3051.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-3055 Identification. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3055, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3055, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-3065 Application. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3065, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3065, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3066 Materials and equipment. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3066, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3071 Receptacle outlets required. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3071, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3070, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-3071.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3072 Ground-fault circuit protection. [Order 75-4, § 296-48-3072, filed 3/5/75.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3075 Branch circuits required. [Order 71-11, § 296-48-3075, filed 10/8/71; Order 70-2, § 296-48-3075, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3075, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3081 Calculations for lighting and appliance load. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3081, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3080, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-3081.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3085 Branch circuit panelboard. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3085, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-3085, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3091 Identification. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-3090, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-3091.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3095 Circuit breakers and fuses. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-3095, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-3098 Conductors in outlet boxes. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-3098, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4001 General. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-4000, filed 5/3/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-4001.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4005 Power supply assembly. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4005, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-4005, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4011 Attachment-plug cap. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4011, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-4010, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-4011.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4015 Overhead and undervehicle feeder assemblies. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4015, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-4015, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4021 Identification of power supply connection. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4021, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-4020, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-4021.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4025 Location power supply assembly. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4025, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-4025, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4031 Location—Permanent wiring method. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-4030, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-4031.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4051 Protection and installation. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4051, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-4050, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-4051.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4055 Expandable or multiple vehicles. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4055, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-4055, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4061 Under chassis wiring (exposed to weather). [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4061, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-4060, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-4061.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4062 Conductors and outlet boxes. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4062, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4063 Painting of wiring. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4063, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4064 Connection of terminals and splices. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4064, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-4065, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Formerly WAC 296-48-4065 relating to splices in grounding. Conductor now codified as WAC 296-48-4064 (part).] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4065 Wall switches. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4065, filed 4/27/70. Formerly WAC 296-48-4065 relating to splices in grounding conductor see WAC 296-48-4064.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4066 Receptacles. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4066, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4075 Lighting fixtures. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-4075, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4081 Shower fixtures. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-4081, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-4080, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-4081.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4085 Equipment mounting. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-4085, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-4091 Outdoor fixtures and equipment. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-4090, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-4091.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-5001 Panelboard grounding. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-5001, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-5000, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-5001.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-5005 Grounded conductor (neutral). [Order 68-4, § 296-48-5005, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-5011 Appliance grounding. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-5010, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-5011.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-5015 Interior grounding. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-5015, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-5021 Grounding of noncurrent-carrying metal parts. [Order 68-4, § 296-48-5020, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-5021.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-5025 120-volt or 120/240-volt. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-5025, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-5025, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-5031 Battery and low voltage circuits. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-5031, filed 4/27/70; Order 68-4, § 296-48-5030, filed 5/31/68, effective 7/1/68. Codified as WAC 296-48-5031.] Repealed by Order 75-20, filed 7/16/75.

296-48-6001 Examination of equipment for safety. [Order 70-2, § 296-48-6001, filed 4/27/70.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6101 Minimum requirements. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6101, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6111 Structural analysis. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6111, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6115 Standards for equipment installations. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6115, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6121 Structural requirements. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6121, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6125 Design loads. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6125, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6131 Wind loads. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6131, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6135 Roof loads. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6135, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6141 Walls. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6141, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6145 Firestopping. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6145, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6151 Interior partition. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6151, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6155 Floors. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6155, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6161 Design load deflections. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6161, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6165 Ultimate load tests. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6165, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6171 Chassis assembly. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6171, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6175 Basic structural integrity. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6175, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6181 Roof rafter or truss test procedure. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6181, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6185 Weather resistance. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6185, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6191 Interior walls, partitions and ceilings. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-6191, filed 10/12/73; Order 70-10, § 296-48-6191, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6195 Rodent resistance. [Order 70-10, § 296-48-6195, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6201 Heat loss. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-6201, filed 10/12/73; Order 70-10, § 296-48-6201, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6205 Room and hallway sizes. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-6205, filed 10/12/73; Order 70-10, § 296-48-6205, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6211 Ceiling height. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-6211, filed 10/12/73; Order 70-10, § 296-48-6211, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6215 Light and ventilation. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-6215, filed 10/12/73; Order 71-11, § 296-48-6215, filed 10/8/71; Order 70-10, § 296-48-6215, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6221 Exit facilities. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-6221, filed 10/12/73; Order 71-11, § 296-48-6221, filed 10/8/71; Order 70-10, § 296-48-6221, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6222 Interior privacy. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-6222, filed 10/12/73.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6223 Interior passage. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-6223, filed 10/12/73.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6225 Windows. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-6225, filed 10/12/73; Order 70-10, § 296-48-6225, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

296-48-6226 Mobile home fire warning equipment. [Order 73-17, § 296-48-6226, filed 10/12/73.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

Appendix A Flexural rigidity chart. Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4. [Order 70-10, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

Table 1 Accepted engineering practice standards. [Order 70-10, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 76-26, filed 8/23/76.

Appendix B Heat loss. [Order 70-10, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

Appendix C Table 1 maximum allowable areas of glass table 2 adjustment factors relative resistance to wind loads table 3 glass dimensional tolerances table 4 glazing relative to specific hazardous locations. [Order 70-10, filed 9/17/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by Order 73-17, filed 10/12/73.

Chapter 296-48A
STANDARDS FOR RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

296-48A-001 Standards for recreational vehicles. [Order 75-21, § 296-48A-001, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-200 Individual vents. [Order 75-21, § 296-48A-200, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-400 Sizing and capacity of gas piping. [Order 75-21, § 296-48A-400, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-405 Description of tables. [Order 75-21, § 296-48A-405, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-410 Use of capacity tables. [Order 75-21, § 296-48A-410, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-600 Low-voltage wiring materials. [Order 75-21, § 296-48A-600, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-605 Power-supply assembly. [Order 75-21, § 296-48A-605, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-610 Ground-fault circuit protection. [Order 75-21, § 296-48A-610, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-615 Labeling at the electrical entrance. [Order 75-21, § 296-48A-615, filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-700 Administrative—Authority for recreational vehicle code. [Order 76-26, § 296-48A-700, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-750 Conditions of reciprocity. [Order 76-26, § 296-48A-750, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48A-755 Agreements with out-of-state jurisdictions. [Order 76-26, § 296-48A-755, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-770 Definitions. [Order 76-26, § 296-48A-770, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-780 Enforcement. [Order 76-26, § 296-48A-780, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-800 Approvals, inspections, quality control, identification. [Order 76-26, § 296-48A-800, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48A-990 Appendix. [Order 75-21, Appendix (codified as WAC 296-48A-990), filed 7/16/75.] Repealed by 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), filed 4/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

Chapter 296-48B
STANDARDS FOR COMMERCIAL COACHES

296-48B-001 Administrative authority for commercial coach code. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-001, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-002 Administrative authority for commercial coach code—Enforcement. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-002, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-005 General. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-005, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-006 Approvals, inspections, quality control, identification. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-006, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-009 Definitions incorporated by reference. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-009, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-010 Definitions. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-010, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, § 296-48B-010, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-015 Minimum requirements. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-015, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-020 Structural analysis. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-020, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-025 Standards for equipment and installations. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-025, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, § 296-48B-025, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-030 Structural design—Requirements. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-030, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-032 New materials and methods. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-032, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-035 Design dead loads. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-035, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-040 Design live loads. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-040, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, § 296-48B-040, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-050 Standard wind. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-050, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-055 Roof loads. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-055, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-060 Snow loads. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-060, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-065 Posting design loads. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-065, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-068 Design load deflection. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-068, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-070 Fastening of structural systems. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-070, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48B-075 Instructions. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-075, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-080 Walls. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-080, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-085 Drilling or notching of wood wall structural members. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-085, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-090 Firestopping. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-090, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, § 296-48B-090, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-095 Interior walls and partitions. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-095, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-100 Floors. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-100, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, § 296-48B-100, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-105 Drilling or notching of wood joist structural members. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-105, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-115 Roof trusses. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-115, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-120 Structural load test. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-120, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-125 Roof coverings. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-125, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, § 296-48B-125, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-140 Flame-spread limitations and combustibility. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-140, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, § 296-48B-140, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-142 Kitchen cabinet protection. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-142, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-143 Carpeting. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-143, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-145 Undervehicle closure material. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-145, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-150 Heat loss. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-150, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-160 Bathroom. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-160, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-165 Glass and glazed openings. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-165, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-175 Fire warning equipment—Automatic smoke detectors. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-175, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-177 Room and hallway sizes. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-177, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-178 Ceiling height. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-178, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-179 Light and ventilation. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-179, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-180 Exit facilities. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-180, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, § 296-48B-180, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-185 Weather resistance. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-185, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-190 Windstorm protection. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-190, filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, § 296-48B-190, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-19001 Table—Ties required per side of single wide (1) commercial coach. [Order 76-26, Table (codified as WAC 296-48B-19001), filed 8/23/76; Order 75-40, Table, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-19002 Table I—Appendix CC—Accepted engineering practice standards. [Order 75-40, Table I—Appendix CC (codified as WAC 296-48B-19002), filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-19003 Table II—Appendix CC—Glazing in hazardous locations. [Order 75-40, Table II—Appendix CC (codified as WAC 296-48B-19003), filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-19004 Table III—Appendix CC—Minimum uniformly distributed live loads. [Order 75-40, Table III—Appendix CC (codified as WAC 296-48B-19004), filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-19005 Table IV—Appendix CC—Concentrated live loads. [Order 75-40, Table IV—Appendix CC (codified as WAC 296-48B-19005), filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-193 Interior privacy. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-193, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-196 Interior passage. [Order 76-26, § 296-48B-196, filed 8/23/76.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-200 Electrical—General. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-200, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-210 Definitions. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-210, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-215 Low-voltage systems—Low-voltage circuits. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-215, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-220 Wiring materials—Combination electrical systems. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-220, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-225 Generator installations—Mounting. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-225, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-230 Calculations—Branch circuit and feeder calculations. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-230, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-235 Disconnecting means and branch-circuit protective equipment—General. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-235, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-245 Power supply—Feeder assembly equipment. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-245, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-250 Identification of feeder assembly connection. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-250, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-255 Wiring methods—Wiring of expandable or multiple units. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-255, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-260 Under-chassis wiring. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-260, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-265 Rodent resistance. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-265, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-270 Electrical equipment—Lighting fixtures. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-270, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-275 Equipment mounting. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-275, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-280 Outdoor outlets, fixtures, air cooling equipment, etc. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-280, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed

by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-285 Grounding—General. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-285, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-290 Switch and receptacle plates. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-290, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-295 Testing—Dielectric strength test. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-295, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-400 Mechanical—General. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-400, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-405 Mechanical—Definitions. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-405, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-410 LPG equipment and installations—Construction of containers. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-410, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-415 Location of LP-Gas containers and systems. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-415, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-420 LP-Gas container valves and accessories. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-420, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-425 LP-Gas safety devices. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-425, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-430 LP-Gas system enclosure and mounting. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-430, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-435 LP-Gas system design and service line pressure. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-435, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-440 Electrical equipment. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-440, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-445 Gas piping systems—General. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-445, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-450 Piping design. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-450, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-455 Materials. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-455, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-460 Expandable or multiple commercial coaches. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-460, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-465 System sizing—Gas pipe sizing. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-465, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48B-467 Sizing and capacity of gas piping. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-467, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48B-468 Description of tables. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-468, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-469 Use of capacity tables. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-469, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-46901 Table H-2—Part I and Part II. [Order 75-40, Table H-2—Part I and Part II (codified as WAC 296-48B-46901), filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48B-470 Joints and installation—Joints for gas pipe. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-470, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-475 Tubing joints. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-475, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-480 Concealed tubing. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-480, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-485 Pipe-joint compound. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-485, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-490 Concealed joints. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-490, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-500 Hangers and supports. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-500, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-505 Electrical ground. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-505, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-510 Identification of gas supply connections. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-510, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-515 Gas piping system openings. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-515, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-520 Appliance connections. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-520, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-525 Valves. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-525, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-530 Testing for leakage—Before appliances are connected. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-530, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-535 After appliances are connected. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-535, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48B-540 Rodent resistance. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-540, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-550 Oil piping systems—General. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-550, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-555 Oil piping systems—Expandable or multiple commercial coaches. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-555, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-560 Oil piping systems—Materials. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-560, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-565 Oil piping systems—Size of oil piping. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-565, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-570 Oil piping systems—Joints for oil piping. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-570, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-575 Oil piping systems—Tubing joints. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-575, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-580 Oil piping systems—Pipe-joint compound. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-580, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-585 Oil piping systems—Couplings. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-585, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48B-590 Oil piping systems—Grade of piping. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-590, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-595 Oil piping systems—Strap hangers. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-595, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-598 Oil piping systems—Testing for leakage. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-598, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-600 Appliances—Heat-producing. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-600, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order

82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48B-610 Appliances—Installation. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-610, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-615 Appliances—Venting, ventilation and combustion air. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-615, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-620 Appliances—Clearance-general. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-620, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48B-675 Safety devices—Water heater relief valves. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-675, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-680 Air ducts—Duct material for circulating air supply system. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-680, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-685 Air ducts—Sizing of ducts. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-685, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-690 Air ducts—Airtightness of supply duct systems. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-690, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-695 Air ducts—Expandable or multiple commercial coach connections. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-695, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-720 Air ducts—Return air systems. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-720, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340.

296-48B-725 Air ducts—Joints and seams. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-725, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-730 Air ducts—Supports. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-730, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-735 Air ducts—Registers or grills. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-735, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-740 Air ducts—Duct and plenum insulation. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-740, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-800 Plumbing—Definitions. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-800, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-805 Plumbing—General. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-805, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-810 Plumbing—Location of water-supply connections. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-810, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-815 Plumbing—Tub and shower enclosures. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-815, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-820 Drainage—Location of drain outlets. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-820, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-825 Drainage—Cap or plug. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-825, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-830 Drainage—Clearance from drain outlet. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-830, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

296-48B-835 Drainage—Drainage systems materials. [Order 75-40, § 296-48B-835, filed 12/4/75.] Repealed by 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), filed 2/2/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340.

Chapter 296-49
GOVERNOR'S MOBILE HOME AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLE ADVISORY BOARD

296-49-001 Conditions of reciprocity. [Order 73-14, § 296-49-001 and 296-49-011, filed 7/31/73.] Recodified as WAC 296-48-011.

296-49-005 Foreword. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-005, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-010 Definitions. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-010, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-012 Agreements with out-of-state jurisdictions. [Order 73-14, § 296-49-012, filed 7/31/73.] Recodified as WAC 296-48-012.

296-49-015 Officers. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-015, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-020 Internal management. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-020, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-025 Duties. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-025, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-030 Hearings. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-030, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-035 Appearance and practice before board. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-035, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-040 Solicitation of business unethical. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-040, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-045 Standards of ethical conduct. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-045, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-050 Appearance by former employee. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-050, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-055 Former employee as expert witness. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-055, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-060 Computation of time. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-060, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

296-49-065 Administrative Procedure Act. [Order 70-3, § 296-49-065, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 97-16-043, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420.

Chapter 296-50
SAFETY STANDARDS—MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES

296-50-010 Foreword. [Foreword, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-020 Introductory. [Introductory clause, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-030 Management's responsibility. [Rule 1, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-040 Employee's responsibility. [Rule 2, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-050 Minimum requirements for first aid. [Rule 3, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-060 First-aid kit. [Rule 4, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-070 First-aid room. [Rule 5, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-080 General regulations. [Rules A-1 through A-38, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-090 Dope house. [Rules B-1 through B-28, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-100 Dynamite mixing house. [Rules C-1 through C-18, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-110 Dynamite pack machine house. [Rules D-1 through D-16, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-120 Gelatin mixing house. [Rules E-1 through E-17, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-130 Gelatin cartridge machine house. [Rules F-1 through F-17, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-140 Handpack house. [Rules G-1 through G-8, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-150 Waste opening house. [Rules H-1 through H-10, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-160 Box packing house. [Rules I-1 through I-10, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-170 Powder repair shop. [Rules J-1 through J-9, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-180 Batch nitrator. [Rules K-1 through K-6, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-190 Separator and prewash operation. [Rules K-7 through K-16, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].-050.

296-50-200 N.G. neutralizing house and store house. [Rules L-1 through L-10, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-210 Acid operations. [Rules M-1 through M-19, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-220 Spare parts houses. [Rules N-1 through N-4, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-50-230 Nitrocotton screening and drying houses. [Rules O-1 through O-27, filed 3/23/60, effective 8/15/57.] Repealed by 99-16-085, filed 8/3/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

Chapter 296-51
AMMONIUM NITRATE PRECAUTIONS

296-51-010 Storage and handling of ammonium nitrate—Posting of caution placards. [Rule 1.010, effective 11/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-020 Storage and handling of ammonium nitrate—General precautions. [Rule 1.020, effective 11/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-030 Storage and handling of ammonium nitrate—Storage of bags. [Rule 1.030, effective 11/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-040 Storage and handling of ammonium nitrate—Storage in noncombustible type buildings. [Rule 1.040, effective 11/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-050 Storage and handling of ammonium nitrate—Open lights or flame. [Rule 1.050, effective 11/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-060 Storage and handling of ammonium nitrate—Bag handling. [Rule 1.060, effective 11/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-070 Storage and handling of ammonium nitrate—Loosening of caked ammonium nitrate. [Rule 1.070, effective 11/1/62; § 2, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-100 Processing plant for sensitizing ammonium nitrate operation and storage requirements—Mixing with sensitizing materials. [Rule 2.010, effective 11/1/62; § 6f1, filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-110 Processing plant for sensitizing ammonium nitrate operation and storage requirements—Marking of bags or containers. [Rule 2.020, effective 11/1/62; § 6f2, filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-120 Processing plant for sensitizing ammonium nitrate operation and storage requirements—Storage of raw ammonium nitrate. [Rule 2.030, effective 11/1/62; § 1b, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-130 Processing plant for sensitizing ammonium nitrate operation and storage requirements—Open drains and piping—Warehouse floors. [Rule 2.040, effective 11/1/62; § 3a, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-140 Processing plant for sensitizing ammonium nitrate operation and storage requirements—Floors in processing plant. [Rule 2.050, effective 11/1/62; § 3b, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-150 Processing plant for sensitizing ammonium nitrate operation and storage requirements—Fuel storage. [Rule 2.060, effective 11/1/62; § 1c and 3b, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-160 Processing plant for sensitizing ammonium nitrate operation and storage requirements—Heat. [Rule 2.070, effective 11/1/62; § 3d, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-170 Processing plant for sensitizing ammonium nitrate operation and storage requirements—Smoking. [Rule 2.080, effective 11/1/62; § 3j, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-180 Processing plant for sensitizing ammonium nitrate operation and storage requirements—One day's production. [Rule 2.090, effective 11/1/62; § 3f, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-200 General provisions—Unusual compositions. [Rule 3.010, effective 11/1/62; § 3e, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-210 General provisions—Mixing for above ground use at jobsite. [Rule 3.020, effective 11/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-220 General provisions—Ammonium nitrate bag accumulation prohibited. [Rule 3.030, effective 11/1/62; § 3k, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62; § 6e(3a), filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-230 General provisions—Cleanliness. [Rule 3.040, effective 11/1/62; Rule 3l, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-240 General provisions—Proper stacking. [Rule 3.050, effective 11/1/62; § 3m, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-250 General provisions—Mobile equipment. [Rule 3.060, effective 11/1/62; § 4a, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-260 General provisions—Volatile fuels. [Rule 3.070, effective 11/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-270 General provisions—Crude oil and crankcase oil prohibited. [Rule 3.080, effective 11/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-280 General provisions—Misfires (other than underground). [Rule 3.090, effective 11/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-300 General storage requirements—Standard magazine construction. [Rule 4.010, effective 11/1/62; § 3h, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-310 General storage requirements—Calculation of distance limitations. [Rule 4.020, effective 11/1/62; § 1a, filed

8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-320 General storage requirements—Storage of processed compositions. [Rule 4.030, effective 11/1/62; § 1d, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-330 General storage requirements—Ventilation of storage areas. [Rule 4.040, effective 11/1/62; § 3c, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-340 General storage requirements—Storage in vans. [Rule 4.050, effective 11/1/62; § 3g, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-350 General storage requirements—Storage van requirements. [Rule 4.060, effective 11/1/62; § 3i, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-360 General storage requirements—Limitation of amount of fuel sensitized ammonium nite at blasting site. [Rule 4.070, effective 11/1/62; § 5a, filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-400 Underground blasting operations—Permit required—Must be renewed annually—Posted on premises. [Rule 5.010, effective 11/1/62; § 6e, filed 8/8/60; § 6e, filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-410 Underground blasting operations—Rating of blasting agents. [Rule 5.020, effective 11/1/62; § 6f, filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-420 Underground blasting operations—Loading of holes. [Rule 5.030, effective 11/1/62; § 6e(1a), filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-430 Underground blasting operations—Priming. [Rule 5.040, effective 11/1/62; § 6a, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-440 Underground blasting operations—Grounding. [Rule 5.050, effective 11/1/62; § 6e(2a), filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-450 Underground blasting operations—Firing. [Rule 5.060, effective 11/1/62; § 6e(5a), filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-460 Underground blasting operations—Misfire. [Rule 5.070, effective 11/1/62; § 6b & 6c, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-470 Underground blasting operations—Fumes. [Rule 5.080, effective 11/1/62; § 6d, filed 8/8/60 and 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-480 Underground blasting operations—Wet holes. [Rule 5.090, effective 11/1/62; § 6e(4a), filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

296-51-490 Underground blasting operations—Liners prohibited. [Rule 5.100, effective 11/1/62; § 6e(4a), filed 5/1/62.] Repealed by Order 76-28, filed 9/28/76.

Chapter 296-53
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPLOSIVE-ACTUATED FASTENING TOOLS

296-53-010, 296-53-020, 296-53-030, 296-53-040, 296-53-050, 296-53-060, 296-53-070, 296-53-080, 296-53-090, 296-53-100, 296-53-110. [Paragraphs I through XI, effective 8/1/52, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 68-6, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.

296-53-200 Scope. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-200, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-210 Purpose. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-210, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-220 Exception. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-220, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-230 References to other codes. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-230, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-240 Effective date. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-240, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-250 Definitions. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-250, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-260 Design requirements—High velocity tools. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-260, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-270 Low velocity piston tools. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-270, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-280 Hammer-operated piston tools—Low velocity type. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-280, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-290 Requirements for loads and fasteners. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-290, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-300 Approvals. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-300, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-310 Operation. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-310, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-320 Servicing. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-320, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-330 Qualification and certification of operators. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-330, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-340 Storage of explosive-actuated tools, instruction books, cleaning kits, and tools. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-340, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

296-53-350 Use low velocity tools when possible. [Order 68-6, § 296-53-350, filed 10/24/68, effective 12/1/68.] Repealed by Order 75-12, filed 4/4/75.

Chapter 296-58
SAFETY STANDARDS—METALS INDUSTRY

296-58-001 Foreword. [Foreword, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-004 Practical application of standards. [Practical application paragraphs, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-010 Safe place standards. [Standard 1, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-015 Safe practice standards. [Standard 2, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-020 Standard safeguard defined. [Standard 3, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-025 Approved. [Standard 4, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-030 Substantial. [Standard 5, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-035 Exposed to contact. [Standard 6, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-040 Warning placards. [Standard 7, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-045 Wooden guards. [Standard 8, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-050 Metal guards—Framework. [Standard 9, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-055 Standard railings. [Standard 10, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-060 Fillers. [Standard 11, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-065 Filling material for metal guards. [Standard 12, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-070 Safeguards must not admit rod or pipes. [Standard 13, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-075 Lighting and illumination. [Standard 14, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-080 Diffusion and distribution of artificial and natural light. [Standard 15, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-085 Foundations. [Standard 16, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-090 Housekeeping. [Standard 17, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-095 Plant location. [Standard 18, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-100 Power transmission equipment and machine parts. [Standard 19, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-105 Saw guarding (metal and wood). [Standard 20, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-110 Machine power control. [Standard 21, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-115 Loose pulleys and cone pulleys. [Standard 22, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-120 Exposure to harmful atmospheric conditions and exposure to harmful materials. [Standard 23, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-125 Nontoxic dusts. [Standard 24, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-130 Methods of control. [Standard 25, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-135 Minimum general requirements for electrical safety. [Standard 26, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-140 Helpers around machines shall receive instructions. [Standard 27, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-145 Machines shall be stopped in making repairs. [Standard 28, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-150 Torn and loose clothing. [Standard 29, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-155 Personal protective equipment and clothing. [Standard 30, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-160 Sterilization of equipment. [Standard 31, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-165 Caps or other head covering. [Standard 32, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-170 Prevention of industrial disease. [Standard 33, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-175 Carbon monoxide gas. [Standard 34, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-180 Acids and chemicals. [Standard 35, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-185 Steam pipes. [Standard 36, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-190 Hot liquid vats—Location of. [Standard 37, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-195 Vats and tanks guarded. [Standard 38, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-200 Building—Floors. [Standard 39, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-205 Stairways. [Standard 40, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-210 Fire escapes. [Standard 41, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-215 Swinging doors—Windows required. [Standard 42, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-220 Doorways near railroad tracks and roadways. [Standard 43, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-225 Platforms and runways. [Standard 44, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-230 Floor openings. [Standard 45, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-235 Trestles and walks in industrial plants. [Standard 46, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-240 Hoistways. [Standard 47, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-245 Elevators. [Standard 48, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-250 Conveyors. [Standard 49, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-255 Revolving drums and cylinders. [Standard 50, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-260 Means to prevent slipping. [Standard 51, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-265 Polishing and buffing wheels. [Standard 52, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-270 Cranes and hoists definitions. [Standard 53, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-275 All cranes—Construction. [Standard 54, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-280 All cranes—Electrical equipment. [Standard 55, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-285 All cranes—Chains and wire rope. [Standard 56, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-290 All cranes—Floor operated cranes. [Standard 57, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-295 All cranes—Operators. [Standard 58, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-300 All cranes—Signalmen. [Standard 59, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-305 All cranes—Repairmen. [Standard 60, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-310 All cranes—Construction requirements. [Standard 61, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-315 All cranes—Platforms and footwalks. [Standard 62, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-320 All cranes—Cages. [Standard 63, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-325 All cranes—Rail stops, bumpers and fenders. [Standard 64, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-330 Special requirements for gantry cranes. [Standard 65, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-335 Requirements for A-frames, mobile cranes and excavation equipment, loaders, and locomotive cranes and

equipment. [Standard 66, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-340 Construction, operation and maintenance—Chain and electric hoists. [Standard 67, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-345 Construction, operation and maintenance—Monorail hoists. [Standard 68, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-350 Construction, operation and maintenance—Air hoists. [Standard 69, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-355 Jib, pillar, and portable floor cranes, crabs and winches. [Standard 70, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-360 Fibre rope. [Standard 71, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-365 Wire rope clamps—Thimbles—Sheaves. [Standard 72, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-370 Wire rope slings, hooks. [Standard 73, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-375 Ladles and crucibles. [Standard 74, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-380 Molding and casting areas. [Standard 75, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-385 Drop guarding. [Standard 76, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-390 Wet materials. [Standard 77, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-395 Explosive materials. [Standard 78, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-400 Material storage. [Standard 79, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-405 Shears. [Standard 80, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-410 Power vehicles. [Standard 81, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-415 Sanitation. [Standard 82, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-420 Washroom and locker. [Standard 83, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-425 Grinding wheels. [Standard 84, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-430 Spray rooms, spray booths, etc. [Standard 85, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-435 Care and use of ladders. [Standard 86, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-440 Fixed ladders. [Standard 87, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-445 Ladder cage. [Standard 88, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-450 Landings. [Standard 89, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-455 Machine, forging and metalworking shops. [Standard 90, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

296-58-460 Power presses and drop hammers. [Standard 91, effective 6/1/55, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-61 WAC.

Chapter 296-60
SAFETY STANDARDS—METALLIC AND NONMETALLIC MINES

296-60-010, 296-60-015, 296-60-020, 296-60-025, 296-60-030, 296-60-035, 296-60-040, 296-60-045, 296-60-050, 296-60-055, 296-60-060, 296-60-065, 296-60-070, 296-60-075, 296-60-080, 296-60-085, 296-60-090, 296-60-095, 296-60-100, 296-60-105, 296-60-110, 296-60-115, 296-60-120, 296-60-125, 296-60-130, 296-60-135, 296-60-140, 296-60-145, 296-60-150, 296-60-155, 296-60-160, 296-60-165, 296-60-166, 296-60-170, 296-60-175, 296-60-180, 296-60-185, 296-60-190, 296-60-195, 296-60-200, 296-60-205, 296-60-210, 296-60-215, 296-60-220, 296-60-225, 296-60-230, 296-60-235, 296-60-240, 296-60-245, 296-60-250, 296-60-255, 296-60-260, 296-60-265, 296-60-268, 296-60-270, 296-60-275, 296-60-280, 296-60-285, 296-60-290, 296-60-295, 296-60-300, 296-60-305, 296-60-310, 296-60-315, 296-60-320, 296-60-325, 296-60-330, 296-60-335, 296-60-340, 296-60-345, 296-60-350, 296-60-355, 296-60-358, 296-60-360, 296-60-365, 296-60-370, 296-60-375, 296-60-380, 296-60-385. [Rules, filed 3/23/60, effective 5/1/48.] Repealed by Order 72-1, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.

Chapter 296-61
SAFETY STANDARDS—METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINES, QUARRIES, PITS, AND CRUSHING OPERATIONS

296-61-010 Scope and application. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-010, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-020 Definitions. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-020, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

296-61-030 Safety education and first-aid requirements—General, surface, and underground. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-030, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-040 Personal protective equipment and clothing—General, surface and underground. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-040, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-050 General requirements. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-050, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-060 Illumination. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-060, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-070 Guards and guarding. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-070, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-080 Fire prevention and control—General. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-080, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-090 Travelways and escapeways—Surface and underground. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-090, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

296-61-100 Air quality, ventilation and radiation. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-100, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-110 Regulations pertaining to use of diesel equipment underground. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-110, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

296-61-120 Electricity—Surface and underground. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-120, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-130 Deenergizing and Locke-out or tag-out procedures. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-130, filed 2/25/72, effective

4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-140 Vessel or confined area requirements. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-140, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-150 Compressed air, boilers, hoses and fittings, surface and underground—General. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-150, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-160 Materials storage and handling—General, surface and underground. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-160, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

296-61-170 Crane rail stops, bumpers and fenders. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-170, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-180 Crane platforms and footwalks. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-180, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-190 Pit and quarry operations—Ground control—Surface. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-190, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-200 Ground control—Underground. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-200, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-210 Drilling. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-210, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

296-61-220 Rotary jet piercing—Surface only. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-220, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-230 Man hoisting—Hoists. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-230, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-240 Conveyances. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-240, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

296-61-250 Hoisting procedures. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-250, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-260 Signaling. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-260, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

296-61-270 Shafts. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-270, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

296-61-280 Explosives. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-280, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

296-61-290 Loading, hauling, dumping—General, surface and underground. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-290, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

296-61-300 Aerial tramways. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-300, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-310 Crushing and milling operations. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-310, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-61-320 Gassy mines. [Order 72-1, § 296-61-320, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.] Repealed by 99-01-023, filed 12/7/98, effective 1/10/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040.

Chapter 296-64
SAFETY STANDARDS—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

296-64-001 Preface. [Preface, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-002 Introduction. [Introduction, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-005 Foreword. [Foreword, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-010 Safety standards relating to dusts, fumes, vapors and gases in industry—Application. [Standard 1, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-020 Definitions. [Standard 2, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-030 Control of atmospheric contaminants. [Standard 3, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-031 Threshold limit values. [Appendix 1, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-040 Specifications of air requirements per worker in industrial plants. [Standard 4, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-050 Local exhaust ventilation. [Standard 5, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-060 Personal protective equipment. [Standard 6, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-070 Substitution of nonhazardous equipment, material or process. [Standard 7, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-080 Dust allaying media. [Standard 8, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-090 Isolation of hazardous operations. [Standard 9, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-100 Sanitation and cleanliness. [Standard 10, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-110 Rubber boots. [Standard 11, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-120 Applying paint by the spray method in fixed finishing shops. [Spray paint in fixed finishing shops rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-130 Galvanizing. [Galvanizing rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-140 Workmen exposed to silicosis. [Exposure to silicosis rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-150 Plywood manufacturing—Men handling glue (core) sections. [Plywood-glue (core) section rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-160 Auto repair and internal combustion engine adjusting plants. [Auto repair and internal combustion engine adjusting plant rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-170 Applying paint by the method of the spray, other than in fixed finishing shops. [Spray paint rules (other than in fixed finishing shops), effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-180 Wool weaving. [Wool weaving rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-190 Sea foods—Fresh and canning industry employees. [Sea food rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-200 Paint and kalsomine manufacturing and handling. [Paint and kalsomine manufacturing and handling rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-210 Handling and emptying of sacks or barrels containing dry kalsomine, cement, sand-blasting sand and other like material except in manufacturing plants. [Paint and kalsomine sack and barrel rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-220 Shingle manufacturing. [Shingle manufacturing rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-230 Compressed air chambers, hard rock workers—Soft earth tunnels and open cuts. [Compressed air, hard rock, soft earth tunnels, and open cut rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-240 Electric and gas torch workers. [Electric and gas torch rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-250 Battery manufacturing and rebuilding. [Battery manufacturing and rebuilding rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-260 Power propelled trucks operated within buildings. [Power propelled truck rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-270 Polishing, grinding and buffing machine operators. [Polishing, grinding, and buffing rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-280 Plating and removal of plating, including acid dips. [Plating and stripping rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-290 Dry cleaning by use of any solvent, producing fumes, gasses or vapors injurious to health, including, but not limiting the same to, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene and their sequel. [Dry cleaning rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-300 Lumber and timber treated with arsenic compounds and the handling thereof. [Arsenic treated lumber rules, effective 10/1/38.] Repealed by Order 70-8 (part), filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70.

296-64-400 Purpose and scope. [Standard I, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 86-12-004 (Order 86-22), filed 5/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.230, 49.70.180, 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

296-64-405 Definitions. [Standard II, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 86-12-004 (Order 86-22), filed 5/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.230, 49.70.180, 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

296-64-410 General requirements. [Standard III, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 86-12-004 (Order 86-22), filed 5/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.230, 49.70.180, 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

296-64-415 General labeling requirements and attached appendices. [Standard IV, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 86-12-004 (Order 86-22), filed 5/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.230, 49.70.180, 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

296-64-420 Container handling and storage. [Standard V, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 86-12-004 (Order 86-22), filed 5/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.230, 49.70.180, 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

296-64-425 Exemptions. [Standard VI, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 86-12-004 (Order 86-22), filed 5/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.230, 49.70.180, 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

Chapter 296-66
SAFETY STANDARDS—PAINTING AND DECORATING INDUSTRY

296-66-005 Foreword. [Foreword, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-010 Safety educational standards—Introduction. [§ A-1, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-015 Safety educational standards—Management's responsibility. [§ A-2, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-020 Safety educational standards—Employee's responsibility. [§ A-3, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-025 Safety educational standards—Safety inspector plan. [§ A-4, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-030 Safety educational standards—Settlement of disputes. [§ A-5, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-035 Safety educational standards—Safety committee plan. [§ A-6, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-040 Safety educational standards—Settlement of disputes. [§ A-7, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-045 Safety educational standards—Safety educational report. [§ A-8, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-050 Safety educational standards—Safety bulletin board. [§ A-9, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-055 Safety educational standards—Minimum requirements for first aid. [§ A-9, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-060 Safety educational standards—First-aid kit. [§ A-11, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-065 Safety educational standards—First-aid room. [§ A-12 (part), effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-070 Safety educational standards—Conclusion—Approval for changes. [§ A-12 (part), effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-080 Ladders and scaffolds—Purpose and application. [Ladder and scaffold rules (part), effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-085 Ladders and scaffolds—Definitions. [Ladder and scaffold definitions, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-090 Ladders and scaffolds—General requirements. [§§ B-1 through B-27, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-095 Ladders and scaffolds—Built-up wood scaffolds. [§§ C-1 through C-8, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-100 Ladders and scaffolds—Factory-built scaffold units. [§ D-1, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-105 Ladders and scaffolds—Tubular post scaffolds. [§§ E-1 through E-15, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-110 Ladders and scaffolds—Swinging scaffolds—Construction. [§§ F-1 through F-27, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-115 Ladders and scaffolds—General requirements for swinging scaffolds. [§§ G-1 through G-18, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-120 Ladders and scaffolds—Needle beam scaffolds. [§§ H-1 through H-21, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-125 Ladders and scaffolds—Horse scaffold. [§§ I-1 through I-21, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-130 Ladders and scaffolds—Plasterers' and decorators' inside scaffolds. [§§ J-1 through J-17, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-135 Ladders and scaffolds—Interior hung scaffolds. [§§ J-18 through J-24, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-140 Ladders and scaffolds—Window jack scaffolds. [§§ K-1 through K-6, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-145 Ladders and scaffolds—Crawling boards or chicken ladders. [§§ L-1 through L-6, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-150 Ladders and scaffolds—Ladder supported scaffolds. [§§ M-1 through M-9, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-155 Ladders and scaffolds—Ladder specifications—Definitions. [Definitions for ladder specifications, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-160 Ladders and scaffolds—Ladder material. [§ N-1, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-165 Ladders and scaffolds—Step ladders. [§ N-2, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-170 Ladders and scaffolds—Single ladders. [§ N-3, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-175 Ladders and scaffolds—Extension ladders. [§ N-4, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-180 Ladders and scaffolds—Trestle and extension ladders. [§ N-5, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-185 Ladders and scaffolds—Painter's ladder. [§ N-6, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-190 Ladders and scaffolds—Extension trestles. [§ N-7, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-195 Ladders and scaffolds—Metal ladders. [§ N-8, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-200 Testing scaffold planks and stringers. [§§ O-1 through O-4, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-205 Care and use of ladders. [§§ P-1 through P-31, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-210 Roofing brackets. [§§ Q-1 and Q-2, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-215 Boatswain's chair. [§§ R-1 through R-6, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-220 Life nets—Safety belts—Life lines. [§§ S-1 through S-5, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-225 Application of paint coating—General. [Paint coating rules (part), effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-230 Application of paint coating—Definitions. [Paint coating definitions, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-235 Spray coating of buildings, structures and outdoor spraying—Scope of rules. [Scope of spray coating rules, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-240 Spray coating of buildings, structures and outdoor spraying—Equipment. [§§ T-1 and T-2, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-245 Spray coating of buildings, structures and outdoor spraying—Operation. [§§ U-1 through U-12, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-250 Spray coating of buildings, structures and outdoor spraying—Protection of person. [§§ V-1 through V-14, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-255 Coating operations inside of buildings. [§§ W-1 through W-7, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-260 Electrical equipment. [§§ X-1 through X-17, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-265 Air supply. [§§ Y-1 through Y-3, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-270 Operation. [§§ Z-1 through Z-3, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-66-275 Maintenance. [§§ AA-1 through AA-5, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

Appendix Illustrations 1 thru 10. [Appendix, effective 11/1/48, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

Chapter 296-68
SAFETY STANDARDS—POWER PROPELLED TRUCKS

296-68-005 Preface. [Preface, effective 4/1/38.] Repealed by Order 75-13, filed 4/4/75.

296-68-010 Use of intoxicants. [Rule A-1, effective 4/1/38.] Repealed by Order 75-13, filed 4/4/75.

296-68-015 Employer's responsibility. [Rules B-1 through B-3, effective 4/1/38.] Repealed by Order 75-13, filed 4/4/75.

296-68-020 Foreman's responsibility. [Rules C-1 through C-3, effective 4/1/38.] Repealed by Order 75-13, filed 4/4/75.

296-68-025 Workman's responsibility. [Rules D-1 and D-2, effective 4/1/38.] Repealed by Order 75-13, filed 4/4/75.

296-68-030 State inspector. [Rules E-1 and E-2, effective 4/1/38.] Repealed by Order 75-13, filed 4/4/75.

296-68-035 Safety meetings. [Rules F-1 through F-4, effective 4/1/38.] Repealed by Order 75-13, filed 4/4/75.

296-68-040 First-aid instruction and treatment of injured. [Rules G-1 through G-3, effective 4/1/38.] Repealed by Order 75-13, filed 4/4/75.

296-68-045 Safety standards—Relating to the use of power-propelled trucks used principally in warehouses and docks (housed)—Construction of equipment and operation thereof. [Rules 1 through 16, effective 4/1/38.] Repealed by Order 75-13, filed 4/4/75.

Chapter 296-70
TUNNELS, SHAFTS AND SUBWAYS—SAFETY STANDARDS

296-70-010 Definitions. [Part I, Definitions, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-020 Safety miner. [§ A, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-030 Minimum first-aid requirements. [§ B, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-040 Fire protection. [§ C, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-050 Safe practice standards. [Subsections D-1—D-30, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-060 Personal protective equipment and clothing. [Subsections D-31—D-34, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-070 Rock dust. [§ E, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-080 Ventilation. [§ F, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-090 Protection against atmospheric containments. [§ G, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-100 Shaft protection. [§ H, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-110 Ladders and stairways. [§ I, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-120 Hoisting engineer. [§ J, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-130 Hoisting. [§ K, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-140 Hoisting ropes. [§ L, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-150 Signals and means of communication. [§ M, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-160 Blasting. [§ N, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-170 Timbering. [§ O, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-180 Lighting. [§ P, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-190 Electrical equipment. [§ Q, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-200 Use of fuel burning equipment in underground work and other enclosed areas. [§ R, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-210 Sumps. [§ S, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

296-70-220 Sanitation. [§ T, filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76.

Chapter 296-74
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

296-74-010 Tanks. [Rules (part), filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-9, filed 4/4/75.

296-74-020 Electrical. [Rules (part), filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-9, filed 4/4/75.

296-74-030 Personnel protection. [Rules (part), filed 3/29/61.] Repealed by Order 75-9, filed 4/4/75.

Chapter 296-76
SAFETY STANDARDS—QUARRY OPERATIONS

296-76-005, 296-76-010, 296-76-015, 296-76-020, 296-76-025, 296-76-030, 296-76-035, 296-76-040, 296-76-045, 296-76-050, 296-76-055, 296-76-060, 296-76-065, 296-76-070, 296-76-075, 296-76-080, 296-76-085, 296-76-090, 296-76-095, 296-76-100, 296-76-105, 296-76-110, 296-76-115, 296-76-120, 296-76-125. [Rules, filed 3/29/61, effective 8/1/42.] Repealed by Order 72-1, filed 2/25/72, effective 4/1/72.

Chapter 296-80
SAFETY RULES GOVERNING THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF INCLINED PASSENGER LIFTS

296-80-010 Scope. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-010, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-020 Definitions. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-020, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-030 Approval of plans and specifications. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-030, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-040 Runway enclosures. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-040, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-050 Landing enclosure. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-050, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-060 Enclosure clearances. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-060, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-070 Machine rooms. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-070, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-080 Machine supports and factors of safety. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-080, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-090 Car clearances. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-090, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-100 Counterweights when used. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-100, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-110 Landing doors or gates. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-110, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-120 Landing sills. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-120, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-130 Guide rails. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-130, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-140 Car enclosure. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-140, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-150 Safeties. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-150, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-160 Car speed governors. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-160, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-170 Machines. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-170, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-180 Terminal stopping and safety devices. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-180, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-190 Operation and control. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-190, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-200 Limits of speed. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-200, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-210 Ropes. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-210, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-220 Fastening car and counterweight ends of ropes. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-220, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-230 Rope tags. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-230, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-240 Buffers. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-240, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-250 Electrical equipment. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-250, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-260 Inspections and tests. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-260, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-270 Maintenance. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-270, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-280 Rack and pinion drive. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-280, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

296-80-290 Variances from requirements—How granted. [Order 71-16, § 296-80-290, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185.

Chapter 296-81
SAFETY RULES GOVERNING ELEVATORS, DUMBWAITERS, ESCALATORS AND OTHER LIFTING DEVICES—MOVING WALKS

296-81-002 Foreword. [Foreword, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-003 Waiver and variance. [Waiver and variance, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-005 National Elevator Codes adopted. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-81-005, filed 5/20/82. Prior: Effective 11/1/63.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-006 National Elevator Code adopted—1967. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-81-006, filed 5/20/82; Order 70-11, § 296-81-006, filed 9/18/70; filed 12/29/67.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-007 National Elevator Code adopted. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-81-007, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98; 95-04-005, § 296-81-007, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-007, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 88-19-053 (Order 88-18), § 296-81-007, filed 9/15/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 87-23-007 (Order 87-21), § 296-81-007, filed 11/6/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-024 (Order 86-1), § 296-81-007, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185. 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), § 296-81-007, filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.185 and 70.87.034. 84-05-005 (Order 83-37), § 296-81-007, filed 2/6/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-81-007, filed 5/20/82; Order 72-2, § 296-81-007, filed 2/25/72.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-008 National Elevator Code supplement adopted. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 88-07-101 (Order 88-02), § 296-81-008, filed 3/23/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 87-23-007 (Order 87-21), § 296-81-008, filed 11/6/87; 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-81-008, filed 5/20/82; Order 76-37, § 296-81-008, filed 12/3/76; Order 74-31, § 296-81-008, filed 6/14/74.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW

70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-009 National Safety Standard for Manlifts adopted. [Order 74-31, § 296-81-009, filed 6/14/74.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-010 Hoistway enclosures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-024 (Order 86-1), § 296-81-010, filed 1/10/86; Rules 1.010-1.050, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-020 Hoistway gates and doors. [Rules 2.010-2.060, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-030 Car enclosures. [Rule 3.010, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-040 Car doors and gates. [Order 74-31, § 296-81-040, filed 6/14/74; Rules 4.010-4.060, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-050 Brakes. [Rule 5.010, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-060 Car safeties. [Rule 6.010, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-070 Overspeed governors. [Rule 7.010, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-080 Periodic inspections and tests. [Rules 8.010-8.030, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-090 Maintenance inspection and test periods. [Rule 9.010, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-100 Ropes, rope connections, data and record. [Rules 10.010-10.060, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-110 Electric and electro-hydraulic dumbwaiters. [Rules 11.010-11.030, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-120 Hydraulic elevators. [Order 74-31, § 296-81-120, filed 6/14/74; Rule 12.010, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-130 Sidewalk elevators. [Rules 13.010-13.020, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-140 Hand power elevators and dumbwaiters. [Rules 14.010-14.050, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-150 Car operating and terminal stopping devices and electrical protective devices. [Rules 15.010-15.070, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-160 Power supply switch. [Rule 16.010, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-170 Access to machine room and machinery space. [Rule 17.010, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-180 Capacity posting. [Rule 18.010, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-190 Illumination. [Rule 19.010, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-200 Adoption of elevator codes. [Section 20 of rules, filed 9/28/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-220 Illumination of pits. [Order 73-1, § 296-81-220, filed 4/16/73.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-240 Valves. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-240, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; Order 73-1, § 296-81-240, filed 4/16/73.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-260 Photo electric or electric eye devices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-024 (Order 86-1), § 296-81-260, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-81-260, filed 5/20/82; Order 76-37, § 296-81-260, filed 12/3/76; Order 73-1, § 296-81-260, filed 4/16/73.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-270 Counterweight pit guards. [Order 73-1, § 296-81-270, filed 4/16/73.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-275 Smoke detectors. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-275, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 88-19-053 (Order 88-18), § 296-81-275, filed 9/15/88.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-277 Method to achieve ANSI A17.1-102.2 (c)4. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-277, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.-090 and 70.87.100. 88-24-022 (Order 88-27), § 296-81-277, filed 12/2/88.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-280 Electric conduit pipes and ducts. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-280, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-290 Underground hydraulic elevator pipes, fittings, and cylinders. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-290, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-300 Operation and leveling. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-300, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-305 Door operation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-305, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 92-24-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030.

296-81-306 Door protective and reopening device. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 95-04-005, § 296-81-306, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-310 Door delay. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-310, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-315 Car interior. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-315, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-315,

filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-320 Car controls. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-320, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-320, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-325 Car position indicator signal. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-325, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-325, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-330 Telephone or intercommunicating system. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-330, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-330, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-335 Floor covering. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-335, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-340 Handrails. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-340, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.185 and 70.87.034. 84-05-005 (Order 83-37), § 296-81-340, filed 2/6/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-340, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-345 Minimum illumination. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-345, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-350 Door jamb marking. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 95-04-005, § 296-81-350, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-350, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-350, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-355 Hall buttons. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-355, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-360 Hall lantern. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.185 and 70.87.034. 84-05-005 (Order 83-37), § 296-81-360, filed 2/6/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-360, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-365 Emergency use. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-365, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-370 Effective date. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-81-370, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-81-370, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-990 Advisory board. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-81-990, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-81-991 Civil penalties. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030 and 70.87.185. 84-23-001 (Order 84-21), § 296-81-991, filed 11/8/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.185 and 70.87.034. 84-05-005 (Order 83-37), § 296-81-991, filed 2/6/84.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-82
SAFETY STANDARDS FOR EXISTING BELT MANLIFTS

296-82-010 Belt manlifts—Definitions. [Rules (part), effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-013 General requirements—Floor openings. [Rule 1.010, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by Order 74-31, filed 6/14/74.

296-82-016 General requirements—Landings. [Rule 1.020, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-019 General requirements—Floor opening guards. [Order 74-31, § 296-82-019, filed 6/14/74; Rule 1.030, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-022 General requirements—Protection of entrances and exits. [Rule 1.040, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-025 General requirements—Guards for openings. [Rule 1.050, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-028 General requirements—Guards at floor landings. [Rule 1.060, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-031 General requirements—Bottom arrangement. [Order 74-31, § 296-82-031, filed 6/14/74; Rule 1.070, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-034 General requirements—Top clearance. [Order 74-31, § 296-82-034, filed 6/14/74; Rule 1.080, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-037 General requirements—Emergency exit ladders. [Rule 1.090, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-040 General requirements—Illumination. [Rule 1.100, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-045 Belt manlifts mechanical requirements—Machines. [Order 74-31, § 296-82-045, filed 6/14/74; Rule 2.010, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW

70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-048 Belt manlifts mechanical requirements—Speed. [Order 74-31, § 296-82-048, filed 6/14/74; Rule 2.020, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-051 Belt manlifts mechanical requirements—Platforms or steps. [Order 74-31, § 296-82-051, filed 6/14/74; Rule 2.030, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-054 Belt manlifts mechanical requirements—Handholds. [Order 74-31, § 296-82-054, filed 6/14/74; Rule 2.040, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-057 Belt manlifts mechanical requirements—Up limit stops. [Rule 2.050, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-060 Belt manlifts mechanical requirements—Emergency stop. [Order 74-31, § 296-82-060, filed 6/14/74; Rule 2.060, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-063 Belt manlifts mechanical requirements—Factors of safety. [Rule 2.070, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by Order 74-31, filed 6/14/74.

296-82-066 Belt manlifts mechanical requirements—Instruction and warning signs. [Rule 2.080, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-070 Operating rules—Carrying of materials and tools. [Rule 3.010, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-82-075 Tests and inspection—Acceptance tests. [Rule 4.010, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by Order 74-31, filed 6/14/74.

296-82-078 Tests and inspections—Periodic inspection. [Rule 4.020, effective 12/1/62.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-83
ELECTRIC MANLIFTS

296-83-010 Scope and application. [Rules (part), effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-015 Waiver and variance. [Rules (part), effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-020 Hoistway enclosures and landings. [§ I, Rule 1.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-025 Hoistway gates. [§ II, Rules 2.010-2.030, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-030 Elevator car. [§ III, Rules 3.010-3.020, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-035 Elevator doors. [§ IV, Rule 4.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-040 Counterweight, enclosures and fastenings. [§ V, Rule 5.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-045 Guide rails. [§ VI, Rule 6.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-050 Hoisting ropes. [§ VII, Rule 7.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-055 Space under hoistway. [§ VIII, Rule 8.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-060 Car safeties. [§ IX, Rule 9.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-065 Brakes. [§ X, Rule 10.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-070 Car controls and safety devices. [§ XI, Rules 11.010-11.060, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-075 Hoisting machine mechanisms. [§ XII, Rules 12.010-12.040, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-080 Elevator car and counterweight buffers. [§ XIII, Rules 13.010-13.020, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-83-085 General requirements. [§ XIV, Rules 14.010-14.030, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 86-03-025 (Order 86-4), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

Chapter 296-84
HAND POWER MANLIFTS

296-84-010 Scope and application. [Rules (part), effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-015 Waiver and variance. [Rules (part), effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-020 Hoistway landings. [§ I, Rules 1.010-1.040, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-025 Hoistway clearances. [§ II, Rules 2.010-2.020, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-030 Habitable space under hoistways. [§ III, Rule 3.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-035 Hoistway guide rails. [§ IV, Rules 4.010-4.030, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-040 Buffer springs and overtravel of car. [§ V, Rule 5.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-045 Car specifications. [§ VI, Rules 6.010-6.090, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-050 Counterweights. [§ VII, Rules 7.010-7.050, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020,

70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-055 Sheaves. [§ VIII, Rule 8.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-060 Hoisting ropes. [§ IX, Rules 9.010-9.020, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-065 Operating rope. [§ X, Rule 10.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-070 Lighting. [§ XI, Rule 11.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-075 Overhead supports. [§ XII, Rule 12.010, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-84-080 General requirements. [§ XIII, Rules 13.010-13.040, effective 5/15/64.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-85
MECHANIZED PARKING GARAGE EQUIPMENT

296-85-005 National code adopted. [Filed 12/29/67, effective 2/1/68.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-86
REGULATIONS AND FEES FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS, MANLIFTS, DUMBWAITERS, ESCALATORS, MOVING WALKS, AUTOMOBILE PARKING ELEVATORS, PERSONNEL ELEVATORS, AND OTHER LIFTING DEVICES

296-86-010 Permits for construction, alteration, relocation of installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-86-010, filed 5/20/82; Order 70-5, § 296-86-010, filed 6/2/70.] Repealed by 98-12-043, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-86-020 Construction and alteration fee. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-86-020, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-026 (Order 86-5), § 296-86-020, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-86-020, filed 5/20/82; Order 70-5, § 296-86-020, filed 6/2/70.] Repealed by 98-12-043, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-86-030 Installation fee for personnel elevators and material hoists. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.-070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-86-030, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-86-030, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-026 (Order 86-5), § 296-86-030, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-86-030, filed 5/20/82; Order 76-37, § 296-86-030, filed 12/3/76; Order 74-36, § 296-86-030, filed 10/1/74; Order 70-11, § 296-86-030, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70; Order 70-5, § 296-86-030, filed 6/2/70.] Repealed by 98-12-043, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-86-040 Submission of plans for new installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-86-040, filed 5/20/82; Order 74-36, § 296-86-040, filed 10/1/74; Order 70-5, § 296-86-040, filed 6/2/70.] Repealed by 98-12-043, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-86-050 Fee for checking plans for new installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-86-050, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97; Order 70-5, § 296-86-050, filed 6/2/70.] Repealed by 98-12-043, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-86-060 Annual operating permit fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-86-060, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 95-04-005, § 296-86-060, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-86-060, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-026 (Order 86-5), § 296-86-060, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-86-060, filed 5/20/82; Order 76-37, § 296-86-060, filed 12/3/76; Order 74-36, § 296-86-060, filed 10/1/74; Order 71-16, § 296-86-060, filed 12/7/71; Order 70-11, § 296-86-060, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70; Order 70-5, § 296-86-060, filed 6/2/70.] Repealed by 98-12-043, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-86-070 Supplemental inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]-355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-86-070, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-026 (Order 86-5), § 296-86-070, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-86-070, filed 5/20/82; Order 76-37, § 296-86-070, filed 12/3/76; Order 74-36, § 296-86-070, filed 10/1/74; Order 70-11, § 296-86-070, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 98-12-043, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-86-075 Reinspection fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-86-075, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-026 (Order 86-5), § 296-86-075, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-86-075, filed 5/20/82; Order 76-37, § 296-86-075, filed 12/3/76; Order 72-2, § 296-86-075, filed 2/25/72.] Repealed by 98-12-043, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-86-080 Fee for inspection of regular elevators being used as temporary personnel elevators. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-86-080, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 82-12-005 (Order 82-18), § 296-86-080, filed 5/20/82; Order 76-37, § 296-86-080, filed 12/3/76; Order 70-11, § 296-86-080, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 98-12-043, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-86-090 Material lift installation, alteration and relocation fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-86-090, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97.] Repealed by 98-12-043, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-86A WAC.

Chapter 296-86A
REGULATIONS AND FEES FOR ALL ELEVATORS, DUMBWAITERS, ESCALATORS AND OTHER LIFTING DEVICES

(Formerly chapter 296-86 WAC)

296-86A-010 Do I need a permit to construct, alter or relocate a conveyance? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

98-12-043, § 296-86A-010, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-020 When I apply for my construction, alteration or relocation permit, what permit fees will I have to pay? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-020, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-020, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-025 When I apply for my material lift installation, alteration or relocation permit, what permit fees will I have to pay? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-025, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-025, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-028 Are the construction and alteration permit fees that I pay refundable? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-028, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-028, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-030 What installation permit fees will I have to pay for personnel and material hoists? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-030, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-030, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-040 Do I need to submit my plans for new installations and alterations to the department for approval? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-040, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-040, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-060 What annual operating permit fees will I have to pay? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-060, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-060, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-065 Can I replace annual operating permits that have been damaged, lost or stolen? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-065, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-070 Can I obtain a supplemental inspection from the department? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-070, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-070, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-073 Can I obtain technical services from the department's elevator section? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-073, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-073, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-074 Can I request an inspection outside of the department's normal work hours? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-074, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-074, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-075 Do I pay a fee when my conveyance is inspected? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-075, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-075, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

296-86A-080 Is there a fee for inspecting regular elevators used as temporary personnel elevators? [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-86A-080, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 98-12-043, § 296-86A-080, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 02-12-022, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-87
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR WORKMEN'S CONSTRUCTION ELEVATORS

296-87-001 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-033 (Order 86-12), § 296-87-001, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-010 Hoistway construction. [Order 70-11, § 296-87-010, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-020 Guide rail brackets and building supports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-033 (Order 86-12), § 296-87-020, filed 1/10/86; Order 70-11, § 296-87-020, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-030 Hoistway enclosure. [Order 70-11, § 296-87-030, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-040 Hoistway doors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-033 (Order 86-12), § 296-87-040, filed 1/10/86; Order 70-11, § 296-87-040, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-050 Landing platform. [Order 70-11, § 296-87-050, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-060 Car operating and terminal stopping devices and electrical protective devices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-033 (Order 86-12), § 296-87-060, filed 1/10/86; Order 70-11, § 296-87-060, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-070 Car safeties. [Order 70-11, § 296-87-070, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-080 Ropes, rope connections, data and record. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-033 (Order 86-12), § 296-87-080, filed 1/10/86; Order 70-11, § 296-87-080, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-090 Car frames and platforms. [Order 70-11, § 296-87-090, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-100 Capacity posting. [Order 70-11, § 296-87-100, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-110 Platform size. [Order 70-11, § 296-87-110, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-120 Maintenance inspection and test periods. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-033 (Order 86-12), § 296-87-120, filed 1/10/86; Order 70-11, § 296-87-120, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-87-130 Car and counterweight buffers. [Order 70-11, § 296-87-130, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-88
SAFETY RULES FOR GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATIONS

296-88-001 Foreword. [Foreword, effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-010 Scope and application. [Rules (part), effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-020 Purpose. [Rules (part), effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-030 General requirements. [§ I, Rules 1.010—1.110, effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-040 Entering storage type bins. [§ II, Rule 2.010, effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-050 Entering silo type bins. [§ III, Rules 3.010—3.030, effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-060 Inspection of shovel equipment. [§ IV, Rules 4.010—4.030, effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-070 Railroad car safety. [§ V, Rules 5.010—5.080, effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-080 Manlifts. [§ VI, Rule 6.010, effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-090 Fumigation. [§ VII, Rules 7.010—7.110, effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-100 Insecticides and disinfectants. [§ VIII, Rules 8.010 and 8.020, effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-110 Structural requirements and safeguards. [§ IX, Rules 9.010—9.070, effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-120 Reference material. [Rules (part), effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

296-88-130 Glossary. [Rules (part), effective 1/2/65.] Repealed by 86-03-027 (Order 86-6), filed 1/10/86.

Chapter 296-89
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR BOAT LAUNCHING ELEVATORS

296-89-010 Definitions. [Order 70-11, § 296-89-010, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-89-020 Car or platform enclosures. [Order 70-11, § 296-89-020, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-89-030 Electric wiring. [Order 70-11, § 296-89-030, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-89-040 Brakes. [Order 70-11, § 296-89-040, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-89-050 Car operating and terminal stopping devices and electrical protective devices. [Order 70-11, § 296-89-050, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-89-060 Cables. [Order 70-11, § 296-89-060, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-89-070 Hoistway gates and doors. [Order 70-11, § 296-89-070, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-89-080 Hoistway enclosures. [Order 70-11, § 296-89-080, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-90
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CANTILEVER HOISTS

296-90-010 Material hoist platforms. [Order 71-7, § 296-90-010, filed 6/17/71.] Repealed by 86-03-028 (Order 86-7), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-90-020 Guard rails. [Order 71-7, § 296-90-020, filed 6/17/71.] Repealed by 86-03-028 (Order 86-7), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-90-030 Tower construction. [Order 71-7, § 296-90-030, filed 6/17/71.] Repealed by 86-03-028 (Order 86-7), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-90-040 Hoisting machines. [Order 71-7, § 296-90-040, filed 6/17/71.] Repealed by 86-03-028 (Order 86-7), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-90-050 Car platform enclosure. [Order 71-7, § 296-90-050, filed 6/17/71.] Repealed by 86-03-028 (Order 86-7), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-90-060 Landing platforms. [Order 71-7, § 296-90-060, filed 6/17/71.] Repealed by 86-03-028 (Order 86-7), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-90-070 No rider posting. [Order 71-7, § 296-90-070, filed 6/17/71.] Repealed by 86-03-028 (Order 86-7), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-90-080 Maintenance, inspection and test periods. [Order 71-7, § 296-90-080, filed 6/17/71.] Repealed by 86-03-028 (Order 86-7), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-90-090 Compliance with codes. [Order 71-7, § 296-90-090, filed 6/17/71.] Repealed by 86-03-028 (Order 86-7), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-90-100 Annual fee. [Order 71-7, § 296-90-100, filed 6/17/71.] Repealed by Order 74-36, filed 10/1/74.

Chapter 296-91
SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR CASKET LIFTS IN MORTUARIES

296-91-010 Scope. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-010, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-020 Machine rooms and machinery spaces. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-020, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-030 Equipment in machine rooms. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-030, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-040 Electrical wiring, pipes and ducts in elevator hoistways and machine rooms. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-040, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-050 Pits. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-050, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-060 Protection of hoistway landing openings. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-060, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-070 Hangers, guides and guide shoes for hoistway doors. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-070, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-080 Location of hoistway doors. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-080, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-090 Hoistway doors and door locking devices. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-090, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-100 Protection of spaces below hoistways. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-100, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-110 Car doors or gates. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-110, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-120 Car enclosures. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-120, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-130 Car frames and platforms. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-130, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-140 Car frames and platform connections. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-140, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-150 Capacity and loading. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-150, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-160 Driving machine and sheaves. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-160, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-170 Material and grooving for sheaves and drums. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-170, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-180 Driving machine brakes. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-180, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-190 Terminal stopping devices. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-190, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-200 Ropes, rope connections, data and record. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-200, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-210 Hydraulic elevators. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-210, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-220 Valves, supply piping and fittings. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-220, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-230 Stopping devices. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-230, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-91-240 Operating devices. [Order 71-16, § 296-91-240, filed 12/7/71.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-92
SAFETY RULES GOVERNING WHEELCHAIR LIFTING DEVICES

296-92-010 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-010, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

296-92-020 Location, travel and speed. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-020, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

296-92-030 Guards and ramps. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-030, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

296-92-040 Supports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-040, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

296-92-050 Frames, platforms and capacity. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-050, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

296-92-060 Controls and electrical equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-060, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

296-92-070 Public assembly and institutional installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-070, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

296-92-080 Nonskid surfacing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-080, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

296-92-090 Installation permits and acceptance inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-090, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

296-92-100 Submission of plans for installation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-100, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

296-92-110 Operation and maintenance manuals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 81-01-034 (Order 80-26), § 296-92-110, filed 12/10/80.] Repealed by 86-03-029 (Order 86-8), filed 1/10/86.

Chapter 296-93
MATERIAL LIFTS

296-93-010 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.-090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), § 296-93-010, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-010, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-020 Hoistway enclosures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-020, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-030 Hoistway enclosure gates and doors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-030, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-040 Hoistways that do not extend to the lowest area of a building or structure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-040, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-050 Driving machines and equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), § 296-93-050, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-050, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-060 Hydraulic material lifts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-060, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-93-070 Car enclosures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), § 296-93-070, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-070, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-080 Running clearance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-080, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-090 Car and counterweight guides. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-090, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-100 Car loading. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-100, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-110 Car doors and gates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-110, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-93-120 Car operating and terminal stopping devices and electrical protective devices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), § 296-93-120, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-120, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-130 Stop switch. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-130, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-93-140 Car safeties. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-140, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-150 Brakes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-150, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-160 Ropes and chains—Rope connections, data, and records. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-160, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-170 Controls. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), § 296-93-170, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-170, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-180 Pipes and ducts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-180, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100.

296-93-190 When material lift pit is provided. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-190, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-200 Illumination of landings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), § 296-93-200, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-200, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-210 Capacity posting and no-riders sign. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), § 296-93-210, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-210, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-220 Electrical wiring. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), § 296-93-220, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-220, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-230 Guarding of exposed equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-030 (Order 86-9), § 296-93-230, filed 1/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-230, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-240 Maintenance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-240, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-250 Installation permit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-250, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-260 New installation—Alteration or relocation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-260, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-270 Yearly inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-270, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-280 Operating permit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-280, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-290 Five-year tests. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-290, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-300 When should plans for installations, alterations and relocations be submitted? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]-355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-93-300, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-300, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

296-93-320 Construction, alteration, and relocation fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-320, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-11-053, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2).

296-93-330 What is the annual operating permit fee? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-93-330, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 84-10-025 (Order 84-7), § 296-93-330, filed 4/27/84.] Repealed by 97-22-069, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-93A WAC.

Chapter 296-93A
MATERIAL LIFTS

(Formerly chapter 296-93 WAC)

296-93A-010 What is the purpose of this chapter? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-010, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-020 How must a hoistway enclosure be built to ensure proper construction and fire safety? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-020, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-030 How must hoistway enclosure gates and doors be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-030, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-040 What requirements apply to lift hoistways that do not extend to the lowest levels of a building or structure? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-040, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-050 What requirements apply to lift hoist driving machines? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-050, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-070 What car enclosure requirements apply to lifts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-070, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-080 How much running clearance is permitted between a car sill and a hoistway face? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-080, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-090 What requirements apply to car and counterweight guides? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-090, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-100 How much weight can be placed on a car frame and platform during loading and unloading? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-100, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-120 What requirements apply to car operating devices, terminal stopping devices and electrical protective devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-120, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-140 What requirements apply to car safeties? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-140, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-150 What requirements apply to lift brakes? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-150, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-160 What type of ropes, chains and rope connections must be used on a lift? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-160, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-170 What requirements apply to lift control stations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-170, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-190 How must lift pits be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-190, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-200 Which lift landings must be illuminated? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-200, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory

Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-210 What signs must be posted on landings and lifts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-210, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-220 What electrical wiring standards apply to the construction of lifts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-220, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-230 What safety regulations apply to exposed equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-230, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-240 What are the minimum maintenance requirements for lifts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-240, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-250 Is an installation permit required? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-250, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-260 When are inspections of new installations, alterations or relocations required? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-260, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-270 How frequently will lifts be inspected and tested? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-270, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-280 When is a material lift operating permit required? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-280, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-290 Under what conditions is a five-year test administered? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-290, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-300 When must plans for installations, alterations and relocations be submitted? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-300, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-93A-330 Is an annual operating permit required for a material lift? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030. 97-22-069, § 296-93A-330, filed 11/4/97, effective 12/9/97.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-94
SAFETY RULES GOVERNING THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF INCLINED PASSENGER LIFTS FOR PRIVATE USE

296-94-010 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.-090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-010, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-020 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-020, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-030 Approval of plans and specifications. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-030, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-040 Protection required. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-040, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-050 Landing enclosures and gates—Where required. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-050, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-060 Bumpers and buffers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-060, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-070 Machinery beams and supports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-070, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-080 Platform area and rated load. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-080, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-090 Rated speed. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-090, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-100 Car and chassis construction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-100, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-110 Car enclosures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-110, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-120 Car doors or gates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-120, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-130 Use of glass and plastics. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-130, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-140 Data plates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-140, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-150 Guide and track supports and fastenings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-150, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-160 Counterweight guiding and construction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-160, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-170 Car safeties and governors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-170, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-180 Driving machines and sheaves. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-180, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-190 Terminal stopping switches. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-190, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-200 Operation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-200, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-210 Suspension means. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-210, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-220 Traveling cable(s). [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-220, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-230 Electric wiring. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-230, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-240 Track(s)/guide(s) supporting structure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-240, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-94-250 Means of egress. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.-080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-032 (Order 86-11), § 296-94-250, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-95
ELECTRIC ELEVATORS—DIRECT PLUNGER AND ROPED HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS—ESCALATORS USED TO TRANSPORT PASSENGERS—ELECTRIC AND HAND-POWERED DUMBWAITERS AND HAND-POWERED ELEVATORS

296-95-101 Scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-101, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-110 Hoistway enclosures. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-110, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-111 Windows in hoistway enclosures. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-111, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-113 Pipes conveying gases, vapors, or liquids. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-113, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-115 Access for maintenance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-115, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-116 Car number designation. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-116, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-121 Access to machine rooms and machinery spaces. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.-030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-121, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-122 Lighting. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-122, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-123 Service outlets. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-123, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-124 Pipes conveying gases, vapors, or liquids. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-124, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-125 Protection from weather. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-125, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-126 Guards. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-126, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-130 Access to pits. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 95-04-005, § 296-95-130, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-130, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-131 Drains. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-131, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-132 Illumination of pits. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-132, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-133 Counterweight pit guards. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-133, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-140 Spaces below hoistways. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-140, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-150 Doors or gates required. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-150, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-151 Closing of hoistway doors. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-151, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-152 Hoistway door vision panels. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-152, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-153 Door hangers. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-153, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-154 Nonshearing astragals. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-154, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-155 Pull straps. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-155, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-156 Landing sill clearance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-156, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-157 Threshold clearance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-157, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-158 Floor numbers. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-158, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-160 Hoistway door or gate locking devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-160, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-161 Elevator parking device. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-161, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-162 Access to hoistway. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-162, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-165 Reopening device for power-operated car doors or gates. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-165, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-166 Photo electric or electric eye devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-166, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-200 Scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-200, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-203 Buffers and bumpers. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-203, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-205 Counterweights. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-205, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-206 Car platforms. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-206, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-207 Platform guards (aprons). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-207, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-208 Hinged platform sills. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-208, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-209 Floating (movable) platforms. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-209, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-215 Car enclosures. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-215, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-216 Material for passenger car enclosure. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-216, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-220 Car doors and gates. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-220, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-221 Location of car doors and gates. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-221, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-222 Control and operating circuit requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-222, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-225 Emergency exits. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-225, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-226 Car illumination. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-226, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-227 Car safeties. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-227, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-228 Maximum permissible movement of governor rope to operate the safety mechanism. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-228, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-229 Rail lubricants and lubrication plate. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-229, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-235 Governors. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-235, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-236 Speed governor overspeed and car safety mechanism switches. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-236, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-240 Minimum rated load for passenger elevators. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-240, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-241 Use of partitions for reducing inside net platform area. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-241, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-243 Minimum rated load for freight elevators. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-243, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-244 Capacity plates. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-244, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-245 Signs on freight elevators. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-245, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-250 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-250, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-255 Winding drum machines. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-255, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-256 Indirect-drive machines. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-256, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-260 Brakes. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-260, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-261 Driving and release of driving machine brakes. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.-030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-261, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-262 Normal terminal stopping devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-262, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-264 Final terminal stopping devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-264, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-266 Types of operating devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-266, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-268 Car-switch operation elevator. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-268, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-269 Passenger elevator emergency stop buttons. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-269, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-270 Top-of-car operating devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-270, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-272 Electrical protective devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 95-04-005, § 296-95-272, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-272, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-274 Power supply line disconnecting means. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-274, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-276 Phase reversal and failure protection. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-276, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-277 Grounding and overcurrent protections. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-277, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-278 Absorption of regenerated power. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-278, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-279 Door by-pass systems. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-279, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-280 Car emergency signaling devices (in all buildings). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-280, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-282 Suspension means. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-282, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-283 Rope data tag. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-283, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-284 Factor of safety. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-284, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-285 Minimum number and diameter of suspension ropes. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-285, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-287 Suspension rope equalizers. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-287, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-288 Securing of suspension wire ropes to winding drums. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-288, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-289 Spare rope turns on winding drums. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-289, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.-030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-290 Suspension rope fastenings. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-290, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-291 Auxiliary rope fastening devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-291, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-300 Scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-300, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-302 Hoistways, hoistway enclosures, and related construction shall conform to the requirements of Part 1. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-302, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-304 Buffers and bumpers. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-304, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-307 Car frames and platforms. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-307, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-309 Car enclosures. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-309, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-311 Capacity and loading. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-311, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-313 Connection to driving machine. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-313, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-316 Plunger stops. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-316, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-318 Pump relief valve. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW. 95-04-005, § 296-95-318, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-318, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-321 Check valve. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-321, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-322 Supply piping and fittings. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-322, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-323 Flexible hydraulic connections. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-323, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-324 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-324, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-325 Pressure tanks. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-325, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-326 Terminal stopping devices shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-95-262. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-326, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-328 Operating devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-328, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-330 Top-of-car operating devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-330, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-332 Anticreep leveling devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-332, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-334 Electrical protective devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-334, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-336 Power supply line disconnecting means. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-336, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-338 Devices for making hoistway door interlocks or electric contacts, or car door or gate electric contacts inoperative. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-338, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-340 Control and operating circuit requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-340, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-342 Emergency operation and signaling devices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-342, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-344 Additional requirements for counterweighted hydraulic elevators. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-344, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-400 Scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-400, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-405 Balustrades. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-405, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-408 Clearance between skirt and step. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-408, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-410 Guards at ceiling or soffit intersections. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-410, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-412 Antislide device. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-412, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-414 Handrails. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-414, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-416 Handrail guards. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-416, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-418 Slotting of step risers. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-418, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-420 Slotting of step treads. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-420, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-422 Combplates. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-422, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-424 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-424, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-427 Main drive shaft brake. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-427, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-429 Starting switches. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-429, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-431 Emergency stop buttons. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-431, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-

026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-432 Speed governor. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-432, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-434 Broken step-chain device. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-434, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-436 Application of brake. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-436, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-438 Broken drive-chain device. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-438, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-440 Skirt obstruction device. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-440, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-442 Rolling shutter device. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-442, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-444 Reversal stop device. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-444, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-446 Tandem operation. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-446, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-448 Caution signs. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-448, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-450 Lighting of step treads. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-450, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-500 Scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-500, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-510 Electric and electro-hydraulic dumbwaiters. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-510, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-540 Hand-power elevators and dumbwaiters. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-540, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-600 Scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-600, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-610 Routine periodic inspections and tests. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-610, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-620 Alterations, repairs, and maintenance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-620, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-630 Anchorage after seismic activity. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-630, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-700 Scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-700, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-710 Lifts for physically handicapped. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-710, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-800 Scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-800, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-95-810 Sidewalk elevators. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.87 RCW and RCW 70.87.030. 92-24-065, § 296-95-810, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-100
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR MATERIAL HOISTS

296-100-001 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-031 (Order 86-10), § 296-100-001, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-100-010 Material hoist platforms. [Order 70-11, § 296-100-010, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-100-020 Inside material hoist shaftways. [Order 70-11, § 296-100-020, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-100-030 Outside hoisting towers. [Order 70-11, § 296-100-030, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-100-040 Hoisting machines. [Order 70-11, § 296-100-040, filed 9/18/70, effective 10/21/70.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-100-050 Capacity plate. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-031 (Order 86-10), § 296-100-050, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026,

filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

296-100-060 Safety requirements for material hoists. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.080, 70.87.090 and 70.87.100. 86-03-031 (Order 86-10), § 296-100-060, filed 1/10/86.] Repealed by 01-02-026, filed 12/22/00, effective 1/22/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.020, 70.87.030, 70.87.034, 70.87.120, 70.87.185 and chapter 70.87 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-96 WAC.

Chapter 296-116
PILOTAGE RULES

296-116-010 Time and place of meeting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.155. 78-09-057 (Order 78-2, Resolution No. 78-2), § 296-116-010, filed 8/23/78; Order 2-68, § 296-116-010, filed 11/1/68; § 1, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-010.

296-116-020 Special meeting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 88-09-025 (Order 88-3, Resolution No. 88-3), § 296-116-020, filed 4/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.155. 78-09-057 (Order 78-2, Resolution No. 78-2), § 296-116-020, filed 8/23/78; Order 2-68, § 296-116-020, filed 11/1/68; § 2, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-020.

296-116-030 Emergency meeting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 88-09-026 (Order 88-4, Resolution No. 88-4), § 296-116-030, filed 4/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.155. 78-09-057 (Order 78-2, Resolution No. 78-2), § 296-116-030, filed 8/23/78; Order 2-68, § 296-116-030, filed 11/1/68; § 3, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-030.

296-116-040 Quorum defined. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.155. 78-09-057 (Order 78-2, Resolution No. 78-2), § 296-116-040, filed 8/23/78; Order 2-68, § 296-116-040, filed 11/1/68; § 4, effective 11/25/58.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-050 Records. [Order 2-68, § 296-116-050, filed 11/1/68; § 5, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-050.

296-116-060 Personnel. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.155. 78-09-057 (Order 78-2, Resolution No. 78-2), § 296-116-060, filed 8/23/78; Order 2-68, § 296-116-060, filed 11/1/68; § 6, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-060.

296-116-070 Collection of fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090 and 1995 c 175. 97-06-105, filed 3/5/97, effective 4/5/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 88-14-063 (Order 88-13, Resolution No. 88-13), § 296-116-070, filed 7/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090. 85-15-032 (Order 85-1, Resolution No. 85-1), § 296-116-070, filed 7/12/85; 84-11-056 (Order 84-4, Resolution No. 84-4), § 296-116-070, filed 5/18/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 82-24-010 (Order 82-8, Resolution No. 82-8), § 296-116-070, filed 11/18/82; 79-11-063 (Order 79-5, Resolution No. 79-5), § 296-116-070, filed 10/18/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.155. 78-09-057 (Order 78-2, Resolution No. 78-2), § 296-116-070, filed 8/23/78; Order 2-68, § 296-116-070, filed 11/1/68; § 7, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-070.

296-116-075 Qualifications for pilot applicants. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090(2). 92-15-064, § 296-116-075, filed 7/14/92, effective 8/14/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035(2). 90-17-094, § 296-116-075, filed 8/20/90, effective 9/20/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090. 82-15-026 (Order 82-6, Resolution No. 82-6), § 296-116-075, filed 7/14/82.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-075.

296-116-080 Licensing of pilots. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035(2). 92-14-070, § 296-116-080, filed 6/26/92, effective 7/27/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090 (2). 90-23-080, § 296-116-080, filed 11/20/90, effective 12/21/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090. 89-18-045 (Order 89-7, Resolution No. 89-7), § 296-116-080, filed 8/31/89, effective 10/1/89; 88-10-037 (Order 88-9, Resolution No. 88-9), § 296-116-080, filed 5/3/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 86-07-010 (Order 86-2, Resolution No. 86-2), § 296-116-080, filed 3/10/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090. 82-15-028 (Order 82-7, Resolution No. 82-7), § 296-116-080, filed 7/14/82; 81-21-019 (Order 81-4, Resolution No. 81-4), § 296-116-080, filed 10/13/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), § 296-116-080, filed 3/4/80; 79-11-063 (Order 79-5, Resolution No. 79-5), § 296-116-080, filed 10/18/79; 79-05-023 (Order 79-2, Resolution No. 79-2), § 296-116-080, filed 4/17/79; Order 75-8, § 296-116-080, filed 3/10/75; Order 73-6, § 296-116-080, filed 5/11/73; Order 2-68, § 296-116-080, filed 11/1/68; § 8, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-080.

296-116-081 Rest period. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 79-05-023 (Order 79-2, Resolution No. 79-2), § 296-116-081, filed 4/17/79; Order 73-6, § 296-116-081, filed 5/11/73.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-081.

296-116-082 Limitations on new pilots. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.105. 93-09-016, § 296-116-082, filed 4/14/93, effective 5/15/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.105. 92-24-056, § 296-116-082, filed 11/30/92, effective 12/31/92; 92-08-051, § 296-116-082, filed 3/26/92, effective 4/26/92; 89-18-063 (Order 89-6, Resolution No. 89-6), § 296-116-082, filed 9/1/89, effective 10/2/89; 89-11-060 (Order 89-5, Resolution No. 89-5), § 296-116-082, filed 5/18/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), § 296-116-082, filed 3/4/80.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-082.

296-116-083 Examination review and appeal procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 88-10-038 (Order 88-10, Resolution No. 88-10), § 296-116-083, filed 5/3/88.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-083.

296-116-085 Association bylaws. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 82-13-087 (Order 82-10-049, Resolution No. 82-10-049), § 296-116-085, filed 6/23/82; Order 76-12, § 296-116-085, filed 4/22/76.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-085.

296-116-090 Examination of pilots (Puget Sound and adjacent inland waters). [Order 76-12, § 296-116-090, filed 4/22/76; Order 74-33, § 296-116-090, filed 7/10/74; Order 69-4, § 296-116-090, filed 7/18/69; Order 2-68, § 296-116-090, filed 11/1/68; § 9, effective 11/25/58.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-095 Examination of pilots (Grays Harbor or Willapa Bay). [Order 76-12, § 296-116-095, filed 4/22/76; Order 73-6, § 296-116-095, filed 5/11/73; Order 2-68, § 296-116-095, filed 11/1/68; Rule 2-67 (part), filed 8/3/67, effective 9/5/67; Emergency Rule 1-67, filed 6/8/67.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-100 Details and requirements of new applications (Puget Sound and adjacent inland waters). [Order 76-12, § 296-116-100, filed 4/22/76; Order 74-33, § 296-116-100, filed 7/10/74; Order 69-4, § 296-116-100, filed 7/18/69; Order 2-68, § 296-116-100, filed 11/1/68; § 10, subsection 2, filed 7/18/61, 10/23/61, remainder of § 10, effective 11/25/58.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-105 Details and requirements of new applications (Grays Harbor or Willapa Bay). [Order 76-12, § 296-116-105, filed 4/22/76; Order 73-6, § 296-116-105, filed 5/11/73; Order 2-68, § 296-116-105, filed 11/1/68.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-110 Details and requirements of annual license fee payment, physical examination report and reinstatement application. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090. 93-07-076, § 296-116-110, filed 3/18/93, effective 4/18/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 92-08-050, § 296-116-110, filed 3/26/92, effective 4/26/92; 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), § 296-116-110, filed 3/4/80;

Order 2-68, § 296-116-110, filed 11/1/68; § 11, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-110.

296-116-115 Sanctions for drug and alcohol offenders. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.100(4). 90-23-081, § 296-116-115, filed 11/20/90, effective 12/21/90.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-115.

296-116-120 Job description—Physical examination—Health requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090(6) and 88.16.100(4). 90-24-019, § 296-116-120, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090(6). 90-13-065, § 296-116-120, filed 6/18/90, effective 7/19/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090. 88-09-027 (Order 88-5, Resolution No. 88-5), § 296-116-120, filed 4/14/88; 85-15-033 (Order 85-2, Resolution No. 85-2), § 296-116-120, filed 7/12/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.090(6). 80-16-005 (Resolution No. 79-5), § 296-116-120, filed 10/23/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 79-11-063 (Order 79-5, Resolution No. 79-5), § 296-116-120, filed 10/18/79; Order 73-6, § 296-116-120, filed 5/11/73; Order 2-68, § 296-116-120, filed 11/1/68; § 12, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-120.

296-116-130 Period of incapacitation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), § 296-116-130, filed 3/4/80; Order 2-68, § 296-116-130, filed 11/1/68; § 13, effective 11/25/58.] Repealed by 90-13-077, filed 6/19/90, effective 7/20/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.090.

296-116-140 Limitations. [Order 2-68, § 296-116-140, filed 11/1/68.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-140.

296-116-150 Registration of operators. [Order 2-68, § 296-116-150, filed 11/1/68; § 15, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-150.

296-116-160 Mileage on Puget Sound and adjacent inland waters. [Order 73-6, § 296-116-160, filed 5/11/73; Order 2-68, § 296-116-160, filed 11/1/68; § 16, effective 11/25/58.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-170 Pilotage station. [Order 2-68, § 296-116-170, filed 11/1/68; § 17, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-170.

296-116-175 Tariff proposals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 87-19-100 (Order 87-1, Resolution No. 87-1), § 296-116-175, filed 9/17/87.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-175.

296-116-180 Tariffs, Puget Sound and adjacent inland waters. [Order 2-68, § 296-116-180, filed 11/1/68; § 18, effective 11/25/58.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-185 Tariffs, and pilotage rates for the Grays Harbor pilotage district. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 96-14-062, § 296-116-185, filed 6/28/96, effective 8/1/96; 95-13-054, § 296-116-185, filed 6/16/95, effective 8/1/95; 94-05-006, § 296-116-185, filed 2/3/94, effective 3/6/94; 93-13-055, § 296-116-185, filed 6/16/93, effective 7/17/93; 93-03-080, § 296-116-185, filed 1/19/93, effective 2/19/93; 92-14-069, § 296-116-185, filed 6/26/92, effective 7/27/92; 91-08-008, § 296-116-185, filed 3/26/91, effective 4/26/91; 90-09-013, § 296-116-185, filed 4/6/90, effective 5/7/90; 89-08-042 (Order 89-3, Resolution No. 89-3), § 296-116-185, filed 3/31/89; 88-05-043 (Order 88-2, Resolution No. 88-2), § 296-116-185, filed 2/17/88, effective 3/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035(4). 87-01-081 (Orders 86-9 and 86-10, Resolution Nos. 86-9 and 86-10), § 296-116-185, filed 12/19/86; 85-02-048 (Order 84-5, Resolution No. 84-5), § 296-116-185, filed 12/31/84; 83-15-012 (Order 83-3, Resolution No. 83-3), § 296-116-185, filed 7/12/83; 82-08-016 (Order 82-1, Resolution No. 82-1), § 296-116-185, filed 3/29/82; 81-07-009 (Order 81-1, Resolution No. 81-1), § 296-116-185, filed 3/6/81; 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), § 296-116-185, filed 3/4/80; Order 2-68, § 296-116-185, filed 11/1/68.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-185.

296-116-190 Hearings. [Order 2-68, § 296-116-190, filed 11/1/68.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-200 Duties of pilots. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16. RCW. 97-06-106, § 296-116-200, filed 3/5/97, effective 4/5/97; Order 73-6, § 296-116-200, filed 5/11/73; Order 2-68, § 296-116-200, filed 11/1/68; § 20, effective 11/25/58.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-200.

296-116-205 Vessel certification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 82-13-087 (Order 82-10-049, Resolution No. 82-10-049), § 296-116-205, filed 6/23/82; 79-11-063 (Order 79-5, Resolution No. 79-5), § 296-116-205, filed 10/18/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.155. 78-09-057 (Order 78-2, Resolution No. 78-2), § 296-116-205, filed 8/23/78.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-205.

296-116-2051 Vessel certification form. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.155(7). 92-08-052, § 296-116-2051, filed 3/26/92, effective 4/26/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.155. 83-16-032 (Order 83-4, Resolution No. 83-4), § 296-116-2051, filed 7/28/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.155. 79-11-097 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), § 296-116-2051, filed 10/29/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035 and 88.16.155. 78-09-057 (Order 78-2, Resolution No. 78-2), § 296-116-2051, filed 8/23/78.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-2051.

296-116-210 Annual report. [Order 2-68, § 296-116-210, filed 11/1/68; § 21, effective 11/25/58.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-220 Effective date and validity. [Order 2-68, § 296-116-220, filed 11/1/68; § 22, effective 11/25/58.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-300 Pilotage rates for the Puget Sound pilotage district. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 96-12-017, § 296-116-300, filed 5/29/96, effective 7/1/96; 95-12-018, § 296-116-300, filed 5/30/95, effective 7/1/95; 94-12-044, § 296-116-300, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94; 93-12-133, § 296-116-300, filed 6/2/93, effective 7/3/93; 92-14-007, § 296-116-300, filed 6/19/92, effective 7/20/92; 91-11-074, § 296-116-300, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-116, § 296-116-300, filed 10/2/90, effective 11/2/90; 90-08-095, § 296-116-300, filed 4/4/90, effective 5/5/90; 89-08-041 (Order 89-2, Resolution No. 89-2), § 296-116-300, filed 3/31/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.050. 88-05-039 (Order 88-1, Resolution No. 88-1), § 296-116-300, filed 2/16/88, effective 3/18/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035(4). 87-01-081 (Orders 86-9 and 86-10, Resolution Nos. 86-9 and 86-10), § 296-116-300, filed 12/19/86; 86-19-066 (Order 86-6, Resolution No. 86-6), § 296-116-300, filed 9/16/86; 86-02-035 (Order 86-1, Resolution No. 86-1), § 296-116-300, filed 12/30/85; 85-02-048 (Order 84-5, Resolution No. 84-5), § 296-116-300, filed 12/31/84; 84-04-006 (Order 84-1, Resolution No. 84-1), § 296-116-300, filed 1/20/84; 83-17-055 (Order 83-6, Resolution No. 83-6), § 296-116-300, filed 8/17/83; 82-13-065 (Order 82-4, Resolution No. 82-4), § 296-116-300, filed 6/16/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 81-12-017 (Order 81-2, Resolution No. 81-2), § 296-116-300, filed 5/29/81; 80-06-084 (Order 80-1, Resolution No. 80-1), § 296-116-300, filed 5/28/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035(4). 79-07-033 (Order 79-4, Resolution No. 79-4), § 296-116-300, filed 6/19/79. Statutory Authority: Chapter 88.16 RCW and 1977 ex. sess. c 337, §§ 1 and 4. 78-02-008 (Order 78-1), § 296-116-300, filed 1/6/78, effective 2/10/78; Order 77-18, § 296-116-300, filed 9/20/77, effective 11/1/77; Order 76-24, § 296-116-300, filed 7/22/76; Order 75-3, § 296-116-300, filed 2/10/75; Order 74-2, § 296-116-300, filed 1/8/74; Order 73-8, § 296-116-300, filed 6/20/73 and Emergency Order 73-10, filed 7/19/73, effective 8/14/73; Order 70-7, § 296-116-300, filed 7/16/70; 7/25/67; 2/18/64; 10/29/62; 12/28/60; 3/23/60.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-300.

296-116-310 Puget Sound pilots transportation schedule. [Order 77-18, § 296-116-310, filed 9/20/77, effective 11/1/77;

Order 76-24, § 296-116-310, filed 7/22/76; Order 73-8, § 296-116-310, filed 6/20/73 and Emergency Order 73-10, filed 7/19/73, effective 8/14/73; Order 70-7, § 296-116-310, filed 7/16/70; 7/25/67; 2/18/64.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-315 Retirement disbursements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 91-06-033, § 296-116-315, filed 2/26/91, effective 3/29/91.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-315.

296-116-320 Retirement fund contribution. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 83-05-049 (Order 83-2, Resolution No. 83-2), § 296-116-320, filed 2/16/83; 82-13-087 (Order 82-10-049, Resolution No. 82-10-049), § 296-116-320, filed 6/23/82; 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), § 296-116-320, filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: Chapter 88.16 RCW and 1977 ex. sess. c 337, §§ 1 and 4. 78-02-008 (Order 78-1), § 296-116-320, filed 1/6/78, effective 2/10/78; Order 77-18, § 296-116-320, filed 9/20/77, effective 11/1/77; Order 76-24, § 296-116-320, filed 7/22/76; Order 76-12, § 296-116-320, filed 4/22/76; Order 73-8, § 296-116-320, filed 6/20/73 and Emergency Order 73-10, filed 7/19/73, effective 8/14/73; Order 70-7, § 296-116-320, filed 7/16/70; 7/25/67.] Repealed by 88-10-039 (Order 88-11, Resolution No. 88-11), filed 5/3/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-330 Marine pilot—Trip insurance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.117. 83-03-037 (Order 83-1, Resolution No. 83-1), § 296-116-330, filed 1/17/83.] Repealed by 84-11-041 (Order 84-3, Resolution No. 84-3), filed 5/16/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035(1).

296-116-350 Tariff, Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay pilots. [Order 71-4, § 296-116-350, filed 5/11/71, effective 6/15/71; Order 2-67 (part), filed 8/3/67, effective 9/5/67; Emergency Rule 1-67, filed 6/8/67.] Repealed by Order 75-1, filed 1/14/75.

296-116-35001 Exemption from provisions of WAC 197-10-800. [Order 76-14, § 296-116-350 (codified as WAC 296-116-35001), filed 5/6/76.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-35001.

296-116-351 Pilotage rates for Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay pilotage district. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 79-05-023 (Order 79-2, Resolution No. 79-2), § 296-116-351, filed 4/17/79; Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.005 and 88.16.035. 79-02-030 (Order 79-1, Resolution No. 79-1), § 296-116-351, filed 1/19/79; 78-02-008 (Order 78-1), § 296-116-351, filed 1/6/78, effective 2/10/78; Order 75-1, § 296-116-351, filed 1/14/75.] Repealed by 80-03-081 (Order 79-6, Resolution No. 79-6), filed 3/4/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035.

296-116-360 Exempt vessels. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.070. 93-07-077, § 296-116-360, filed 3/18/93, effective 4/18/93; 90-20-039, § 296-116-360, filed 9/25/90, effective 10/26/90; 88-09-015 (Order 88-6, Resolution No. 88-6), § 296-116-360, filed 4/13/88.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-360.

296-116-370 System of specified disciplinary or corrective actions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.100. 88-14-062 (Order 88-14, Resolution No. 88-14), § 296-116-370, filed 7/1/88.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-370.

296-116-400 Procedure for request by steamship company or agent that certain pilots not be assigned to certain vessels for specific safety reasons. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.035. 88-09-016 (Order 88-7, Resolution No. 88-7), § 296-116-400, filed 4/13/88.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-400.

296-116-410 Definition of Grays Harbor pilotage district. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.050. 88-09-017 (Order 88-8, Resolution No. 88-8), § 296-116-410, filed 4/13/88.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-410.

296-116-420 Summary/temporary license suspension. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.100. 88-10-040 (Order 88-12, Resolution No. 88-12), § 296-116-420, filed 5/3/88.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-420.

296-116-500 Tug escort requirements for oil tankers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 88.16.190(2). 94-07-079, § 296-116-500, filed 3/16/94, effective 4/16/94.] Decodified by 97-08-042, filed 3/28/97, effective 3/28/97. Recodified as WAC 363-116-500.

Chapter 296-124
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE THEATRICAL ENTERPRISE ACT

296-124-010 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.38.070. 85-03-065 (Order 85-4), § 296-124-010, filed 1/16/85.] Repealed by 98-14-042, filed 6/24/98, effective 7/25/98. Statutory Authority: Chapters 49.38 and 34.05 RCW and Executive Order 97-02.

296-124-020 Bond or cash deposit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.38.070. 85-03-065 (Order 85-4), § 296-124-020, filed 1/16/85.] Repealed by 98-14-042, filed 6/24/98, effective 7/25/98. Statutory Authority: Chapters 49.38 and 34.05 RCW and Executive Order 97-02.

296-124-021 Statement of intent to hire. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.38.070. 85-03-065 (Order 85-4), § 296-124-021, filed 1/16/85.] Repealed by 98-14-042, filed 6/24/98, effective 7/25/98. Statutory Authority: Chapters 49.38 and 34.05 RCW and Executive Order 97-02.

296-124-022 Filing claim for wages against bond or cash deposit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.38.070. 85-03-065 (Order 85-4), § 296-124-022, filed 1/16/85.] Repealed by 98-14-042, filed 6/24/98, effective 7/25/98. Statutory Authority: Chapters 49.38 and 34.05 RCW and Executive Order 97-02.

296-124-040 Multiple events. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.38.070. 85-03-065 (Order 85-4), § 296-124-040, filed 1/16/85.] Repealed by 98-14-042, filed 6/24/98, effective 7/25/98. Statutory Authority: Chapters 49.38 and 34.05 RCW and Executive Order 97-02.

296-124-050 Failure to post bond. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.38.070. 85-03-065 (Order 85-4), § 296-124-050, filed 1/16/85.] Repealed by 98-14-042, filed 6/24/98, effective 7/25/98. Statutory Authority: Chapters 49.38 and 34.05 RCW and Executive Order 97-02.

Chapter 296-129
INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE APPEAL PROCEDURES

296-129-020 Appeal briefs. [Order 74-9, § 296-129-020, filed 3/13/74, effective 4/15/74.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-129-030 Appeal briefs—Contents. [Order 74-9, § 296-129-030, filed 3/13/74, effective 4/15/74.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

296-129-040 Record on appeal. [Order 74-9, § 296-129-040, filed 3/13/74, effective 4/15/74.] Repealed by 97-17-064, filed 8/18/97, effective 9/18/97.

Chapter 296-132
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RULES

296-132-005 Purpose. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-005, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-010 Policy. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-010, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-015 Construction. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-015, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-050 General. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-050, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-055 Petitioner. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-055, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-060 Authorized agent. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-060, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-065 Labor organization, lawful organization. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-065, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-070 Supervisor. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-070, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by Emergency and Permanent Order 70-13, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.

296-132-075 Rule temporary. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-075, filed 3/10/70] Repealed by Emergency and Permanent Order 70-13, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.

296-132-100 Initiation. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-100, filed 12/10/73; Order 70-1, § 296-132-100, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by

86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-105 Filing of petition. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-105, filed 12/10/73; Order 70-1, § 296-132-105, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-110 Contents of petition—General. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-110, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-115 Contents of petition—Filed by public employees. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-115, filed 12/10/73; Order 70-1, § 296-132-115, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-120 Contents of petition—Filed by public employer. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-120, filed 12/10/73; Permanent and Emergency Order 70-13, § 296-132-120, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-1, § 296-132-120, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-125 Intervention. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-125, filed 12/10/73; Order 70-1, § 296-132-125, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-130 Initial action. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-130, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-135 Petition—Amendments or withdrawal. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-135, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-140 Decertification. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-140, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-145 Severance. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-145, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-150 Determination of nature and scope. [Permanent and Emergency Order 70-13, § 296-132-150, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 70-1, § 296-132-150, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-151 Unit clarification. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-151, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-152 Union membership. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-152, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-155 Special election. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-155, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-160 List of employees. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-160, filed 12/10/73; Order 70-1, § 296-132-160, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-165 Rule temporary. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-165, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by Emergency and Permanent Order 70-13, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.

296-132-200 Selection of representation method. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-200, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-205 Two or more organizations. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-205, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020.

296-132-210 Examination of membership rolls. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-210, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-215 Use of authorization cards. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-215, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-220 Authorization cards—Acceptability. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-220, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-225 Conduct of election. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-225, filed 12/10/73; Order 70-1, § 296-132-225, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-226 Central filing—Arbitration and fact-finding. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-226, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-250 Certification. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-250, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-255 Noncertification. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-255, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-260 Time extensions. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-260, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-265 Bypass of steps. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-265, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-300 Unfair labor practice—Who may file. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-300, filed 3/10/70.]

296-132-301 Unfair labor practices—Who may file. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-301, filed 12/10/73; Permanent and Emergency Order 70-13, § 296-132-301, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-302 Unfair labor practice presumed—Change of conditions during bargaining. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-302, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-305 Filing of charges. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-305, filed 3/10/70.]

296-132-306 Filing of charges. [Permanent and Emergency Order 70-13, § 296-132-306, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-310 Investigation. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-310, filed 3/10/70.]

296-132-311 Investigation. [Permanent and Emergency Order 70-13, § 296-132-311, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-315 Remedies. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-315, filed 3/10/70.]

296-132-316 Remedies. [Permanent and Emergency Order 70-13, § 296-132-316, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-320 Rules temporary. [Order 70-1, § 296-132-320, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by Emergency and Permanent Order 70-13, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.

296-132-350 Appeal procedure. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-350, filed 12/10/73; Order 70-1, § 296-132-350, filed 3/10/70.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-360 Appeal briefs. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-360, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-370 Appeal briefs—Contents. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-370, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-132-380 Record on appeal. [Order 73-26, § 296-132-380, filed 12/10/73.] Repealed by 86-08-015 (Order 86-20), filed 3/25/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

Chapter 296-150
FACTORY BUILT HOUSING AND GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

296-150-010 Administration—Authority for factory-built housing code. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-010, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-010, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-015 Application and scope. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-015, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-015, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-020 Department services. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-020, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-025 Conditions of reciprocity. [Order 74-10, § 296-150-025, filed 4/8/74; Order 73-13, § 296-150-025, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-026 Agreements with out-of-state jurisdictions. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-026, filed 12/3/73; Order 73-13, § 296-150-026, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-027 Educational. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-027, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-050 Definitions—General. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-050, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-050, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-055 Definitions—A. Agency inspection. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-055, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-060 Definitions—Agency, listing. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-060, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-065 Definitions—Agency, testing. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-065, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-070 Definitions—Alteration or conversion. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-070, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-075 Definitions—Approved. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-075, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-080 Definitions—B. Building site. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-080, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-085 Definitions—C. Custom building. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-085, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-090 Definitions—D. Department. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-090, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-095 Definitions—Dwelling units. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-095, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-100 Definitions—E. Equipment. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-100, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-105 Definitions—F. Factory built housing (F.B.H.). [Order 71-1, § 296-150-105, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-110 Definitions—Field technical service. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-110, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-115 Definitions—First user. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-115, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-120 Definitions—G. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-120, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-130 Definitions—H. Habitable room. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-130, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-140 Definitions—I. Insignia. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-140, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-145 Definitions—Install. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-145, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-150 Definitions—J. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-150, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-160 Definitions—K. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-160, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-170 Definitions—L. Labeled. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-170, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-175 Definitions—Listed. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-175, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-180 Definitions—Local enforcement agency. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-180, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-185 Definitions—M. Manufacture. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-185, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-190 Definitions—N. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-190, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-200 Definitions—O. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-200, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-210 Definitions—P. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-210, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-220 Definitions—Q. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-220, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-230 Definitions—R. Residential building. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-230, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-240 Definitions—S. Substantially prefabricated or assembled. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-240, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-245 Definitions—System. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-245, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-250 Definitions—T. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-250, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-260 Definitions—U. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-260, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-270 Definitions—V. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-270, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-280 Definitions—W. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-280, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-290 Definitions—X. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-290, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-300 Definitions—Y. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-300, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-310 Definitions—Z. No definition. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-310, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-315 Construction requirements. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-315, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-315, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-320 Electrical requirements. [Order 75-5, § 296-150-320, filed 3/5/75; Order 73-25, § 296-150-320, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-320, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-325 Mechanical requirements. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-325, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-325, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-330 Plumbing requirements. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-330, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-330, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-335 Code research and materials evaluation service. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-335, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-400 Enforcement and administration—Enforcement. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-400, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-405 Enforcement and administration—Equipment and systems. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-405, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-410 Enforcement and administration—Department disapproval of listed or labeled equipment and systems. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-410, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-415 Alternates and equivalents. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-415, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-415, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-420 Inspections. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-420, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-420, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-423 Compliance control programs (CC). [Order 73-25, § 296-150-423, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-424 Factory-built housing—Compliance control (FBH-CC). [Order 73-25, § 296-150-424, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-425 Local enforcement agency—Compliance control (LEA-CC). [Order 73-25, § 296-150-425, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-425, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-430 Local enforcement agency application. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-430, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-430, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-435 Rights of local enforcement agency. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-435, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-435, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-440 The local enforcement agency responsibility. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-440, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-440, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-445 Manufacturer compliance control (M-CC). [Order 73-25, § 296-150-445, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-445, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-450 Independent inspection agency compliance control (IIA-CC). [Order 73-25, § 296-150-450, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-500 Design plan approval—General. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-500, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-500, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-505 Design plan approval application. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-505, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-505, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-506 Design plan types and descriptions. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-506, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-510 Engineering and test procedures. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-510, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-510, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-515 Design plan requirements. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-515, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-515, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-516 Technical report. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-516, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-520 Technical report—Live loads. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-520, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-525 Manufacturing in more than one location. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-525, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-525, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-530 Out-of-state applicant. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-530, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-530, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-535 Out-of-state applicant—Nonconforming application and plans. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-535, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-540 Manufacturers evidence of department approval. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-540, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-540, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-545 Design plan approval expiration. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-545, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-545, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-550 Revocation of approval. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-550, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-550, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-555 Changes to approved plans. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-555, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-555, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-560 Transfer of approvals. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-560, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-560, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-565 Change of name and address. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-565, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-565, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-570 Discontinuance of manufacture. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-570, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-570, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-575 Existing approvals. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-575, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-575, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-580 Compliance. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-580, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-580, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-585 Design plan approval—Custom building. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-585, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 73-25, filed 12/3/73.

296-150-590 Field erection. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-590, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-590, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-595 Proprietary material. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-595, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-595, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-600 Insignia—Insignia required. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-600, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-605 Application for insignia. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-605, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-605, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-606 Agreement of work completion (AWC). [Order 73-25, § 296-150-606, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-610 Alteration or conversion. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-610, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-610, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-615 Alteration or conversion—Denial of insignia. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-615, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-620 Alteration or conversion—Insignia removal. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-620, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-625 Lost or damaged insignia. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-625, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-625, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-630 Custom building. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-630, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-630, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-640 Unauthorized use. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-640, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-650 Unit identification. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-650, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-675 Components. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-675, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-680 Components application. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-680, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-685 Components approval. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-685, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-690 Components testing. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-690, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-695 Components fees and production reports. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-695, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-700 Fee schedule. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-700, filed 12/3/73; Order 71-1, § 296-150-700, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-800 Hearings—Public hearing. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-800, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-805 Hearings—Board of appeals. [Order 71-1, § 296-150-805, filed 2/11/71.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-815 Foreword. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-815, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-820 Definitions. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-820, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-825 Officers. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-825, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-830 Internal management. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-830, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-835 Duties. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-835, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-840 Hearings. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-840, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-845 Appearance and practice before the board. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-845, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-850 Solicitation of business unethical. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-850, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-855 Standards of ethical conduct. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-855, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-860 Appearance by former employee. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-860, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-865 Former employee as expert witness. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-865, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-870 Computation of time. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-870, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

296-150-875 Administrative Procedure Act. [Order 73-25, § 296-150-875, filed 12/3/73.] Repealed by Order 77-8, filed 4/29/77, effective 6/1/77.

Chapter 296-150A
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR FACTORY-BUILT HOUSING AND COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES AND GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

296-150A-005 Application and scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.470, 43.22.480 and 43.22.490. 85-05-026 (Order 85-1), § 296-150A-005, filed 2/15/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-005, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-010 Administration—Authority for factory-built housing and commercial structures code. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-010, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-010, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-011 Enforcement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-011, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-015 Application and scope. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-015, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-015, filed 4/30/74] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-016 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.470, 43.22.480 and 43.22.490. 85-05-026 (Order 85-1), § 296-150A-016, filed 2/15/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-016, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-020 Department services. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-020, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-020, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-021 Insignia of approval—In general. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-021, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-024 Filing a design plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-024, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-025 Conditions of reciprocity. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-025, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-025, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-026 Acceptance from out-of-state jurisdictions. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-026, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-026, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-027 Educational. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-027, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-027, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-030 Requirements for design plans. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-030, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-035 Engineering analysis and test procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-035, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-040 Department check of the design plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.470, 43.22.480 and 43.22.490. 85-05-026 (Order 85-1), § 296-150A-040, filed 2/15/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-040, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-045 Resubmittal of corrected design plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-045, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-050 Definitions—General. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-050, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-050, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-051 Application for approval of a compliance control manual. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-051, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-055 Changes to a design plan or an approved compliance control manual. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-055, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-060 Renewal of a design plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-060, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-065 Trade secrets. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-065, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-070 Applications for inspection and insignia for factory-built structures and components. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-070, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-075 Applications for insignia for factory-built structures and components. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-075, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-080 Inspections at a manufacturer's plant by a local enforcement agency, an independent inspection agency, or the manufacturer. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-080, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-085 Other inspections by the department. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-085, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory

Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-090 Action after inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-090, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-095 Inspection of factory-built structures after installation at the building site. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-095, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-100 Complaint investigations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.470, 43.22.480 and 43.22.490. 85-05-026 (Order 85-1), § 296-150A-100, filed 2/15/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-100, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-105 Fee required if a structure or component is not ready for inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.470, 43.22.480 and 43.22.490. 85-05-026 (Order 85-1), § 296-150A-105, filed 2/15/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-105, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-110 Alterations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-110, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-115 Application for alteration insignia and approval of alteration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-115, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-120 Lost or damaged insignia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-120, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-125 Notice of noncompliance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.470, 43.22.480 and 43.22.490. 85-05-026 (Order 85-1), § 296-150A-125, filed 2/15/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-125, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-130 Prohibited sale or lease notice. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-130, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-135 Approval of equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-135, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-140 Department approval of listing and testing agencies, licensed professional engineers, and licensed architects. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-140, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-145 Approval of alternates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-145, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-150 Manufacturing in more than one location. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-150, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-155 Change of name, address, or ownership. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-155, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-160 Discontinuance of a product line. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-160, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-170 Reciprocal agreements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-170, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-300 Construction standards for factory-built structures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 86-19-081 (Order 86-21), § 296-150A-300, filed 9/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.470, 43.22.-480 and 43.22.490. 85-05-026 (Order 85-1), § 296-150A-300, filed 2/15/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-300, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-315 Construction requirements. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-315, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-315, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-320 Electrical requirements. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-320, filed 4/29/77; Order 75-5, § 296-150A-320, filed 3/5/75; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-320, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-325 Mechanical requirements. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-325, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-325, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-330 Plumbing requirements. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-330, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-330, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-333 Handicap standards. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-333, filed 4/29/77.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-335 Code research and materials evaluation service. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-335, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-400 Enforcement and administration—Enforcement. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-400, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-400, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-405 Equipment and systems. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-405, file 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-410 Department disapproval of listed or labeled equipment and systems. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-410, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-415 Alternates and equivalents. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-415, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-

19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-417 Prohibited notice. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-417, filed 4/29/77.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-420 Inspections. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-420, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-420, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-423 Compliance control programs (CC). [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-423, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-423, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-424 Factory-built—Compliance control (FB-CC). [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-424, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-424, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-425 Local enforcement agency—Compliance control (LEA-CC). [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-425, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-430 Local enforcement agency application. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-430, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-435 The local enforcement agency. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-435, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-440 The local enforcement agency responsibility. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-440, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-440, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-445 Manufacturer compliance control (M-CC). [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-445, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-450 Independent inspection agency compliance control (IIA-CC). [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-450, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-500 Design plan approval—General. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-500, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-500, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-505 Design plan approval application. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-505, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-506 Design plan types and descriptions. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-506, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-506, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-510 Engineering and test procedures. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-510, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-515 Design plan requirements. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-515, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-515, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-516 Technical report. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-516, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-520 Live loads. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-520, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-520, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-521 Plastic DWV piping. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-521, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-521, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-525 Manufacturing in more than one location. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-525, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-530 Out-of-state applicant. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-530, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-530, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-535 Nonconforming application and plans. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-535, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-540 Manufacturers evidence of department approval. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-540, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-545 Design plan approval expiration. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-545, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-545, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-550 Revocation of approval. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-550, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-555 Changes to approved plans. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-555, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-555, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-560 Transfer of approvals. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-560, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-560, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-565 Change of name or address. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-565, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-570 Discontinuance of manufacturer. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-570, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-575 Existing approvals. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-575, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-580 Compliance. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-580, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-580, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-585 Contingency. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-585, filed 4/29/77.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-590 Field erection. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-590, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-595 Proprietary material. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-595, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-600 Insignia—Insignia required. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-600, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-600, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-605 Application for insignia. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-605, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-605, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-606 Notification to local enforcement agency. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-606, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-606, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-610 Alteration or conversion. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-610, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-610, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-615 Denial of insignia. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-615, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed

5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-620 Insignia removal. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-620, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-620, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-625 Lost or damaged insignia. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-625, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-630 Custom building. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-630, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-640 Unauthorized use. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-640, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-650 Unit identification. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-650, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-675 Components. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-675, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-680 Components application. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-680, filed 8/19/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-680, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-685 Components approval. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-685, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-690 Components testing. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-690, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-695 Components fees and production reports. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-695, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-695, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-700 Fee schedule. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-700, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-700, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-710 Department application forms. [Order 77-15, § 296-150A-710, filed 8/19/77.] Repealed by 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), filed 5/20/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480.

296-150A-800 Hearings—Public hearing. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-800, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-805 Board of appeals. [Order 77-8, § 296-150A-805, filed 4/29/77; Order 74-15, § 296-150A-805, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-815 Foreword. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-815, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-820 Definitions. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-820, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-825 Officers. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-825, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-830 Internal management. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-830, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-835 Duties. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-835, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-840 Hearings. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-840, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-845 Appearance and practice before the board. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-845, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-850 Solicitation of business unethical. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-850, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-855 Standards of ethical conduct. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-855, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-860 Appearance by former employee. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-860, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-865 Former employee as expert witness. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-865, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-870 Computation of time. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-870, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-875 Administrative Procedure Act. [Order 74-15, § 296-150A-875, filed 4/30/74.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-950 Hearing on aggrievances. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-950, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150A-990 Fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440, 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-040 (Order 82-20), § 296-150A-990, filed 5/28/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-004 (Order 82-19), § 296-150A-990, filed 5/20/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

Chapter 296-150B
STANDARDS FOR MOBILE HOMES, COMMERCIAL COACHES, AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

296-150B-005 Application and scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-005, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-010 Enforcement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-010, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-015 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 89-05-016 (Order 88-31), § 296-150B-015, filed 2/9/89; 88-19-010 (Order 88-19), § 296-150B-015, filed 9/9/88; 86-21-136 (Order 86-32), § 296-150B-015, filed 10/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-015, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority:

RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-020 Insignia of approval—In general. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-020, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-025 Application for approval of a design plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-025, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-030 Requirements for design plans. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-030, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-035 Engineering analysis and test procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 87-21-040 (Order 87-20), § 296-150B-035, filed 10/14/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-035, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-040 Department approval of the design plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-040, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-045 Resubmittal of corrected design plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-045, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-050 Application for approval of a quality control manual. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 87-21-040 (Order 87-20), § 296-150B-050, filed 10/14/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-050, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-055 Changes to an approved design plan or quality control manual. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-055, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-060 Expiration of design plan approval. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 87-21-040 (Order 87-20), § 296-150B-060, filed 10/14/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-060, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-065 Trade secrets. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-065, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-070 Applications for HUD insignia for mobile homes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-070, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-075 Applications for inspection and insignia for commercial coaches, recreational vehicles, and components. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-075, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-080 Applications for insignia for commercial coaches, recreational vehicles, and components. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-080, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-085 Inspections at a manufacturer's plant by a local enforcement agency, an independent inspection agency, or the manufacturer. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-085, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-090 Other inspections by the department. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-090, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-095 Action after inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-095, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-100 Inspection of commercial coaches after installation at the building site. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-100, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-105 Complaint investigations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-105, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-110 Fee required if a structure or component is not ready for inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-110, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-115 Alterations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-115, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-120 Application for alteration insignia and approval of alteration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-120, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-122 Location of insignia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 87-21-040 (Order 87-20), § 296-150B-122, filed 10/14/87.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-125 Identification of commercial coaches and recreational vehicles. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 87-21-040 (Order 87-20), § 296-150B-125, filed 10/14/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-125, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-130 Lost or damaged insignia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-130, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-135 Notice of noncompliance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-135, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96,

effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-140 Prohibited sale or lease notice. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-140, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-145 Approval of equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-145, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-150 Department approval of listing and testing agencies, licensed professional engineers, and licensed architects. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-150, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-155 Approval of alternates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-155, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-160 Manufacturing in more than one location. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-160, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-165 Change of name or address. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-165, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-175 Change of ownership. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-175, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-180 Reciprocal agreements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-180, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-185 Reciprocal agreement for recreational vehicles. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 87-21-040 (Order 87-20), § 296-150B-185, filed 10/14/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.400. 83-12-014 (Order 83-13), § 296-150B-185, filed 5/24/83.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-200 General installation requirements for mobile homes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 87-21-040 (Order 87-20), § 296-150B-200, filed 10/14/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350 and 43.22.440. 83-01-018 (Order 82-37), § 296-150B-200, filed 12/6/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-200, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-205 Installation permits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350 and 43.22.440. 83-01-018 (Order 82-37), § 296-150B-205, filed 12/6/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-205, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-210 Inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350 and 43.22.440. 83-01-018 (Order 82-37), § 296-150B-210, filed 12/6/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-210, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-215 Requirements of local jurisdictions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-215, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-220 Inspection by local jurisdictions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 88-19-010 (Order 88-19), § 296-150B-220, filed 9/9/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350 and 43.22.440. 83-01-018 (Order 82-37), § 296-150B-220, filed 12/6/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-220, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-225 Building site preparation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 88-19-010 (Order 88-19), § 296-150B-225, filed 9/9/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350 and 43.22.440. 83-01-018 (Order 82-37), § 296-150B-225, filed 12/6/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-225, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-230 Foundation system footings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350 and 43.22.440. 83-01-018 (Order 82-37), § 296-150B-230, filed 12/6/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-230, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-235 Foundation system piers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350 and 43.22.440. 83-01-018 (Order 82-37), § 296-150B-235, filed 12/6/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-235, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-240 Foundation system plates and shims. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-240, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-245 Foundation facia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340 through 43.22.445. 88-19-010 (Order 88-19), § 296-150B-245, filed 9/9/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350 and 43.22.440. 83-01-018 (Order 82-37), § 296-150B-245, filed 12/6/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-245, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-250 Anchoring systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350 and 43.22.440. 83-01-018 (Order 82-37), § 296-150B-250, filed 12/6/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-250, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-255 Assembly. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440. 82-09-059 (Order 82-12), § 296-150B-255, filed 4/19/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-300 Construction requirements for mobile homes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 86-21-136 (Order 86-32), § 296-150B-300, filed 10/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 85-05-028 (Order 85-5), § 296-150B-300, filed 2/15/85; 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-300, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statu-

tory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-305 Standards for recreational vehicles. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 86-21-136 (Order 86-32), § 296-150B-305, filed 10/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 85-05-028 (Order 85-5), § 296-150B-305, filed 2/15/85; 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-305, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-307 Standards for park trailers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 86-21-136 (Order 86-32), § 296-150B-307, filed 10/22/86.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-310 Construction requirements for recreationall vehicles—Power-supply assembly. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 85-05-028 (Order 85-5), § 296-150B-310, filed 2/15/85; 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-310, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-315 Construction standards for recreational vehicles—Low voltage circuits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-315, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-400 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-400, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-403 Minimum requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-403, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-407 Structural analysis. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-407, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-410 Standards for equipment and installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-410, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-413 Structural design—Requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-413, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-417 New materials and methods. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-417, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-420 Design dead loads. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-420, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-423 Design live loads. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-423, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-427 Standard wind. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-427, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-430 Roof loads. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-430, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-433 Snow loads. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-433, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-437 Posting design loads. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-437, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-440 Design load deflection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-440, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-443 Fastening of structural systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-443, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-447 Instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-447, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-450 Walls. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-450, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-453 Drilling or notching of wood wall structural members. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-453, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-457 Firestopping. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-457, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-460 Interior walls and partitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-460, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-463 Floors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-463, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-467 Drilling or notching of wood joist structural members. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-467, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]-360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-470 Roof trusses. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-470, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-473 Structural load test. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-473, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW

43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-477 Roof coverings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-477, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-480 Flame-spread limitations and combustibility. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-480, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-483 Kitchen cabinet protection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-483, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-487 Carpeting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-487, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-490 Undervehicle closure material. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-490, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-497 Bathroom. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-497, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-500 Glass and glazed openings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-500, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-503 Fire warning equipment—Automatic smoke detectors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-503, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-507 Room and hallway sizes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-507, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-508 Insulation standards. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 86-21-136 (Order 86-32), § 296-150B-508, filed 10/22/86.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-510 Handicap standards. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-510, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-513 Light and ventilation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 87-21-040 (Order 87-20), § 296-150B-513, filed 10/14/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-513, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-515 Heating, cooling, and ventilation requirements for portable classrooms. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 87-21-040 (Order 87-20), § 296-150B-515, filed 10/14/87.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-517 Exit facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-517, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-520 Weather resistance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-520, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-523 Windstorm protection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-523, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-527 Table—Ties required per side of single width commercial coach. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-527, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-530 Table—Accepted engineering practice standards. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-530, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-533 Table—Glazing in hazardous locations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-533, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-537 Table—Minimum uniformly distributed live loads. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-537, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]-360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-540 Table—Concentrated live loads. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-540, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-543 Interior privacy. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-543, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-547 Interior passage. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-547, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-550 Electrical—General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 86-21-136 (Order 86-32), § 296-150B-550, filed 10/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-550, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-553 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 86-21-136 (Order 86-32), § 296-150B-553, filed 10/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-553, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-557 Low-voltage systems—Low-voltage circuits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-557, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-560 Wiring materials—Combination electrical systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-560, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]-360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-563 Generator installations—Mounting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-563, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-567 Branch circuit and feeder calculations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-567, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-570 Disconnecting means and branch circuit protective equipment—General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-570, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-573 Power supply—Feeder assembly equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-573, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-577 Identification of feeder assembly connection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-577, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-580 Wiring methods—Wiring of expandable or multiple units. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-580, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]-360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-583 Under-chassis wiring. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-583, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-587 Rodent resistance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-587, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-590 Electrical equipment—Lighting fixtures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-590, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-593 Equipment mounting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-593, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-597 Outdoor outlets, fixtures, air cooling equipment, etc. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-597, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]-360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-600 Grounding—General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-600, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-603 Switch and receptacle plates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-603, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-607 Dielectric strength test. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-607, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-610 Mechanical—General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-610, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-613 Mechanical—Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-613, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-617 LPG equipment and installations—Construction of containers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-617, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-620 Location of LPG containers and systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-620, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-623 LPG container valves and accessories. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-623, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-627 LPG safety devices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-627, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-630 LPG system enclosure and mounting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-630, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-633 LPG system design and service line pressure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-633, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-637 Electrical equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-637, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-640 Gas piping systems—General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-640, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-643 Piping design. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-643, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-647 Materials. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-647, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-650 Expandable or multiple commercial coaches. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-650, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146,

filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-653 System sizing—Gas pipe sizing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-653, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-657 Sizing and capacity of gas piping. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-657, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-660 Description of tables. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-660, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-663 Use of capacity tables. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-663, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-667 Table—Iron pipe and tubing sizes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-667, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-670 Joints and installation—Joints for gas pipe. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-670, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-673 Joints in gas tubing systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-673, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-677 Concealed tubing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-677, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-680 Pipe-joint compound. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-680, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-683 Concealed joints. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-683, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-687 Hangers and supports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-687, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-690 Electrical ground. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-690, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-693 Identification of gas supply connections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-693, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-697 Gas piping system openings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-697, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-700 Appliance connections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-700, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-703 Valves. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-703, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-707 Testing for leakage—Before appliances are connected. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-707, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-710 After appliances are connected. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-710, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-713 Rodent resistance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-713, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-717 Oil piping systems—General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-717, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-720 Oil piping systems—Expandable or multiple commercial coaches. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-720, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-723 Oil piping systems—Materials. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-723, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-727 Oil piping systems—Size of oil piping. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-727, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-730 Oil piping systems—Joints for oil piping. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-730, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-733 Oil piping systems—Tubing joints. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-733, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-737 Oil piping systems—Pipe-joint compound. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-737, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-740 Oil piping systems—Couplings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-740, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-743 Oil piping systems—Grade of piping. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), §

296-150B-743, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-747 Oil piping systems—Strap hangers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-747, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-750 Oil piping systems—Testing for leakage. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-750, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-753 Appliances—Heat-producing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-753, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-757 Appliances—Installation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-757, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-760 Appliances—Venting, ventilation, and combustion air. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-760, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-763 Appliances—Clearance—General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-763, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-767 Safety devices—Water heater relief valves. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-767, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-770 Air duct material for circulating air supply system. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-770, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-773 Sizing of air ducts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-773, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-777 Airtightness of air supply duct systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-777, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-780 Air ducts—Expandable or multiple commercial coach connections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-780, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-783 Air ducts—Return air systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-783, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-787 Air ducts—Joints and seams. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-787, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-790 Air ducts—Registers or grills. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-790, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-793 Air ducts—Duct and plenum insulation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-793, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-797 Plumbing—Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 86-21-136 (Order 86-32), § 296-150B-797, filed 10/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-797, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-800 Plumbing—General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 through 43.22.445. 86-21-136 (Order 86-32), § 296-150B-800, filed 10/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-800, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-803 Plumbing—Location of water-supply connections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-803, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]-360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-807 Plumbing—Tub and shower enclosures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-807, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-810 Drainage—Location of drain outlets. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-810, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-813 Drainage—Cap or plug. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-813, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-817 Drainage—Clearance from drain outlet. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-817, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-820 Drainage—Drainage systems materials. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-820, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-950 Hearing on aggrievances. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-04-060 (Order 82-4), § 296-150B-950, filed 2/2/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

296-150B-990 Fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350. 85-05-027 (Order 85-2), § 296-150B-990, filed 2/15/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350 and 43.22.440. 83-01-018 (Order 82-37), § 296-150B-990, filed 12/6/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.440, 43.22.475 and 43.22.480. 82-12-040 (Order 82-20), § 296-150B-990, filed 5/28/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340. 82-09-053 (Order 82-13), § 296-150B-990, filed 4/16/82.] Repealed by 96-21-146, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]360, [43.22.]432, [43.22.]440 and [43.22.]480.

Chapter 296-200
CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION RENEWALS—SECURITY—INSURANCE

296-200-005 Purpose of chapter. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-005, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-010 Certificate of registration—Initial application. [Order 74-16, § 296-200-010, filed 5/6/74. Formerly chapter 308-27 WAC.] Repealed by 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), filed 10/8/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040.

296-200-015 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-015, filed 9/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-015, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-020 Reregistration, renewal and reinstatement. [Order 74-16, § 296-200-020, filed 5/6/74. Formerly chapter 308-27 WAC.] Repealed by 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), filed 10/8/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040.

296-200-025 Initial application for registration and renewal of registration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.-070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-200-025, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.020 and 18.27.070. 83-16-059 (Order 83-21), § 296-200-025, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-025, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-030 Security and insurance requirements. [Order 74-16, § 296-200-030, filed 5/6/74. Formerly chapter 308-27 WAC.] Repealed by 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), filed 10/8/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040.

296-200-035 Length of registration period. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-035, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-040 Suspension of contractor's registration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-040, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-050 Change in business structure, name, or address. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]-075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]-480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-200-050, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.020 and 18.27.070. 83-16-059 (Order 83-21), § 296-200-050, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040, 42.17.290 and 42.17.300. 82-18-026 (Order 82-26), § 296-200-050, filed 8/25/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-050, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-060 Cancelling surety bonds and insurance policies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-060, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-070 Refund of security deposited with the section. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-070, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-080 Filing suit against a contractor. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-080, filed 9/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-080, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-090 Collection of judgments. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-090, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-100 Priority for payment of judgments. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 82-24-057 (Order 82-35), § 296-200-100, filed 12/1/82; 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-100, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-110 Verification of registration number by a city, town, or county. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.125. 93-23-043, § 296-200-110, filed 11/12/93, effective 12/13/93.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-111 Verification of nonoriginal registration card by city, town, or county. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.125. 93-23-043, § 296-200-111, filed 11/12/93, effective 12/13/93.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-112 Liability to cities, towns, and counties for failure to verify contractor registration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.125. 93-23-043, § 296-200-112, filed 11/12/93, effective 12/13/93.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-300 Procedures for issuance of notices of infraction. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-300, filed 9/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040, 18.27.200 and 18.106.020. 84-12-018 (Order 84-08), § 296-200-300, filed 5/25/84.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-310 Service on employee of a contractor. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040, 18.27.200 and 18.106.020. 84-12-018 (Order 84-08), § 296-200-310, filed 5/25/84.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-320 Mailing copy of notice of infraction to contractor. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-320, filed 9/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040, 18.27.200 and 18.106.020. 84-12-018 (Order 84-08), § 296-200-320, filed 5/25/84.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-330 Issuance of notices of infraction under RCW 18.27.100 or 18.27.200. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-330, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-340 Right to contested hearing—Place to file. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 87-07-003 (Order 87-08), § 296-200-340, filed 3/5/87; 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-340, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-350 Administrative law judge shall preside in contested hearings. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 87-07-003 (Order 87-08), § 296-200-350, filed 3/5/87; 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-350, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-360 Representation by counsel. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-360, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-370 Contested cases—Notice—Hearing—Summary orders—Informal disposition—Record—Findings of fact. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 87-07-003 (Order 87-08), § 296-200-370, filed 3/5/87; 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-370, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-380 Contested cases—Evidence. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-380, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-390 Administration of appeals. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-390, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-400 Fines. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-200-400, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-410 Infraction—Dismissal, when. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW. 86-19-086 (Order 86-31), § 296-

200-410, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

296-200-900 What fees does the department charge contractors for issuance, renewal and reinstatement of certificates of registration? [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.87.030, 18.27.070, [18.27.]075, 43.22.350, [43.22.]355, [43.22.]434 and [43.22.]480(2). 97-11-053, § 296-200-900, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.020 and 18.27.070. 83-16-059 (Order 83-21), § 296-200-900, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040, 42.17.290 and 42.17.300. 82-18-026 (Order 82-26), § 296-200-900, filed 8/25/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040. 81-21-001 (Order 81-25), § 296-200-900, filed 10/8/81.] Repealed by 97-24-071, filed 12/2/97, effective 1/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.27 RCW.

Chapter 296-302
SAFETY STANDARDS FOR BAKERY EQUIPMENT

296-302-010 Bakery equipment—General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050. 01-11-038, § 296-302-010, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 74-17, § 296-302-010, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-015 Definitions. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-015, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-020 General machine guarding. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-020, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-025 Flour-handling equipment—Scope and application. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-025, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-02501 General requirements for flour-handling. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050. 01-11-038, § 296-302-02501, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 74-17, § 296-302-02501, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-02503 Bag chutes and bag lifts (bag-arm elevators). [Order 74-17, § 296-302-02503, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-02505 Dumpbin and blender. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-02505, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-02507 Flour elevators. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-02507, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-02509 Bolting reels. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-02509, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-02511 Storage bins. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-02511, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-02513 Screw conveyors. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-02513, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-02515 Sifters. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-02515, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-02517 Flour scales. [Order 74-15, § 296-302-02517, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-02519 Automatic flour gates. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-02519, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-03001 Horizontal dough mixers. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-03001, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-03003 Vertical mixers. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-03003, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-035 Dividers. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-035, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-040 Moulders. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-040, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-045 Manually fed dough brakes. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-045, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-050 Miscellaneous equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-302-050, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 74-17, § 296-302-050, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-05501 Slicers. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-05501, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-05503 Wrappers. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-05503, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-060 Biscuit and cracker equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-302-060, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 74-17, § 296-302-060, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-065 Ovens—Scope and application. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-065, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06501 General location. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06501, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06503 General requirements. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06503, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06505 Construction. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06505, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06507 Safeguards of mechanical parts. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06507, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06509 Gas-burning systems. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06509, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06511 Gas mixing machines. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06511, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06513 Oil-burning equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-302-06513, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 74-17, § 296-302-06513, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06515 Solid-fuel firing equipment. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06515, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06517 Electrical heating equipment. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06517, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06519 Direct-fired ovens. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06519, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06521 Direct recirculating ovens. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06521, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06523 Flue-type ovens. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06523, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06525 Indirect-fired multiple burner ovens. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06525, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06527 Steam-tube ovens. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06527, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06529 Indirect recirculating ovens. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06529, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-302-06531 Electric ovens. [Order 74-17, § 296-302-06531, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-806 WAC.

Chapter 296-306
SAFETY STANDARDS FOR AGRICULTURE

296-306-003 Subsections, subdivisions, items, subitems, and segments. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-09-079 (Order 86-46), § 296-306-003, filed 4/22/87.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-005 Foreword. [Order 75-2, § 296-306-005, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 87-09-079 (Order 86-46), filed 4/22/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-306-006 Equipment approval by nonstate agency or organization. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-09-079 (Order 86-46), § 296-306-006, filed 4/22/87.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-009 Equipment whether or not owned by, or under control of the employer. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-09-079 (Order 86-46), § 296-306-009, filed 4/22/87.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-010 Purpose and scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-010, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-010, filed 3/2/94, effective 3/1/95; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-010, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-306-010, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-306-010, filed 7/6/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-306-010, filed 7/31/79; Order 75-2, § 296-306-010, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-01001 Cadmium. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-044 (Order 93-01), § 296-306-01001, filed 3/13/93, effective 4/27/93.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-012 Definitions applicable to all sections of this chapter. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-012, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-012, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-012, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-09-079 (Order 86-46), § 296-306-012, filed 4/22/87.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060.

296-306-015 Variance procedures. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-015, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-015, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; Order 75-2, § 296-306-015, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-020 Serious injury reporting. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-306-020, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-020, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; Order 75-2, § 296-306-020, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060.

296-306-025 Management's responsibility. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-025, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-306-025, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-09-079 (Order 86-46), § 296-306-025, filed 4/22/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-306-025, filed 7/31/79; Order 77-12, § 296-306-025, filed 7/11/77; Order 75-2, § 296-306-025, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-030 Employee's responsibility. [Order 75-2, § 296-306-030, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-035 Accident prevention program. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-035, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-035, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; Order 75-2, § 296-306-035, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-040 Safety bulletin board. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-306-040, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 75-2, § 296-306-040, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-045 First-aid training and certification. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-045, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; Order 75-2, § 296-306-045, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-050 First-aid kit. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-050, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; Order 75-2, § 296-306-050, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-055 Safe place standards. [Order 75-2, § 296-306-055, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-057 Hand tools. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-057, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-09-079 (Order 86-46), § 296-306-057, filed 4/22/87.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-060 Personal protective equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-060, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-24-013 (Order 83-34), § 296-306-060, filed 11/30/83; Order 75-2, § 296-306-060, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 97-08-051A, filed 3/31/97, effective 5/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-061 Machinery and machine guarding. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-061, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-061, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-06101 Powered saws, general requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-06101, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-06103 Band saws. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-06103, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-06105 Radial armsaws. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-06105, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-06107 Table saws. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-06107, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-06109 Circular fuel wood saws. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-06109, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-065 Materials handling and storage—General requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-065, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; Order 75-2, § 296-306-065, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060.

296-306-070 Reserved. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-070, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; Order 75-2, § 296-306-070, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-075 Bench grinders. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-075, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94; Order 75-2, § 296-306-075, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-07501 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-07501, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-07503 Use, mounting, and guarding. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-07503, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-080 Guarding of hand-held portable power tools. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-080, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; Order 75-2, § 296-306-080, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-084 Portable abrasive wheels. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-084, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-085 Fire protection and ignition sources. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-085, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-306-085, filed 7/6/88; Order 75-2, § 296-306-085, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-08501 Scope and application. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-08501, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-08503 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-08503, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-08505 Selection and distribution. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-08505, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-08507 Inspection, maintenance and testing. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-08507, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-08509 Employee emergency and fire prevention plans. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-08509, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060.

296-306-090 Storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-090, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-306-090, filed 7/6/88; Order 75-2, § 296-306-090, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-09001 Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-09001, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-09003 Hazardous materials, flammable and combustible liquids, spray finishing, dip tanks. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-09003, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-095 Walking working surfaces, elevated walkways and platforms. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-095, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; Order 75-2, § 296-306-095, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060.

296-306-100 Handrails. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-100, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; Order 75-2, § 296-306-100, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-105 Ladders. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-105, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-105, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; Order 75-2, § 296-306-105, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-110 Job-made ladders. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-110, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; Order 75-2, § 296-306-110, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-115 Bins, bunkers, hoppers, tanks, pits and trenches. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-115, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-115, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; Order 75-2, § 296-306-115, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-120 Aerial manlift equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-120, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-120, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; Order 75-2, § 296-306-120, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-125 Gas welding and cutting. [Order 75-2, § 296-306-125, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-130 Welding. [Order 75-2, § 296-306-130, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-135 Arc welding and cutting. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-135, filed 5/1/95,

effective 1/16/96; Order 75-2, § 296-306-135, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-140 Welding areas protected. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-140, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; Order 75-2, § 296-306-140, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-145 Electrical. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-145, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-145, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; Order 76-28, § 296-306-145, filed 9/28/76; Order 75-2, § 296-306-145, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-14501 Purpose, scope and application. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-14501, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-14503 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-14503, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-14505 Temporary lighting and wiring. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-14505, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-14507 Guarding of live parts. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-14507, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-14509 Equipment installation and maintenance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-14509, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060.

296-306-14511 Proximity to overhead lines. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-14511, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-14513 Safeguards for personal protection. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-14513, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-14515 Selection and use of work practices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-14515, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-150 Slow-moving vehicles. [Order 75-2, § 296-306-150, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-155 General requirements for maintenance of farm motor vehicles and equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-155, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; Order 75-2, § 296-306-155, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-160 Vehicles. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-160, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; Order 75-2, § 296-306-160, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-165 General requirements for all agricultural equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-165, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-165, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-306-165, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-306-165, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 76-28, § 296-306-165, filed 9/28/76; Order 75-2, § 296-306-165, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-170 Auger conveying equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-170, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; Order 76-28, § 296-306-170, filed 9/28/76; Order 75-2, § 296-306-170, filed 1/24/75.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-175 Farm field equipment guarding. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-175, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94; Order 76-28, § 296-306-175, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-180 Farmstead equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-18-067, § 296-306-180, filed 9/1/94, effective 9/1/94; Order 76-28, § 296-306-180, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-200 Rollover protective structures (ROPS) for tractors used in agricultural operations. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-200, filed 3/2/94, effective 3/1/95; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-200, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-306-200, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-306-200, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83; 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-306-200, filed 3/30/82; Order 76-28, § 296-306-200, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-250 Protective frames for wheel-type agricultural tractors—Test procedures and performance requirements—Purpose. [Order 76-28, § 296-306-250, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-25003 Types of tests. [Order 76-28, § 296-306-25003, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-25005 Description. [Order 76-28, § 296-306-25005, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-25007 Test procedures. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-25007, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; Order 76-28, § 296-306-25007, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-25009 Performance requirements. [Order 76-28, § 296-306-25009, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-25013 Protective enclosures for wheel-type agricultural tractors—Test procedures and performance requirements—Purpose. [Order 76-28, § 296-306-25013, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-25017 Types of tests. [Order 76-28, § 296-306-25017, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-25019 Description. [Order 76-28, § 296-306-25019, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-25021 Test procedures. [Order 76-28, § 296-306-25021, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-25023 Performance requirements. [Order 76-28, § 296-306-25023, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-25095 Exhibit B—Figures C-1 thru C-16. [Order 76-28, Exhibit B (codified as WAC 296-306-25095), filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effec-

tive 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-260 Rollover protective structures (ROPS) for material handling equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-260, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-306-260, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; Order 76-28, § 296-306-260, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060.

296-306-26001 Minimum performance criteria for rollover protective structures for designated scrapers, loaders, dozers, graders, and crawler tractors. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-045, § 296-306-26001, filed 5/1/95, effective 1/16/96; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-26001, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; Order 76-28, § 296-306-26001, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-265 Protective frame (ROPS) test procedures and performance requirements for wheel-type agricultural and industrial tractors used in agriculture. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-265, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-265, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-306-265, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; Order 76-28, § 296-306-265, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-270 Overhead protection for operators of agricultural and industrial tractors. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-270, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; Order 76-28, § 296-306-270, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-27095 Exhibit B—Figures C-17 through C-34. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-27095, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-306-27095, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-306-27095, filed 11/30/87; Order 76-28, Exhibit B (codified as WAC 296-306-27095), filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060.

296-306-275 Seatbelts. [Order 76-28, § 296-306-275, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-300 Field sanitation—Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-09-079 (Order 86-46), § 296-306-300, filed 4/22/87.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-310 Field sanitation—Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-306-310, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-306-310, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-09-079 (Order 86-46), § 296-306-310, filed 4/22/87.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-320 Field sanitation—Requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-306-320, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-306-320, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-306-320, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-09-079 (Order 86-46), § 296-306-320, filed 4/22/87.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-330 Decontamination. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-330, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93.] Repealed by 97-08-051A, filed 3/31/97, effective 5/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-400 Posting requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-306-400, filed 3/2/94, effective 4/15/94; 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-400, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-306-400, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: Chapters 49.17 and 49.70 RCW. 90-11-023 (Order 89-19), § 296-306-400, filed 5/9/90, effective 7/1/90.] Repealed by 97-08-051A, filed 3/31/97, effective 5/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-40003 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-40003, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapters 49.17 and 49.70 RCW. 90-11-023 (Order 89-19), § 296-306-40003, filed 5/9/90, effective 7/1/90.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-40005 Pesticides record form. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 49.17 and 49.70 RCW. 90-11-023 (Order 89-19), § 296-306-40005, filed 5/9/90, effective 7/1/90.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060.

296-306-40007 Emergency medical care information. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-40007, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93.] Repealed by 97-08-051A, filed 3/31/97, effective 5/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060.

296-306-40009 Emergency assistance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-40009, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93.] Repealed by 97-08-051A, filed 3/31/97, effective 5/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060.

296-306-40011 Cholinesterase monitoring for employees mixing, loading, or applying organophosphate pesticides, and/or early reentering of treated areas. Nonmandatory. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-07-012 (Order 92-24), § 296-306-40011, filed 3/5/93, effective 6/1/93.] Repealed by 96-22-048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060.

Chapter 296-306A
SAFETY STANDARDS FOR AGRICULTURE

296-306A-003 How is this chapter divided? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-006 What does this chapter cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-009 What definitions apply to this chapter? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-012 What does it mean when equipment is approved by a nonstate organization? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-015 What must an employer do if a serious injury occurs? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-018 What are the employer's responsibilities? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-021 What are the employee's responsibilities? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-024 How does an employer apply for a variance? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-024, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-030 What are the required elements of an accident prevention program? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-030, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-033 How often must safety meetings be held? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-033, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-036 What items go on the safety bulletin board? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-036, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-039 How many people at the worksite must be first-aid trained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-039, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-042 Must an employer provide first-aid kits? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-042, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-045 What are the requirements of the safe place standard? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-045, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-050 What requirements apply to hand tools? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-050, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-055 Ladders. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-055, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-05501 How must ladders be cared for and maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-05501, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-05503 How must an employer instruct employees to use ladders? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-05503, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-05505 How must orchard ladders be used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-05505, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-05507 What other requirements apply to ladders? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-05507, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-060 What requirements apply to job-made ladders? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-060, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-061 What requirements apply to working around bins, bunkers, hoppers, tanks, pits, and trenches? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-061, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-065 How must slow-moving vehicles be marked? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-065, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-070 Motor vehicles. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-070, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-07001 How must motor vehicles be maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-07001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-07003 How must motor vehicles be operated? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-07003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-07005 Who may operate motor vehicles? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-07005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-07007 What requirements apply to motor vehicle brakes? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-07007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-07009 How must motor vehicles be loaded and unloaded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-07009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-07011 What safety equipment must motor vehicles have? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-07011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-07013 What rules apply to vehicles used to transport employees? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-07013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-073 What requirements apply to changing and charging storage batteries? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-073, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-076 How must farm field equipment be guarded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-076, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-080 Rollover protective structures (ROPS) for tractors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-080, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-08003 Which agricultural tractors are covered by this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-08003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-08006 What definitions apply to rollover protective structures (ROPS) for agricultural tractors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-08006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-08009 What requirements apply to the testing and performance of ROPS used on agricultural tractors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-08009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-08012 What requirements apply to seatbelts used with ROPS on agricultural tractors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-08012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-08015 When are ROPS not required on agricultural tractors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-08015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-08018 What employee training requirements apply to ROPS used on agricultural tractors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-08018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-08021 What other requirements apply to ROPS used on agricultural tractors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-08021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-085 When must ROPS be provided for material handling equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-085, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-090 What requirements apply to overhead protection for operators of agricultural and industrial tractors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-090, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-095 Field sanitation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-095, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-09503 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-09503, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-09506 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-09506, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-09509 What orientation must employers provide for field sanitation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-09509, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-09512 What potable water sources must an employer provide? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-09512, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-09515 What handwashing facilities must an employer provide? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-09515, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-09518 What toilet facilities must an employer provide? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-09518, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-100 Personal protective equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-100, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-10005 Who must provide personal protective equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-10005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-10010 What requirements apply to eye protection? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-10010, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-10015 How must personal protective equipment be used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-10015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-10020 What must an employer do to prevent heat-related illness? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-10020, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-10025 What instruction on personal protective equipment must an employer give to employees? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-10025, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-107 Federal worker protection standards—Washington state department of agriculture. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-107, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-110 Scope and purpose—Worker protection standards—40 CFR, § 170.1. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-110, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-11005 Definitions—Worker protection standards—40 CFR, § 170.3. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-11005, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-11010 General duties and prohibited actions—Worker protection standards—40 CFR, § 170.7. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-11010, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-11015 Violations of this part—Worker protection standards—40 CFR, § 170.9. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-11015, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-120 Applicability of this section—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.102. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-120, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12005 Exceptions—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.103. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-12005, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12010 Exemptions—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.104. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-12010, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12015 Restrictions associated with pesticide applications—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.110. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-12015, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12020 Entry restrictions—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.112. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-12020, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12025 Notice of applications—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.120. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-12025, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12030 Providing specific information about applications—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.122. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-12030, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12035 Notice of applications to handler employers—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.124. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-08, § 296-306A-12035, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12040 Pesticide safety training—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.130. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-12040, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12045 Posted pesticide safety information—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.135. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-12045, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12050 Decontamination—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.150. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-12050, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-12055 Emergency assistance—Standards for workers—40 CFR, § 170.160. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-12055, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-130 Applicability of this section—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.202. [Statutory Authority:

RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-130, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13005 Exemptions—Standards for handlers—40 CFR, § 170.204. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13005, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13010 Restrictions during applications—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.210. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13010, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13015 Providing specific information about applications—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.222. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13015, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13020 Notice of applications to agricultural employers—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.224. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13020, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13025 Pesticide safety training—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.230. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13025, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13030 Knowledge of labeling and site-specific information—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.232. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13030, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13035 Safe operation of equipment—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.234. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13035, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13040 Posted pesticide safety information—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.235. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13040, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13045 Personal protective equipment—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.240. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13045, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13050 Decontamination—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.250. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13050, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-13055 Emergency assistance—Standards for pesticide handlers—40 CFR, § 170.260. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-20-082, § 296-306A-13055, filed 9/30/96, effective 11/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-145 Pesticides recordkeeping. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-145, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-14505 What records must an employer keep for pesticide applications? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-14505, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-14510 What do the pesticides forms look like? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-14510, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-14520 What are the departments recommendations for cholinesterase monitoring? (Nonmandatory) [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-14520, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-150 Employees working near overhead lines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-150, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-15003 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-15003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-15006 What clearance and safeguards are required to protect employees working near overhead lines? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-15006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-15009 What signs must an employer post to warn employees working near overhead lines? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-15009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-15012 When must an employer notify the utility of employees working near overhead lines? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-15012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-160 Temporary labor camps. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-160, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16001 What requirements apply to camp sites? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16003 How must camp shelters be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16005 What requirements apply to the water supply? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16007 Must an employer provide toilet facilities for the camp? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16009 Must sewer lines connect to public sewers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16011 What facilities must an employer provide for laundry, handwashing, and bathing? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16013 What lighting must an employer provide in camp buildings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16015 What requirements apply to refuse disposal? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16017 How must kitchens, dining halls, and feeding facilities be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16019 Must an employer provide insect and rodent control? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16019, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16021 What first-aid facilities must be available in the camp? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-16023 When must an employer report communicable diseases in a camp? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-16023, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-185 Guarding powered saws. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-185, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-18503 What general requirements apply to powered saws? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-18503, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-18506 How must band saws be guarded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-18506, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-18509 How must radial arm saws be guarded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-18509, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-18512 How must table saws be guarded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-18512, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-18515 How must circular fuel-wood saws be guarded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-18515, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-190 Guarding bench grinders and abrasive wheels. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-190, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-19003 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-19003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-19006 What rules apply to guarding abrasive wheels? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-19006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-19009 What are the use, mounting, and guarding rules for abrasive wheels? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-19009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-19012 What requirements apply to flanges? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-19012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-19015 How must vertical portable grinders be guarded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-19015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-19018 How must other portable grinders be guarded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-19018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-195 What rules apply to grounding and "dead man" controls for hand-held portable power tools? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-195, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-200 Compressed air. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-200, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-20005 May compressed air be used for cleaning? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-20005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-20010 What requirements apply to compressed air tools? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-20010, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-205 Guarding portable powered tools. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-205, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-20505 What requirements apply to guarding portable powered tools? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-20505, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-20510 What requirements apply to switches and controls on portable powered tools? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-20510, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-20515 What requirements apply to pneumatic powered tools and hose? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-20515, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-220 Power lawnmowers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-220, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-22003 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-22003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-22006 What are the general guarding requirements for power lawnmowers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-22006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-22009 What rules apply to walk-behind and riding rotary mowers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-22009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-22012 What rules apply to walk-behind rotary mowers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-22012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-22015 What rules apply to riding rotary mowers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-22015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-225 Jacks. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-225, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-22503 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-22503, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-22506 How shall the rated load be marked on a jack? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-22506, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-22509 What rules apply to the operation and maintenance of jacks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-22509, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-230 What are the general requirements for materials handling and storage? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-230, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-232 What requirements apply to conveyors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-232, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-240 Sanitation for fixed, indoor workplaces. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-240, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24001 Must an employer comply with state health regulations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24003 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24006 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24009 What housekeeping requirements apply to fixed, indoor workplaces? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24012 How must the potable water supply be maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24015 How must the nonpotable water supply be maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24018 What toilet facilities must an employer provide? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24021 What washing facilities must an employer provide? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24024 What requirements apply to lavatories? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24024, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24027 When must an employer provide change rooms? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24027, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24030 What requirements apply to consumption of food and beverages in the workplace? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24030, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24033 How must waste be stored and removed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24033, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-24036 When must an employer have a vermin control program? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-24036, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-250 Walking working surfaces, elevated walkways, and platforms. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-250, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25003 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25006 When may railings be omitted? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25009 What protection must an employer provide for floor openings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25012 What protection must an employer provide for wall openings and holes? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25015 What protection must an employer provide for open-sided floors, platforms, and runways? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25018 What requirements apply to stairway railings and guards? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25021 How must a standard railing be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25024 How must a stair railing be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25024, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25027 What are the requirements for railing dimensions? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25027, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25030 What requirements apply to toeboards? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25030, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25033 How must handrails and railings be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25033, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25036 What materials may be used for floor opening covers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25036, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25039 How must skylight screens be constructed and mounted? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25039, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-25042 What protection must an employer provide for wall openings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-25042, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-260 Fixed industrial stairs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-260, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-26003 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-26006 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-26009 Where are fixed stairs required? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-

048, § 296-306A-26009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-26012 Where are spiral stairs prohibited? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-26015 How strong must fixed stairs be? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-26018 How wide must fixed stairs be? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-26021 What angles may stairways be installed at? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-26024 What requirements apply to stair treads? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26024, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-26027 What requirements apply to the length of stairways? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26027, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-26030 What requirements apply to railings and handrails on fixed stairs? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26030, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-26033 What requirements apply to alternating tread-type stairs? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26033, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-26036 What other requirements apply to fixed stairs? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-26036, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-270 Aerial manlift equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-270, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-27005 What requirements apply to aerial manlift equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-27005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-27010 What requirements apply to using aerial manlift equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-27010, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-280 Guarding power transmission machinery. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-280, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28002 What power transmission belts are covered by this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28002, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28004 What does "guarded by location" mean? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28004, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28006 What general requirements apply to machine guarding? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28008 What training must an employer provide for employees who use agricultural equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28008, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28010 What requirements apply to machine controls? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28010, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28012 What requirements apply to guarding steam pipes? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28014 What requirements apply to prime-mover guards? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28014, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28016 What requirements apply to guarding shafting? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28016, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28018 What requirements apply to guarding pulleys? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28020 What requirements apply to guarding horizontal belt, rope, and chain drives? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28020, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28022 What requirements apply to guarding overhead horizontal belt, rope, and chain drives? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28022, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28024 What requirements apply to guarding vertical and inclined belts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28024, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28026 What requirements apply to guarding cone-pulley belts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28026, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28028 What requirements apply to guarding belt tighteners? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28028, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28030 What requirements apply to guarding gears, sprockets, and chains? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28030, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28032 What requirements apply to guarding friction drives? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28032, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28034 What requirements apply to guarding keys, set screws, and other projections? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28034, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28036 What requirements apply to guarding collars and couplings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28036, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28038 Must self-lubricating bearings be used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28038, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28040 What requirements apply to guarding clutches, cutoff couplings, and clutch pulleys? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28040, filed 10/31/96, effective

12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28042 What requirements apply to guarding belt shifters, clutches, shippers, poles, perches, and fasteners? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28042, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28044 What materials must be used for standard guards? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28044, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28046 How must standard guards be manufactured? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28046, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28048 What requirements apply to disk, shield, and U-guards? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28048, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28050 What materials must be used for guards? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28050, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28052 When may wood guards be used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28052, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28054 What materials may be used for guarding horizontal overhead belts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28054, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28056 What clearance must be maintained between guards and power transmission machinery? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28056, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28058 How must overhead rope and chain-dive guards be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28058, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28060 What materials must be used for guardrails and toeboards? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28060, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28062 How must shafting be maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28062, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28064 How must pulleys be maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28064, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28066 How must belts be maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28066, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-28068 How must other equipment be maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-28068, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-290 Auger conveying equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-290, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-29005 What requirements apply to auger conveying equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-29005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-29010 What other requirements apply to auger conveying equipment manufactured after October 25, 1976? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-29010, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-300 Guarding farmstead equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-300, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-30003 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-30003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-30006 How must power takeoff shafts of farmstead equipment be guarded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-30006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-30009 How must other power transmission components of farmstead equipment be guarded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-30009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-30012 How must functional components of farmstead equipment be guarded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-30012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-30015 When may guards be removed on farmstead equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-30015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-30018 What requirements apply to electrical control for maintaining and servicing farmstead equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-30018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-30021 What additional guarding requirements apply to farmstead equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-30021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-320 Control of hazardous energy (lockout-tagout). [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-320, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-32001 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-32003 When does this section not apply? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-32005 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-32007 What are the required elements of an energy control program? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-32009 How does an employer determine when to use lockout vs. tagout? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-32011 What requirements must be met to substitute tagout for lockout? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-32013 What are the required elements of energy control procedures? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32015 What requirements apply to lockout and tagout devices and materials? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32017 How often must the energy control procedure be inspected? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32019 What general requirements apply to energy control program training and communication? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32019, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32021 What additional requirements apply to tagout training and communication? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32023 What requirements apply to employee retraining? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32023, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32025 What training records must an employer keep? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32025, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32027 Who may perform lockout or tagout? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32027, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32029 Who must be notified of lockout and tagout? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32029, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32031 What order of events must lockout or tagout procedures follow? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32031, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32033 What order of events must be followed to remove lockout or tagout devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32033, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32035 What requirements apply to testing and positioning machines and equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32035, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32037 What requirements apply to outside servicing contractors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32037, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32039 What requirements apply to group lockout or tagout? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32039, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-32041 What requirements apply to lockout/tagout during shift changes? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-32041, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-330 Safety color coding; accident prevention signs and tags. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-330, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-33001 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-33001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-33003 What does red identify in safety color coding? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-33003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-33005 What does yellow identify in safety color coding? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-33005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-33007 When should signs and tags use "danger" versus "caution"? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-33007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-33009 What are the design and color specifications for accident prevention signs? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-33009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-33011 What are the proper uses of accident prevention tags? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-33011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-340 Portable fire extinguishers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-340, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-34003 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-34006 Who is exempt from the requirements of this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-34009 What general requirements apply to portable fire extinguishers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-34012 How should portable fire extinguishers be selected and distributed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-34015 What are the requirements for inspection, maintenance and testing of portable fire extinguishers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-34018 What requirements apply to hydrostatic testing? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-34021 What are the training requirements for portable fire extinguishers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-345 Employee alarm systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-345, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-34503 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34503, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-34506 What general requirements apply to employee alarm systems? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34506, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-34509 What are the installation and restoration requirements for employee alarm systems? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-

048, § 296-306A-34509, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-34512 How must employee alarm systems be maintained and tested? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34512, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-34515 Where must manually operated devices be located? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-34515, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-350 Exit routes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-350, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-35003 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-35003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-35006 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-35006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-35009 What are the design requirements for exit routes? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-35009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-35012 What are the operation and maintenance requirements for exit routes? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-35012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-35015 What are the requirements for an emergency action plan? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-35015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-35018 What are the requirements for a fire prevention plan? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-35018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-360 Electrical. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-360, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36005 What does this part cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36010 What definitions apply to this part? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36010, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-362 General electrical requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-362, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36203 What electrical equipment must be approved? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36203, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36206 How must electrical equipment safety be determined? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36206, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36209 What requirements apply to guarding live parts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36209, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36212 What workspace must be provided? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36212, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36215 What general requirements apply to splices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36215, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36218 What protection must be provided against combustible materials? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36218, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36221 How must electrical equipment be marked? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36221, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36224 How must disconnecting means be marked? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36224, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36227 What access and working space must be provided for electrical equipment of 600 volts, nominal, or less? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36227, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36230 What access and working space must be provided for electrical equipment over 600 volts, nominal? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36230, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-364 Electrical installation and maintenance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-364, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36403 How must flexible cords and cables be installed and maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36403, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36406 How must attachment plugs and receptacles be installed and maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36406, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36409 What must employees do when equipment causes electrical shock? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36409, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36412 What grounding and bonding requirements apply to equipment installation and maintenance? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36412, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36415 What requirements apply to disconnecting means? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36415, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36418 What requirements apply to identification and load rating of electrical equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36418, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36421 How must equipment be installed in wet locations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36421, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-366 Wiring design and protection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-366, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36603 How must grounded and grounding conductors be used and identified? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-

36603, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36606 What ampere rating must outlet devices have? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36606, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36609 What requirements apply to conductors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36609, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36612 What design and protection requirements apply to service-entrances? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36612, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36615 What overcurrent protection must be provided? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36615, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36618 What premises wiring systems must be grounded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36618, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36621 Must the conductor be grounded for AC premises wiring? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36621, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36624 What general requirements apply to grounding conductors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36624, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36627 Must the path to ground be continuous? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36627, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36630 What supports, enclosures, and equipment must be grounded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36630, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36633 How must fixed equipment be grounded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36633, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36636 How must high voltage systems be grounded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36636, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-368 Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-368, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36803 Does this section apply to factory-assembled equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36803, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36806 What wiring methods must be used for temporary wiring? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36806, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36809 When may cable trays be used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36809, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36812 What requirements apply to open wiring on insulators? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36812, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36815 What wiring requirements apply to cabinets, boxes, and fittings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36815, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36818 What requirements apply to switches? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36818, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36821 Where must switchboards and panelboards be located? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36821, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36824 When must conductors be insulated? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36824, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36827 When may flexible cords and cables be used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36827, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36830 How must flexible cords and cables be identified, spliced, and terminated? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36830, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36833 What requirements apply to multiconductor portable cable? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36833, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36836 When may fixture wires be used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36836, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36839 What requirements apply to wiring for lighting fixtures, lampholders, lamps, and receptacles? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36839, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36842 What requirements apply to wiring for receptacles, cord connectors, and attachment plugs (caps)? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36842, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36845 What requirements apply to wiring for appliances? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36845, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36848 What requirements apply to wiring for motors, motor circuits, and controllers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36848, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36851 What requirements apply to wiring for transformers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36851, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36854 What requirements apply to wiring for capacitors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36854, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36857 How must storage batteries be ventilated? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36857, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-36860 What other miscellaneous requirements apply to wiring methods? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-36860, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-370 Special purpose equipment and installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-370, filed 10/31/96, effec-

tive 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37003 What requirements apply to cranes, hoists, and runways? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37006 What requirements apply to elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, and moving walks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37009 What requirements apply to the disconnecting means for electric welders? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37012 What requirements apply to electrically driven or controlled irrigation machines? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-372 Hazardous (classified) locations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-372, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37203 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37203, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37206 What classifications apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37206, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37209 What equipment, wiring methods, and installations may be used in hazardous locations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37209, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37212 How must conduit be installed in hazardous locations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37212, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37215 Which equipment may be used in Division 1 and 2 locations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37215, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37218 What requirements apply to motors and generators used in hazardous locations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37218, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-374 Special systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-374, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37403 What requirements apply to systems over 600 volts, nominal? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37403, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37406 What requirements apply to emergency power systems? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37406, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37409 How are Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 remote control, signaling, and power-limited circuits classified? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37409, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37412 What requirements apply to fire protective signaling systems? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37412, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-376 Working on or near exposed energized parts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-376, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37603 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37603, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37606 Who may work on energized parts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37606, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37609 What requirements apply to working near low voltage lines? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37609, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37612 What requirements apply to qualified persons working near overhead lines? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37612, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37615 What requirements apply to vehicles and mechanical equipment near overhead lines? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37615, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37618 What lighting must be provided for employees working near exposed energized parts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37618, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37621 What requirements apply to working near exposed energized parts in confined spaces? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37621, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37624 What housekeeping requirements apply to working near exposed energized parts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37624, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37627 Who may defeat an electrical safety interlock? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37627, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-378 Safety-related work practices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-378, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37801 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37801, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37803 How must employees be trained on safety practices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37803, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37805 How must safety-related work practices be chosen and used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37805, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37807 What work practices must be followed for work on exposed deenergized parts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37807, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37809 Must an employer have a written copy of lockout-tagout procedures? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-

37809, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37811 What work practices must be followed for deenergizing equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37811, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37813 How must locks and tags be applied? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37813, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37815 What work practices must be followed to verify deenergization? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37815, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37817 What work practices must be followed when reenergizing equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37817, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37819 What safety-related work practices relate to portable electric equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37819, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37821 What safety-related work practices relate to electric power and lighting circuits? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37821, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37823 What safety-related work practices relate to test instruments and equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37823, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-37825 What safety-related work practices relate to flammable materials? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-37825, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-380 Electrical protective equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-380, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-38003 How must protective equipment be used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-38003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-38006 What requirements apply to general protective equipment and tools? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-38006, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-38009 What manufacturing and marking requirements apply to electrical protective devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-38009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-38012 What electrical requirements apply to electrical protective devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-38012, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-38015 What workmanship and finish requirements apply to electrical protective devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-38015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-38018 How must electrical protective devices be maintained and used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-38018, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-400 Anhydrous ammonia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-400, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40001 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40003 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40005 What general requirements apply to the storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40007 What requirements apply to systems mounted on farm wagons (implements of husbandry) for the transportation of ammonia? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40009 What requirements apply to systems mounted on farm wagons (implements of husbandry) for the application of ammonia? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40011 What requirements must approved anhydrous ammonia equipment meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40013 What requirements apply to the construction, original test, and requalification of nonrefrigerated containers?[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40015 How must nonrefrigerated containers and systems (other than DOT containers) be marked? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40017 Where may anhydrous ammonia containers be located? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40019 What requirements apply to container accessories? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40019, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40021 What requirements apply to piping, tubing, and fittings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40023 What specifications must hoses meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40023, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40025 What requirements apply to safety-relief devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40025, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40027 What emergency precautions are required when handling anhydrous ammonia? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40027, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40029 What requirements apply to filling densities? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40029, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40031 What requirements apply to the transfer of liquids? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40031, filed

10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40033 What requirements apply to tank car unloading points and operations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40033, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40035 What requirements apply to the liquid-level gauging device? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40035, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40037 How should aboveground uninsulated containers be maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40037, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-40039 What requirements apply to electrical equipment and wiring? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-40039, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-410 Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-410, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41001 What does this part cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41003 Which LP-gas installations are not covered by this part? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41005 What definitions apply to this part? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41007 When must LP-gas be odorized? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41009 Must LP-gas containers and equipment be approved? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41011 What construction and test requirements must containers meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41013 How must containers be welded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41015 How must containers be marked? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41017 Where must containers be located? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41019 What requirements apply to valves and accessories? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41019, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41021 What requirements apply to piping, tubing, and fittings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41023 What specifications must hoses meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41023, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41025 What requirements apply to safety devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41025, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41027 How must indirect fired vaporizers be constructed and installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41027, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41029 How must atmospheric vaporizers be constructed and installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41029, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41031 How must direct gas-fired vaporizers be constructed and installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41031, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41033 How must direct gas-fired tank heaters be constructed and installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41033, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41035 How must dehydrators be constructed and installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41035, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41037 What are the maximum filling densities? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41037, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41039 What requirements apply to LP-gas in buildings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41039, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41041 What requirements apply to transfer of liquids? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41041, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41043 Must workers be trained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41043, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41045 What fire protection must be provided for LP-gas installations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41045, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41047 What electrical requirements apply to LP-gas installations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41047, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41049 What requirements apply to liquid-level gauging devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41049, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41051 What requirements apply to appliances? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41051, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-415 Cylinder systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-415, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41501 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41501, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41503 What is a "cylinder system?" [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41503, filed 10/31/96, effective

12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41505 How must containers be marked for cylinder systems? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41505, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41507 What additional requirements apply to cylinder systems installed outdoors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41507, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41509 What additional requirements apply to cylinder system installed indoors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41509, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41511 What requirements apply to valves and accessories? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41511, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41513 What requirements apply to safety devices for cylinder systems? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41513, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-41515 What other requirements apply to cylinder systems? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-41515, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-420 Systems using non-DOT containers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-420, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42001 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42003 How must non-DOT containers be designed and classified? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42005 What requirements apply to valves and accessories, filler pipes, and discharge pipes for non-DOT containers?[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42007 What additional requirements apply to safety devices for non-DOT containers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42009 When may non-DOT containers be reinstalled? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42011 What is the maximum capacity allowed for non-DOT containers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42013 How must non-DOT containers be installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42015 How must non-DOT containers be protected? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42017 What requirements apply to non-DOT containers in industrial plants? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42019 What requirements apply to container-charging plants? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42019, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42021 What fire protection must be provided for non-DOT containers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42023 What other requirements apply to non-DOT containers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42023, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-425 LP-gas as a motor fuel. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-425, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42501 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42501, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42503 What general requirements apply to LP-gas used as a motor fuel? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42503, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42505 How must fuel containers be designed and classified? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42505, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42507 How must fuel containers be installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42507, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42509 What requirements apply to valves and accessories? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42509, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42511 What requirements apply to piping, tubing, and fittings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42511, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42513 What requirements apply to safety devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42513, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42515 What requirements apply to vaporizers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42515, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42517 What requirements apply to gas regulating and mixing equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42517, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42519 What is the maximum container capacity allowed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42519, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42521 What requirements apply to stationary engines used indoors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42521, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42523 What requirements apply to portable engines used indoors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42523, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42525 What requirements apply to industrial trucks used indoors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42525, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-42527 How must LP-gas-fueled vehicles be garaged? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-42527, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-430 Storage of containers awaiting use or resale. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-430, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43001 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43003 What general requirements apply to storage of containers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43005 How must containers be stored within buildings frequented by the public? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43007 How must containers be stored in buildings not frequented by the public? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43009 How must containers be stored within special buildings or rooms? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43011 How must containers be stored outdoors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43013 What fire protection must be provided for stored containers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-435 LP-gas system installations on commercial vehicles. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-435, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43501 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43501, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43503 How must containers be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43503, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43505 What is the maximum capacity allowed for LP-gas installations on commercial vehicles? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43505, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43507 Where must systems be located? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43507, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43509 What requirements apply to valves and accessories? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43509, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43511 What requirements apply to safety devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43511, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43513 What types of systems may be used on commercial vehicles? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43513, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43515 What requirements apply to enclosures and mounting? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43515, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43517 What requirements apply to piping, tubing, and fittings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43517, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43519 What requirements apply to appliances? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43519, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43521 What general precautions must be followed for LP-gas system installations on commercial vehicles? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43521, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43523 How must containers be charged? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43523, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-43525 What fire protection must be provided for mobile cook units? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-43525, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-440 LP-gas service stations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-440, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-44001 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-44003 How must storage containers be designed and classified? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-44005 What requirements apply to valves and accessories? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-44007 What requirements apply to safety devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-44009 What is the maximum capacity allowed for containers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-44011 How must storage containers be installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-44013 What equipment must be protected against tampering? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-44015 What requirements apply to the transport truck unloading point? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-44017 What requirements apply to piping, valves, and fittings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.
296-306A-44019 What requirements apply to pumps and accessory equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040,

[49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44019, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-44021 What requirements apply to LP-gas dispensing devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-44023 Is smoking allowed at LP-gas service stations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44023, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-44025 What fire protection must be provided at LP-gas service stations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-44025, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-450 Other hazardous materials. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-450, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45001 What general requirements apply to hazardous materials and flammable and combustible liquids? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45003 What requirements apply to dip tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45005 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45007 What requirements must ventilation systems meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45009 What general requirements apply to the construction of dip tanks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45011 How must overflow pipes for dip tanks be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45013 How must the bottom drains of dip tanks be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45015 How must liquids used in dip tanks be stored and handled? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45017 What measures must an employer take to prevent hazards from electrical and other ignition sources? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45019 How must dip tanks be operated and maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45019, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45021 What requirements must fire extinguishing systems meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45023 What requirements apply to hardening and tempering tanks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45023, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45025 What requirements apply to flow coat applications? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45025, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45027 What requirements apply to electrostatic apparatus? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45027, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-45029 What requirements apply to roll coating applications? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-45029, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-475 Welding, cutting, and brazing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-475, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-47501 What definitions apply to this part? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-47501, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-480 Installation and operation of oxygen fuel gas systems for welding and cutting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-480, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48001 What general requirements apply to oxygen fuel gas systems? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48003 What requirements apply to portable cylinders? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48005 What general requirements apply to storing compressed gas cylinders? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48007 How must fuel-gas cylinders be stored? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48009 How must oxygen cylinders be stored? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48011 What general operating procedures apply to working with cylinders and containers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48013 What requirements apply to safety devices on cylinders? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48015 How must cylinders be transported? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48017 How must cylinders be handled? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48019 What requirements apply to cylinder valves? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48019, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48021 What requirements apply to cylinder regulators? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48023 What requirements apply to fuel-gas manifolds? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48023, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48025 What requirements apply to high pressure oxygen manifolds? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48025, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48027 What requirements apply to low pressure oxygen manifolds? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48027, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48029 What requirements apply to manifolding portable outlet headers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48029, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48031 What operating procedures apply to cylinder manifolds? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48031, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48033 How must service piping systems be designed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48033, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48035 What requirements apply to piping joints? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48035, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48037 How must service piping systems be installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48037, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48039 How must service piping systems be painted and marked? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48039, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48041 How must service piping systems be tested? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48041, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48043 How must equipment be installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48043, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48045 How must service piping systems be protected? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48045, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48047 What requirements apply to piping protective equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48047, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48049 What requirements apply to station outlet protective equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48049, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48051 What requirements apply to hose and hose connections? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48051, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48053 What requirements apply to pressure-reducing regulators? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48053, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-485 Installation and operation of resistance welding equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-485, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48501 What general requirements apply to resistance welding equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48501, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48503 What requirements apply to portable welding machines? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48503, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48505 What requirements apply to flash welding equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48505, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48507 Who must perform a job hazard analysis? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48507, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-48509 What maintenance requirements apply to resistance welding equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-48509, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-490 Application, installation, and operation of arc welding and cutting equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-490, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49001 What environmental conditions must be taken into account when selecting arc welding equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49003 What voltages must arc welding equipment use? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49005 How must arc welding equipment be designed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49007 How must arc welding equipment be installed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49009 How must arc welding equipment be grounded? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49011 What requirements apply to supply connections and conductors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49013 How must arc welding equipment be operated? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49015 How must arc welding equipment be maintained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-495 Fire prevention and protection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-495, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49501 What basic fire prevention precautions must be taken? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49501, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49503 What special fire prevention precautions must be taken? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49503, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49505 What precautions must be taken when welding or cutting containers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49505, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-49507 What precautions must be taken when welding in confined spaces? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-49507, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-500 Protection of employees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-500, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50001 How must eye protection be selected? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50003 What specifications must eye protection meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50005 What protective clothing must welders wear? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50007 What other requirements apply to employee protection? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50009 What employee protection must be provided in confined spaces? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50011 What general requirements apply to welding ventilation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50013 What ventilation must be provided for general welding and cutting? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50015 What requirements apply to local exhaust hoods and booths? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50017 What ventilation must be provided in confined spaces? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50019 What requirements apply to welding fluorine compounds? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50019, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50021 What requirements apply to welding zinc? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50023 What requirements apply to welding lead? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50023, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50025 What requirements apply to welding beryllium? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50025, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50027 What requirements apply to welding cadmium? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50027, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-50029 What requirements apply to welding mercury? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-50029, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-520 Powered industrial trucks (forklifts). [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-520, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52001 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52003 What is a "powered industrial truck"? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52005 What manufacturers requirements apply to powered industrial trucks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52007 What are the classifications of powered industrial trucks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52009 What must a user consider before choosing a powered industrial truck? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52011 What requirements determine which trucks to use in specific hazardous environments? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52013 In what environments may converted trucks be used? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52015 What requirements apply to overhead safety guards? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52017 What requirements apply to load backrests? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52019 What requirements apply to fuel handling and storage? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52019, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52021 What requirements apply to lighting for operating areas? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52021, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52023 What level of carbon monoxide gas is allowed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52023, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52025 What requirements apply to dockboards (bridge plates)? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52025, filed

10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52027 What rules apply to loading trucks, trailers, and railroad cars with powered industrial trucks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52027, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52029 Who may operate powered industrial trucks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]-060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52029, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52031 What requirements apply to operating powered industrial trucks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52031, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52033 When may trucks be used to open or close freight car doors? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52033, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52035 What requirements apply to lifting employees on the forks of trucks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52035, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52037 What requirements apply to using platforms for hoisting employees? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52037, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52039 What requirements apply to traveling in a powered industrial truck? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52039, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52041 What requirements apply to traveling speeds of powered industrial trucks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52041, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52043 What requirements apply to loading powered industrial trucks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52043, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52045 What requirements apply to servicing powered industrial trucks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52045, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-52047 What requirements apply to maintaining powered industrial trucks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-52047, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-530 Rim wheel servicing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-530, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-53001 What does this section cover? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-53001, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-53003 What definitions apply to rim wheel servicing? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-53003, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-53005 What training must an employer provide for employees who service rim wheels? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-53005, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-53007 What requirements apply to restraining devices? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-53007, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-53009 What other equipment must an employer provide for rim wheel servicing? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-53009, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-53011 What requirements apply to wheel component assembly? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]-050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-53011, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-53013 What are the safe operating procedures for servicing multipiece rim wheels? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-53013, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-53015 What are the safe operating procedures for servicing single-piece rim wheels? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-53015, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

296-306A-53017 How can an employer order the OSHA charts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-53017, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.] Decodified by 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97.

Chapter 296-400
CERTIFICATION OF COMPETENCY FOR JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS

296-400-005 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-005, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-010 Examination fee and notification. [Order 73-20, § 296-400-010, filed 10/29/73.] Repealed by 83-19-044 (Order 83-26), filed 9/16/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.140 and 1983 c 124 § 10.

296-400-020 Plumbers with license or practicing the plumbing trade at effective date of the act. [Order 76-2, § 296-400-020, filed 1/30/76; Order 73-20, § 296-400-020, filed 10/29/73.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-030 Issuing of temporary certificate. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-030, filed 9/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.140 and 1983 c 124 § 10. 83-19-044 (Order 83-26), § 296-400-030, filed 9/16/83; Order 74-13, § 296-400-030, filed 4/15/74; Order 73-20, § 296-400-030, filed 10/29/73.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.-050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-035 Inactive status. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-035, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-040 Requirements for an apprentice permit. [Order 74-13, § 296-400-040, filed 4/15/74; Order 73-20, § 296-400-040, filed 10/29/73.] Repealed by Order 75-27, filed 8/4/75.

296-400-045 Plumber examination, certification, reinstatement, and temporary permit fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.125. 89-12-004 (Order 89-04), § 296-400-045, filed 5/25/89; 88-06-037 (Order 87-32), § 296-400-045, filed 2/29/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-045, filed 9/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.140 and 1983 c 124 § 10. 83-19-044 (Order 83-26), § 296-400-045, filed 9/16/83.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-050 Meetings of governor's advisory board. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-050, filed 9/17/86; Order 73-20, § 296-400-050, filed 10/29/73.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-070 Reciprocity. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-070, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-100 Computation of years of employment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-100, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-110 Previous experience credit. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-110, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-120 Plumber trainee certificates. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-120, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-130 Penalties for false statements or material misrepresentation. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-130, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]-270.

296-400-140 Enforcement. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 18.106 RCW. 86-19-083 (Order 86-30), § 296-400-140, filed 9/17/86.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]270.

296-400-300 Procedures for notices of infraction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040, 18.27.200 and 18.106.020. 84-12-018 (Order 84-08), § 296-400-300, filed 5/25/84.] Repealed by 97-11-052, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.106.050, [18.106.]070, [18.106.]110, [18.106.]125, [18.106.]140 and [18.106.]-270.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-400A WAC.

Chapter 296-401
CERTIFICATION OF COMPETENCY FOR JOURNEYMAN ELECTRICIANS

296-401-010 Examination and fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and 19.28.210. 82-18-036 (Order 82-29), § 296-401-010, filed 8/26/82; Order 73-21, § 296-401-010, filed 11/5/73.] Repealed by 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-120 and 19.28.510.

296-401-020 Electricians with licenses or practicing the electrical trade at effective date of the act. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-401-020, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81; Order 76-3, § 296-401-020, filed 1/30/76; Order 73-21, § 296-401-020, filed 11/5/73.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-030 Issuing of temporary permits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-401-030, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-030, filed 8/29/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510. 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), § 296-401-030, filed 11/14/83; Order 74-12, § 296-401-030, filed 4/15/74; Order 73-21, § 296-401-030, filed 11/5/73.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-040 Requirements for an apprentice permit. [Order 74-12, § 296-401-040, filed 4/15/74; Order 73-21, § 296-401-040, filed 11/5/73.] Repealed by Order 75-26, filed 8/4/75.

296-401-050 Meetings of governor's advisory board. [Order 73-21, § 296-401-050, filed 11/5/73.] Repealed by 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060.

296-401-060 Specialty certificates. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 97-24-033, § 296-401-060, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-060, filed 8/29/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510. 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), § 296-401-060, filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-060, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-070 Eligibility for specialty examination. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-070, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510.

296-401-075 Electrical linemens exemption. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.600. 93-03-048, § 296-401-075, filed 1/15/93, effective 2/15/93.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-080 Eligibility for journeyman examination. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]-350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-401-080, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-401-080, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-080, filed 8/29/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-401-080, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-080, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-085 Eligibility for specialty examination. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-401-085, filed 7/21/88.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-087 Partial credit for experience. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-401-087, filed 7/21/88.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-090 Status of person who has failed an examination for an electrician certificate of competency. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-401-090, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-401-090, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.-600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-090, filed 8/29/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-090, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-100 Computation of years of employment—Renewal of training certificates. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 97-24-033, § 296-401-100, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-401-100, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-401-100, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-100, filed 8/29/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-401-100, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-100, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-110 Previous experience credit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-110, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-120 Electrical training certificates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-401-120, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-401-120,

filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-120, filed 8/29/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-120, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-130 Annual renewal of electrical journeyman, specialty, and trainee certificates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-600. 83-12-021 (Order 83-14), § 296-401-130, filed 5/25/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-130, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510.

296-401-140 Supervision of trainees in the electrical trades. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-401-140, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-140, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510.

296-401-150 Penalties for false statements or material misrepresentation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-401-150, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-150, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-160 Enforcement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-160, filed 8/29/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510. 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), § 296-401-160, filed 11/14/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-401-160, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-160, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-163 Continuing education classes. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 97-24-033, § 296-401-163, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.065 and 19.28.550. 94-01-005, § 296-401-163, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-165 Issuing and renewing an electrician certificate of competency. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 97-24-033, § 296-401-165, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-401-165, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.550. 94-01-005, § 296-401-165, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-165, filed 8/29/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510. 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), § 296-401-165, filed 11/14/83.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-168 Reciprocal electrician certificates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-168, filed 8/29/86.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-170 Hearing or appeal procedure. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 97-24-033, § 296-401-170, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-401-170, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-170, filed 8/29/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-170, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-175 Journeyman, specialty and trainee certificate, and examination fees. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 97-24-033, § 296-401-175, filed 11/25/97, effective 12/29/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, [19.28.]210(6), [19.28.]350 and [19.28.]600. 97-12-016, § 296-401-175, filed 5/28/97, effective 6/30/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW (RCW 19.28.060, [19.28].550, [19.28].600). 95-15-034, § 296-401-175, filed 7/12/95, effective 8/14/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.010(1), 19.28.600, 19.28.-510(2), 19.28.540(2) and 19.28.550. 92-09-010, § 296-401-175, filed 4/2/92, effective 5/3/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600, 19.28.510(2), 19.28.540(2) and 19.28.550. 90-17-041, § 296-401-175, filed 8/10/90, effective 9/10/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060, 19.28.600 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 86-18-041 (Order 86-23), § 296-401-175, filed 8/29/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and 19.28.210. 85-20-065 (Order 85-16), § 296-401-175, filed 9/27/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.120 and 19.28.510. 83-23-053 (Order 83-32), § 296-401-175, filed 11/14/83.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401-180 Examination subjects for specialty and journeyman certificates of competency. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-401-180, filed 7/21/88; 81-06-037 (Order 81-5), § 296-401-180, filed 2/27/81, effective 4/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.37.130. 80-02-052 (Order 80-1), § 296-401-180, filed 1/16/80.] Repealed by 98-12-042, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW.

Chapter 296-401A
CERTIFICATION OF COMPETENCY FOR JOURNEYMAN ELECTRICIANS

296-401A-100 Certificate of competency required. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-401A-100, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99; 98-12-042, § 296-401A-100, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-105 Original journeyman and specialty electrician certificates of competency. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-105, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-110 Renewal of journeyman or specialty electrician certificates of competency. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-110, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-120 Late renewal of journeyman and specialty electrician certificates of competency. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-120, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-130 Inactive status. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-130, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-140 Electrical specialties. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-401A-140, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99; 98-12-042, § 296-401A-140, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-150 Linemen. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-150, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-160 Revocation of certificate of competency. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-160, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-200 Qualifying for the journeyman electrician competency examination. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-200, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-210 Qualifying the specialty electrician competency examination. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-210, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-220 U.S. military experience. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-220, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-230 Experience in another country. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-230, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-300 Subjects included in the journeyman electrician competency examinations. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-300, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-310 Subjects included in the specialty electrician competency examination. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-310, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-320 Failure of a competency examination. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-320, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-400 Qualifying for a temporary permit to work in Washington when certified in another state. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-400, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-410 Reciprocal agreements between Washington and other states. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-410, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-420 Qualifying for reciprocal electrician certificate. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-420, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-430 Ineligibility for reciprocal electrician certificate. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-430, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-500 Renewal of training certificates. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-500, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-510 Computation of training hours. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-510, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-520 Training certificate levels. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-520, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-524 Credit for electrical work experience exempt from certification requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-524, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-530 Trainees working without supervision. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 99-05-052, § 296-401A-530, filed 2/12/99, effective 3/15/99; 98-12-042, § 296-401A-530, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.-551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-540 Who will not be issued training certificates? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-540, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-545 Audit of trainee hours. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-545, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-550 Penalties for false statements or material misrepresentations. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-550, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-600 Training course approval. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-600, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-610 Offering continuing education courses. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-610, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470,

19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-620 Application for continuing education course approval. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-620, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-630 Documentation of training course completion. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-630, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-700 Fees for certificates of competency, examination and reciprocity. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.22, 18.27, 70.87 and 19.28 RCW. 99-12-080, § 296-401A-700, filed 5/28/99, effective 6/28/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-700, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-800 Enforcement. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-800, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-810 Failure to comply with electrician certification law. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-810, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-900 Appeal rights. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-900, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-910 Types of appeal hearings. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-910, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-920 Requesting an informal hearing. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-920, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-930 Requesting a formal hearing. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-930, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-401A-935 Hearing deposits. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 98-12-042, § 296-401A-935, filed 5/29/98, effective 6/30/98.] Repealed by 01-01-097, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-401B WAC.

Chapter 296-401B
CERTIFICATION OF COMPETENCY FOR JOURNEYMAN ELECTRICIANS

(Formerly chapter 296-401A WAC)

296-401B-092 General definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-092, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-100 Certificate of competency required. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-100, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-110 Original journeyman and specialty electrician certificates of competency. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-110, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-120 Linemen exemptions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-120, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-130 Renewal of journeyman and specialty electrician certificates of competency. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-130, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-140 Late renewal of journeyman and specialty electrician certificates of competency. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-140, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-180 Inactive status. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c

238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-180, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-200 Qualifying for an electrician temporary permit to work in Washington when certified in another state. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-200, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-250 Reciprocal agreements between Washington and other states. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-250, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-260 Qualifying for a reciprocal electrician certificate. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-260, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-270 Ineligibility for reciprocal electrician certificate. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-270, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-300 Training certificate required. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-300, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-310 Ineligibility for electrical training certificates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-310, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-320 Training certificate levels. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-320, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-330 Renewal of training certificates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-330, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-335 Credit for electrical work experience exempt from certification requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-335, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-340 Trainees working without supervision. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 02-21-104, § 296-401B-340, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-340, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-350 Audit of trainee hours. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-350, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-410 Qualifying for the journeyman electrician competency examination. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-410, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-420 Qualifying for the journeyman electrician competency examination when work was performed in another state when certified. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-

420, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-430 Qualifying for the journeyman electrician competency examination when work was performed in another jurisdiction when not certified. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-430, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-440 Experience in another country. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-440, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-445 Military experience. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-445, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-450 Qualifying for the specialty electrician competency examination. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-450, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-455 Opportunity for gaining credit for previous work experience in certain specialties. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-455, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-460 Qualifying for the specialty electrician competency examination when work was performed in another state when certified. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-460, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-470 Qualifying for the specialty electrician competency examination when work was performed in another jurisdiction when not certified. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-470, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-475 Experience in another country. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-475, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-476 Military experience. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-476, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-500 Failing a competency examination. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-500, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-510 Subjects included in the journeyman electrician competency examinations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-510, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-520 Subjects included in the specialty electrician competency examinations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-520, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-600 Continuing education course approval. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-600, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed

4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-610 Offering continuing education courses. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-610, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-620 Application for continuing education course approval. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-620, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-630 Electrician documentation of Washington approved training course completion. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-630, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-640 Electrician documentation of out-of-state approved training course completion. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-640, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-700 Fees for certificates of competency, examination and reciprocity. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.040, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 7, 2002 c 249, and chapters 19.28, 43.22, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW. 02-12-022, § 296-401B-700, filed 5/28/02, effective 6/28/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.350, 43.22.434, 43.22.480, 43.22.500, 18.27.070, 18.27.075, 70.87.030, 19.28.041, 19.28.051, 19.28.101, 19.28.121, 19.28.161, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.341, 2001 c 159, and chapters 43.22, 19.28, 18.27, and 70.87 RCW. 01-12-035, § 296-401B-700, filed 5/29/01, effective 6/29/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-700, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-800 Penalties for false statements or material misrepresentations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-800, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-850 Revocation or suspension of a certificate of competency or training certificate. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-850, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-860 Revocation of an electrician temporary permit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-860, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-870 Confiscation of a certificate of competency, an electrician temporary permit, or training certificate. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-870, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-900 Enforcement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-900, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-910 Failure to comply with electrician certification law. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-910, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-920 Special enforcement procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-920, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321,

19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-950 Appeal rights. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-950, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-960 Types of appeals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-960, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-970 Appeal procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-970, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-980 Department conferences. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-980, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-401B-990 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-401B-990, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-46B WAC.

Chapter 296-402
ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORY ACCREDITATION

296-402-010 Foreword. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-010, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-020 Purpose and scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-020, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-030 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-402-030, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-030, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-040 Organization. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-040, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-050 Professional and ethical business practices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-050, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-060 Quality control system. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-060, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-070 Personnel. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-070, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-080 Calibration—Verification and maintenance of facilities and equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-080, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-090 Plans for certification programs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-090, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-100 Records. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-100, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-110 Product certification program. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-110, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-120 Product assurance (follow-up) activities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-120, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-130 Laboratory approval program implementation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-130, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-140 Initial laboratory evaluation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-402-140, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-140, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-150 Renewals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-402-150, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-150, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-160 Conditions of accreditation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-160, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-170 Penalties. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-170, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-180 Notification of change. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-

130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-180, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-190 Revocation and suspension procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-402-190, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.060, 19.28.065 and 19.28.070. 85-20-130 (Order 85-27), § 296-402-190, filed 10/2/85.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

296-402-200 Appeal procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-402-200, filed 7/21/88.] Repealed by 00-11-115, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-402A WAC.

Chapter 296-402A
ELECTRICAL EVALUATION/CERTIFICATION LABORATORY ACCREDITATION

(Formerly chapter 296-402 WAC)

296-402A-010 What is the statutory authority for this chapter? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-010, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-020 What is the scope and purpose of this chapter? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-020, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-030 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-030, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-040 When is an electrical product considered safe? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW. 02-21-103, § 296-402A-040, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-040, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-050 Where do I obtain the forms and procedures for submitting an application for accreditation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-050, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-060 What is the period of accreditation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-060, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-070 Is an on-site inspection of a laboratory requesting initial accreditation or renewal required? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-070, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-080 When can the on-site inspection be waived? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-080, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-090 Who pays for the on-site inspection? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-090, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-100 Do NRTL recognized laboratories have to apply for accreditation with the department? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-100, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-110 What fees are involved in receiving or renewing accreditation by the state of Washington? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-110, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-130 When does a laboratory need to apply for renewal of accreditation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-130, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-140 Who determines the adequacy of a laboratory for accreditation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-140, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-150 Is continued accreditation subject to review by the department? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-150, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-160 What conditions are required to obtain and maintain accreditation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-160, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-170 How is notification of accreditation results made? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-170, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-180 What categories of electrical products can the laboratory certify or evaluate after accreditation is obtained? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-180, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-190 Is electrical product acceptance in each category all-inclusive? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-190, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-200 What happens if the laboratory fails to comply with the requirements for accreditation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-200, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-210 Can the department suspend or revoke the accreditation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-210, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-220 Must the department provide written notice of intent to suspend, revoke or refusal to renew? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-220, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-230 What must the laboratory do if department accreditation is suspended, revoked, or not renewed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-230, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-240 Is there an opportunity to confer with the department after notice of intent to suspend, revoke, or refusal to renew? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-240, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-250 Can a laboratory appeal a decision of the department? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-250, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-260 Who may appeal and what is the time allowed to enter an appeal? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-260, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-270 What is the procedure for appealing a decision of the department? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-270, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-290 How is a formal appeal made? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-290, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-300 Where is other appeal information located? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-300, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-310 What type of business organization is required of the laboratory? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-310, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171,

19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-320 What professional business practices must the laboratory meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-320, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-330 Must the laboratory notify the department of any business changes? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-330, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-340 What is a certification or evaluation program plan? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-340, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-350 What quality control requirements must the laboratory meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-350, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-360 What personnel requirements must the laboratory meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-360, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-370 What type of records must the laboratory maintain? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-370, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-380 Is the laboratory required to make records available to the department? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-380, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-390 What must be included in certification reports? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-390, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-400 What does the evaluation report include? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-400, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-410 Who gets a copy of the evaluation report and what format must be used to submit the report? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW. 02-21-103, § 296-402A-410, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-410, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-430 How does the laboratory verify maintenance and calibration of facilities and/or equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-430, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-440 Must standards documents be available for use by laboratory personnel? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-440, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-450 What standards may be used for electrical product certification or evaluation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-450, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-460 What product safety standards are approved by the department? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-460, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-470 Are any product safety standards automatically accepted? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-470, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420,

19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-480 What is required if the product safety standard is not ANSI? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-480, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-490 What if there is no product safety standard that meets the criteria for department approval? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-490, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-500 What must the electrical product certification program contain? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-500, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-510 Must all components of certified electrical products be certified for safety? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-510, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-520 Is there a directory listing authorized products? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-520, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-530 What must be included in a laboratory certification agreement with a manufacturer? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-530, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-540 Who owns the certification mark? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-540, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-550 Do certification marks need to be registered? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-550, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-560 Are there other requirements regarding the certification mark? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-560, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-570 When can a certification mark be applied to the product? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-570, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-580 Must the laboratory require assurance or follow-up with the manufacturer to verify continued product acceptability? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-580, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-590 What must be in the follow-up inspection file? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-590, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-600 What follow-up procedures and activities are required? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-600, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-610 What is the required frequency of follow-up inspections? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-610, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-620 What products can a field evaluation laboratory evaluate? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-620, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-630 Must an evaluation laboratory apply to perform each field evaluation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW. 02-21-103, § 296-402A-630, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW.

00-11-115, § 296-402A-630, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-640 What must be included in the scope of a field evaluation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-640, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-650 When there is more than one unit of a product, does each product unit need to be evaluated? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-650, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-660 Can field evaluations be performed in the manufacturer's facility? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-660, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-670 When can the field evaluation mark be applied to the product? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-670, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-675 Must the laboratory maintain control of field evaluation marks? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-675, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-680 Can a product marked with a field evaluation mark be relocated or supplied from a different power source? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-680, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

296-402A-690 Are there other requirements regarding the field evaluation mark? [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060 and chapter 19.28 RCW. 00-11-115, § 296-402A-690, filed 5/19/00, effective 6/30/00.] Repealed by 03-09-111, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-46B WAC.

Chapter 296-403
AMUSEMENT RIDES OR STRUCTURES

296-403-010 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-403-010, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-12-019 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-010, filed 5/28/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-020 Insurance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-12-019 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-020, filed 5/28/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-030 Application for operating permit. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-12-019 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-030, filed 5/28/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-040 Operating permit. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-12-019 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-040, filed 5/28/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-050 Temporary operating permit. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-12-019 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-050, filed 5/28/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-060 Fees. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-12-019 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-060, filed 5/28/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.-031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-070 Appeals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.060. 88-16-002 (Order 88-15), § 296-403-070, filed 7/21/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-12-019 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-070, filed 5/28/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-080 Amusement ride inspector qualifications. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-24-071 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-080, filed 12/3/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-090 Safety and maintenance seminar. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-24-071 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-090, filed 12/3/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-100 On-site examination. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-24-071 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-100, filed 12/3/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.-010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171,

19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-110 On-site examination content. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-24-071 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-110, filed 12/3/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-120 Reciprocal certificate. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-24-071 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-120, filed 12/3/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-130 Insurance company amusement ride inspector. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-24-071 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-130, filed 12/3/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-140 Revocation of certification of amusement ride inspectors—Reinstatement. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-24-071 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-140, filed 12/3/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-150 Fees for examination, certification, and renewal of certification for inspectors. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 67.42 RCW. 86-24-071 (Order 86-16), § 296-403-150, filed 12/3/86.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

296-403-160 Amusement rides or structures, carnivals, circuses, and similar traveling shows. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.031, 19.28.551, 19.28.010, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.251, 19.28.470, 19.28.490, 67.42.050, 2000 c 238, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 01-01-097, § 296-403-160, filed 12/15/00, effective 1/18/01.] Repealed by 02-21-103, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 67.42.020, 67.42.025, 67.42.050, and chapters 19.28 and 67.42 RCW.

Reviser's note: Later promulgation, see chapter 296-403A WAC.

Chapter 296-05 WAC
APPRENTICESHIP RULES

WAC

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WAC 296-05-001 Purpose, scope, and authority. (1) The Washington State Apprenticeship and Training Act (chapter 49.04 RCW) establishes the Washington state apprenticeship and training council (WSATC) and designates as its administrative arm the apprenticeship section of the department of labor and industries. The WSATC, acting in compliance with chapter 49.04 RCW, 29 CFR Part 29 and 29 CFR Part 30, has adopted these rules to:

(a) Establish operating procedures for the WSATC;

(b) Establish standards for apprenticeship programs;

(c) Implement the intent and purpose of the Washington State Apprenticeship and Training Act;

(d) Perform other duties directed by the statute;

(e) Promote labor standards and the registration of approved programs to protect the welfare of the apprentice; and

(f) Encourage the establishment of apprenticeship programs and committees.

(2) These rules are necessary to:

(a) Strengthen apprenticeship and training in the state of Washington;

(b) Facilitate approval and registration of apprenticeship and training programs;

(c) Explain factors related to apprenticeship and training in Washington state and federal laws;

(d) Establish procedures for presenting matters to the WSATC;

(e) Govern the WSATC's operation and ability to carry out its statutory obligations;

(f) Establish a specific procedure to resolve an impasse if a tie vote occurs on the WSATC; and

(g) Regulate registered apprenticeship and training programs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-001, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-003 Definitions. The following definitions apply to this chapter:

Adjudicative proceeding: A proceeding before the WSATC in which an opportunity for a hearing before the WSATC is authorized by chapter 49.04 RCW or these rules before or after the entry of an order by the WSATC.

Apprentice: Is an individual who is employed to learn an apprenticeable occupation and is registered with a sponsor in an approved apprenticeship program according to chapter 49.04 RCW and these rules.

Apprenticeable occupation: Is a skilled trade(s) or craft(s) which has been recognized by the United States Department of Labor, Office of Apprenticeship, Training, Employer, and Labor Services or the WSATC and meets the criteria established in WAC 296-05-305.

Apprenticeship agreement: A written agreement between an apprentice and either the apprentice's employer(s), or an apprenticeship committee acting as agent for employer(s), containing the terms and conditions of the employment and training of the apprentice.

Apprenticeship committee: A quasi-public entity approved by the WSATC to perform apprenticeship and training services for employers and employees.

Apprenticeship program: A plan for administering an apprenticeship agreement(s). The plan must contain all terms and conditions for the qualification, recruitment, selection, employment and training of apprentices, including such matters as the requirement for a written apprenticeship agreement.

Approved: Approved by the WSATC or a person or entity authorized by the WSATC to do so.

CFR: The Code of Federal Regulations.

Cancellation: The termination of the registration or approval status of a program at the request of the supervisor or sponsor. Cancellation also refers to the termination of an apprenticeship agreement at the request of the apprentice, supervisor, or sponsor.

Certificate of completion: A record of the successful completion of a term of apprenticeship (see WAC 296-05-323).

Certification: Written approval by the WSATC of:

(1) A set of apprenticeship standards established by an apprenticeship program sponsor and substantially conforming to the standards established by the WSATC.

(2) An individual as eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice under a registered apprenticeship program.

Committee program: All apprenticeship programs as further described in WAC 296-05-309.

Competent instructor: An instructor who has demonstrated a satisfactory employment performance in his/her occupation or trade for a minimum of three years beyond the customary learning period for that trade or occupation.

Current instruction: The related/supplemental instructional content is and remains reasonably consistent with the latest trade practices, improvements, and technical advances.

Department: The department of labor and industries.

Employer: Any person or organization employing an apprentice whether or not such person or organization is a party to an apprenticeship agreement with the apprentice. "Employer" includes both union and open shop employers.

File: To send to:

Supervisor of Apprenticeship and Training
Department of Labor and Industries
Apprenticeship Section
Post Office Box 44530
Olympia, Washington 98504-4530

Or deliver to and receipt at:
Department of Labor and Industries
7273 Linderson Way SE
Tumwater, Washington 98501

Individual agreement: A written agreement between an apprentice and/or trainee and either the apprentice's employer or an apprenticeship committee acting as agent for the employer.

Industry wide standards: The current, acceptable trade practices, including technological advancements, that are being used in the different trades.

Journey level: An individual who has sufficient skills and knowledge of a trade, craft, or occupation, either through formal apprenticeship training or through practical on-the-job work experience, to be recognized by a state or federal registration agency and/or an industry as being fully qualified to perform the work of the trade, craft, or occupation. Practical experience must be equal to or greater than the term of apprenticeship.

On-the-job training program: A program that is set up in the same manner as an apprenticeship program with any exceptions authorized by the WSATC and as further described in WAC 296-05-311.

Notice: Where not otherwise specified, notice means posted in United States mail to the last known address of the person to be notified. Notice may be given by telefacsimile

where copies are mailed simultaneously or by a commercial parcel delivery company.

Petitions, requests, and correspondence: Any written business brought before the WSATC (examples may include: (1) Requests for new committees; (2) Requests for revisions to the standards; and (3) Appeals).

Probation: (1) Initial: The period following the apprentice's acceptance into the program which is limited in time by these rules and during which the apprentice's appeal rights are impaired. (2) Disciplinary: A time assessed when the apprentice's progress is not satisfactory. During this time the program sponsor may withhold periodic wage advancements, suspend or cancel the apprenticeship agreement, or take further disciplinary action. A disciplinary probation may only be assessed after the initial probation is completed. During the disciplinary probation, the apprentice has the right to file an appeal of the committee's action with the WSATC (as described in WAC 296-05-009).

RCW: The Revised Code of Washington.

Registration: Maintaining the records of apprenticeship and training agreements and of training standards.

Regular quarterly meeting: A public meeting held quarterly by the WSATC as described in WAC 296-05-200.

Related/supplemental instruction: Is instruction approved by the program sponsor and taught by an instructor approved by the program sponsor. Instructors must be competent in his/her trade or occupation. A sponsor must review related/supplemental instruction annually to insure that it is relevant and current.

Relevant instruction: Is related/supplemental instructional content that is directly required in and applicable to the performance of the apprentice's work. Relevant does not mean academic course content taught by a solely academically qualified instructor except for courses approved by the committee or specified by state law.

Secretary: The individual appointed by the director of the department according to RCW 49.04.030.

Special meeting: A public meeting of the council as described in WAC 296-05-203.

Sponsor: Any person, firm, association, committee, or organization operating an apprenticeship and training program and in whose name the program is registered or is to be registered.

Standards: Is a written agreement containing specific provisions for operation and administration of the apprenticeship program and all terms and conditions for the qualifications, recruitment, selection, employment, and training of apprentices, as further defined in WAC 296-05-316.

Supervision: The necessary education, assistance, and control provided by a journey-level employee that is on the same job site at least seventy-five percent of each working day, unless otherwise approved by the WSATC.

Supervisor: The individual appointed by the director of the department according to RCW 49.04.030 who acts as the secretary of the WSATC. Where these rules indicate a duty of the supervisor or secretary of the WSATC, the supervisor may designate a department of labor and industries' employee to assist in the performance of those duties subject to the supervisor's oversight and direction.

Trade: Any apprenticeable occupation defined by the apprenticeship, training, employer and labor services section of the United States Department of Labor and these rules.

Trainee: An individual registered with the supervisor according to WAC 296-05-311.

Training agent: Employer of registered apprentices approved by the program sponsor to furnish on-the-job training to satisfy the approved apprenticeship program standards who agrees to employ registered apprentices in that work process. The training agent shall use only registered apprentices to perform the work processes of the approved program standards.

Training agreement: A written agreement between a training agent and a program sponsor that contains the provisions of the apprenticeship program applicable to the training agent and the duties of the training agent in providing on-the-job training.

WAC: The Washington Administrative Code.

WSATC: The Washington state apprenticeship and training council.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-003, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-005 Rule development. (1) In developing and adopting rules, the WSATC:

(a) Seeks the cooperation and assistance of all interested persons, organizations, and agencies affected by its rules.

(b) Promotes the operation of apprenticeship programs to satisfy the needs of employers and employees for high quality training.

(c) Recognizes that rapid economic and technological changes require that workers must be trained to meet the demands of a changing marketplace.

(d) Recognizes employers will benefit if graduates of state approved apprenticeship programs are skilled workers trained to industry wide standards rather than the exclusive standards of an individual employer or group of employers.

(e) Acknowledges that approved apprenticeship programs should be organized and administered to assure the maximum protection of apprentices' rights.

(f) Recognizes that the number of apprentices in a trade or group of trades in any geographic area must be sufficient to meet the needs of all employers and not be so large as to create an oversupply of apprentices.

(g) Promotes comprehensive training and a variety of work experiences relevant to the occupations. Seeks to assure that during the approval process all apprenticeship standards are open to all employers on an equal and nondiscriminatory basis.

(h) Recognizes that quality training, equal treatment of apprentices, and efficient delivery of apprenticeship training are best provided by registered apprenticeship programs.

(2) All amendments to this chapter must be developed and adopted according to the provisions of chapter 49.04 RCW, Apprenticeship Act; chapter 34.05 RCW, Administrative Procedure Act; and Executive Order 97-02. All proposed amendments to these rules must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote of regular WSATC members before they are published for public hearing. All WSATC members, the apprenticeship supervisor, committees and any other interested parties must be promptly notified, in writing, of any

proposed rule amendments, public hearings on proposed rule amendments and new rule adoptions.

(3) The specific procedure(s) and form(s) for petitions requesting the making, amendment, or repeal of a rule are in chapter 34.05 RCW, as are the specific procedure and form for requesting declaratory rulings.

(4) Such petitions and requests must be addressed to:

The Washington State Apprenticeship and Training Council
Attention: Supervisor of Apprenticeship and Training
Department of Labor and Industries
Post Office Box 44530
Olympia, Washington 98504-4530

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-005, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-007 Rules of procedure. All hearings and adjudication, under chapter 49.04 RCW and these rules, shall be conducted according to chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act and chapter 10-08 WAC, Model Rules of Procedure. The chair (or designee) is the presiding officer for adjudicative proceedings, held before the WSATC. The WSATC may either adjudicate matter(s) itself, or refer matter(s) to the office of administrative hearings for initial adjudication.

If the initial adjudication is before the WSATC, the WSATC will enter a final order. If the initial adjudication has been held at the office of administrative hearings, the administrative hearings judge shall issue an initial order. The WSATC, upon review of the initial order shall enter the final order. An initial order shall become final without further WSATC action five working days after the next regular quarterly meeting unless:

(1) The WSATC upon its own motion determines that the initial order should be reviewed; or

(2) A party to the proceedings files a petition for review of the initial order.

The WSATC may appoint a person to review the initial order and prepare and enter the final WSATC order.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 04-10-032, § 296-05-007, filed 4/28/04, effective 6/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010 and 2001 c 204 (SHB 1234). 02-10-083, § 296-05-007, filed 4/29/02, effective 6/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-007, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-008 Process for objections to apprenticeship program standards. (1) Objections to apprenticeship program standards shall be submitted to the department with a copy to the program sponsor for WSATC consideration twenty days prior to the regular quarterly WSATC meeting on a form provided by the department and approved by the WSATC.

(2) The department shall notify the program sponsor no more than two business days after the department receives the objection.

(3) In accordance with WAC 296-05-007, the WSATC may either adjudicate matter(s) itself or refer matter(s) to the office of administrative hearings for initial adjudication.

(a) If the WSATC decides to adjudicate all or part of the objections to the apprenticeship program standards, the individual(s) submitting the objections shall present the objections at the regular quarterly WSATC meeting or at the special WSATC meeting convened for purposes of hearing the objections. The department shall notify the competitor making the objections and the program sponsor that the objection is on the agenda for consideration and give their recommendation ten days prior to the WSATC meeting.

(b) If the WSATC decides to refer all or part of the objections to the office of administrative hearings, the WSATC shall identify the specific matters that the WSATC is requesting the office of administrative hearings to provide findings and conclusions for the initial order.

(4) The department may attempt to facilitate a resolution to any objections during the process identified in this section.

Note: Per WAC 296-05-207, the approval or disapproval of committee programs, plant programs or amendments to those programs can only occur at regular quarterly meetings.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 04-10-032, § 296-05-008, filed 4/28/04, effective 6/1/04.]

WAC 296-05-009 Complaint review procedures. If a local committee or other organization administering the agreement cannot satisfactorily resolve a complaint, any apprentice who has completed his/her initial probationary period may submit the complaint to the apprenticeship program for resolution. Complaints that involve matters covered by a collective bargaining agreement are not subject to the complaint review procedures in this section. The investigation or review of any controversy by the supervisor or the WSATC will not affect any action taken or decision made by a committee or other organization until a final decision resolving the matter is issued.

(1) Within thirty days of the action leading to the complaint, the apprentice must request the local committee or other organization to reconsider action.

(2) The local committee or other organization must, within thirty days of the apprentice's request, provide written notification to the apprentice of its decision on the request for reconsideration. This notification shall be considered the final action of the committee.

(3) If the apprentice chooses to pursue the complaint further, the apprentice must submit a written complaint describing the controversy to the supervisor of the apprenticeship division within thirty days of the final action taken on the matter by the local committee or other organization. The written complaint must be specific and include all relevant facts and circumstances contributing to the complaint. Any documents or correspondence relevant to the complaint must be attached to the complaint. The apprentice must send a copy of the complaint to the interested local committee or other organization.

(4) The supervisor must investigate complaints received from an apprentice. The supervisor must complete the investigation within thirty working days. During the investigation, the supervisor must attempt to effect a settlement between the parties. During the investigation the apprentice and the committee or other organization must fully cooperate with the supervisor by providing any relevant information or documents requested. The supervisor may delegate the investigation to any employee in the apprenticeship division. If the controversy is not settled during the investigation, the supervisor must issue a written decision resolving the controversy when the investigation is concluded.

(5) If the apprentice, committee or other organization is dissatisfied with the decision of the supervisor, they may request the WSATC to review the decision. The request must be in writing and made within thirty days of the supervisor's decision. It must specify the reasons supporting the request. The party requesting review must provide a copy of the request to the other parties involved in the controversy. The WSATC must conduct an informal hearing to consider the request for review of the supervisor's decision. Unless special circumstances dictate, the hearing must be held in conjunction with the regular quarterly meeting.

At the hearing, the WSATC must review the supervisor's decision and all records of the investigation. The WSATC may also accept testimony or documents from any person, including the supervisor and the supervisor's staff, who has knowledge relating to the controversy. Parties at the informal hearing may be represented by counsel and may, at the WSATC's discretion, present argument concerning the controversy. The WSATC must not apply formal rules of evidence.

(6) Within thirty days after the hearing, the WSATC must issue a written decision resolving the controversy. The WSATC's decision may be to affirm the decision of the supervisor. In that case, the supervisor's decision becomes the decision of the WSATC. All parties to the informal hearing must be sent a copy of the WSATC's decision. The chair may sign the decision for the WSATC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-009, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-011 Compliance reviews. (1) The purpose of a compliance review is to systematically and periodically review apprenticeship programs to ensure that the sponsor is complying with the approved program standards and these rules. Compliance reviews consist of a comprehensive analysis and evaluations of each aspect of the apprenticeship program. They must include on-site investigations and audits.

(2) A compliance review may be required:

(a) For all existing programs on a regular and comprehensive basis.

(b) When the WSATC receives a complaint, which has not been referred to a private review body. (See WAC 296-05-009.)

(c) When a sponsor seeks to reregister a program.

(d) When a sponsor seeks to register a new program.

(3) If a compliance review indicates that the sponsor is not operating as required by these rules, the supervisor must notify the sponsor in writing of the results of the review. The supervisor must:

(a) Make a reasonable effort to secure voluntary compliance on the part of the program sponsor within a reasonable time before penalizing as authorized in WAC 296-05-013.

(b) Provide recommendations to the sponsor to assist in achieving compliance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-011, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-013 Sanctions for noncompliance. The WSATC is responsible to take the necessary action to bring a noncomplying program into compliance with these rules.

When the apprenticeship supervisor, based upon a compliance review or other reason, concludes that an apprenticeship program is not in compliance with the rules of this chapter and that the sponsor will not take voluntary corrective action, the WSATC must:

(1) Institute proceedings to withdraw the program registration;

(2) Refer the matter to the equal employment opportunity commission;

(3) Refer the matter to the attorney general with recommendations for the institution of a court action under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; or

(4) Refer the matter to the attorney general for other court action as authorized by law.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-013, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

PART A—WSATC MEMBERS—COMPOSITION, OFFICERS, AND DUTIES

WAC 296-05-100 WSATC composition. (1) The director of the department appoints three voting representatives each from employer and employee organizations, respectively. Each member shall be appointed for a three-year term.

(2) The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, a voting public member for a three-year term.

(3) The WSATC may also include ex officio members. These members have the right to participate in the discussion of any matter before the council but they may not vote.

(4) An appointed member shall remain on the council until replaced by a qualified successor. When a vacancy does occur, it shall be filled for the remaining portion of the vacated term.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-100, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-103 Officers. (1) To carry out the business of the WSATC and to conduct business efficiently the WSATC has three officers:

- Chair;
- Vice-chair; and
- Secretary.

(2) The chair and vice-chair shall be elected by majority vote of the WSATC members present. This election will take place in odd-numbered years at the April regular quarterly meeting. They shall hold office for a term of two years and until the successor(s) are elected, or until death, resignation, or incapacitation. The supervisor of apprenticeship shall be the secretary of the WSATC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-103, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-105 Officer duties. (1) The chair shall preside over all meetings, conducting them in accordance with *Robert's Rules of Order* as modified by these rules and regulations. The chair may vote in all matters before the WSATC as a regular member and may participate in discussion of all matters before the WSATC. The chair may also have other powers and duties that are provided in these rules;

and are usual or necessary with the office of the chair; and as provided in *Robert's Rules of Order*.

(2) The vice-chair shall preside over all WSATC meetings in the absence of the chair. When presiding, the vice-chair shall have all of the powers and duties of the chair.

(3) The secretary, with the assistance of a recording secretary, must take and keep minutes of all special and regular meetings on file in the supervisor's office. The secretary must forward copies of minutes of all meetings to all regular and ex officio members of the WSATC. The secretary must also make copies of the minutes of all meetings available to the public upon written request. The secretary may also have other powers and duties that are provided in these rules or are usual or customary to the office of secretary; and as provided in *Robert's Rules of Order*.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-105, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-107 Additional duties for the supervisor-administrator of WSATC. (1) In addition to being the council secretary, the apprenticeship supervisor (supervisor) is the WSATC administrator. As WSATC administrator, the supervisor must:

(a) Perform the duties listed in RCW 49.04.030;

(b) Register all apprenticeship agreements that comply with the rules in this chapter;

(c) Review apprenticeship programs and recommend cancellation of any committee program, or plant program previously registered which is not operated in conformity with its apprenticeship standards; and

(d) Receive all documents concerning apprenticeship or training agreements (including revisions to) or any other matters affecting apprenticeship or training.

All written correspondence to the supervisor should be addressed to:

Supervisor of Apprenticeship and Training
Department of Labor and Industries
Apprenticeship Section
P.O. Box 44530
Olympia, Washington 98504-4530

(2) The supervisor and the supervisor's staff:

(a) May be consulted on any matters concerning apprenticeship and training and will provide on request, any information concerning apprenticeship and training available to them.

(b) Will conduct systematic reviews of the operation of all programs and investigate any discrepancies between the actual and required operations of any program. The supervisor will notify the noncompliant committee of any violation.

(c) May recommend sanctions including cancellation of a program not in compliance with its approved program standards.

(d) Assists in the resolution of any complaints against committees or other organizations administering apprenticeship agreements, which have been filed with the WSATC by apprentice(s) who have completed his/her initial probationary period.

(e) Must investigate any discrepancies of all complaints as specified in WAC 296-05-009.

(f) Conducts compliance reviews as specified in WAC 296-05-011.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-107, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-109 Merit awards. The WSATC may issue awards when appropriate.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-109, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

PART B—WSATC MEETINGS—TYPES, PROCEDURES, AND CONDUCT

WAC 296-05-200 Regular meetings. (1) Each year, regular meetings of the WSATC shall be convened on the third Thursday of January, April, July, and October. These regular quarterly meetings shall be held at locations within the state of Washington. All meetings are open to the general public.

(2) Notice of each regular quarterly meeting shall be given to all:

- WSATC members;
- Ex officio members; and
- Approved program sponsors.

In addition, notices of meetings may be sent to all persons, organizations, agencies, or interested parties whose presence is desired and to any newspaper, news service, television, radio station, or other interested parties who have requested notices of WSATC meetings. The supervisor must distribute the notice of the regular meeting at least thirty days prior to the meeting date.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-200, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-203 Special meetings. (1) Special meetings of the WSATC may be called at the request of the chair or by a majority of the WSATC members. To call a special meeting, a written notice of the meeting must be personally delivered or mailed to:

- Each member of the WSATC;
- All approved program sponsors; and
- Each general circulation newspaper, television or radio station which has on file with the WSATC or the supervisor a written request to be notified of special meetings.

In addition, notices of meetings may be sent to all persons, organizations, agencies, or interested parties whose presence is desired.

(2) To be valid, the written notice must list the date, time and location of the meeting and specify the business to be transacted by the WSATC. The WSATC cannot take final action on any matter that is not specified in the written notice. Special meetings must be open to the general public and adhere to the same open meeting requirements that apply to the regular quarterly WSATC meetings.

(3) Notices of special meetings must be delivered personally or by mail at least twenty-four hours before the specified time of the meeting.

(4) The exception is when a special meeting is called to consider rule changes according to chapter 34.05 RCW. In this case, the notice of the special meeting must be delivered at least twenty days before the time specified in the notice.

(5) If the notice requirements in this section are not followed, any action taken by the WSATC at the special meeting will be null and void. However, the notice requirements can be waived if each regular WSATC member signs a written waiver of notice, at or prior to the meeting, and files it with the supervisor. With this filing, the notice shall be considered waived by any WSATC member present when the meeting convenes. Rule changes may not be made at special meetings where the notice requirements have been waived unless the requirements of chapter 34.05 RCW have been satisfied.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-203, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-205 Petitions, requests, and correspondence submitted to the WSATC. (1) For the WSATC to act upon petitions or requests at a regular quarterly meeting, the petitions or requests must be submitted in writing to the supervisor at least forty-five days prior to the date of the regular quarterly meeting. Any petitions or requests not submitted forty-five days prior to a quarterly meeting must be deferred to the next regular quarterly meeting. If a petition or request is deferred, the supervisor must notify the petitioner.

(2) Generally, correspondence not related to apprenticeship and training agreements and meetings, petitions and requests, must be submitted in writing to the supervisor of apprenticeship at least fifteen working days before the quarterly meeting at which the WSATC's consideration is requested. However, if the WSATC determines that the correspondence is crucial to any deliberations regarding approval or disapproval of an apprenticeship agreement, the supervisor may waive this fifteen-day requirement.

(3) Noncrucial correspondence submitted less than fifteen working days before the quarterly meeting must be considered by the WSATC at the next quarterly meeting.

(4) When an apprenticeship committee petitions the council or the supervisor, only the signature of the elected chair and secretary of the committee shall be accepted as a valid signature unless the petitioning committee has asked the council to recognize and accept the signature of another person. A petition requesting the recognition of a signature other than that of the elected chair and secretary must be signed by a quorum of the members from the petitioning committee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-205, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-207 Other regulations that apply to council meeting conduct. (1) All council meetings must be open to the general public. Members of the public cannot be required to register his/her name, give any information, or fulfill any condition prior to attending council meetings. All council meetings must be conducted according to the provisions of chapter 42.30 RCW, the Open Public Meetings Act and chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act. The following WSATC activities must take place in open public meetings:

- All transactions of official business;
- All commitments or promises;
- All collective discussions;
- All collective decisions; and
- All council actions.

(2) The approval or disapproval of committee programs, plant programs, or amendments to those programs can only occur at regular quarterly meetings.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-207, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-209 Voting. (1) A quorum is two-thirds of the WSATC members entitled to vote.

(2) All council members appointed by either the director or the governor are voting members of the council. Ex officio members may not vote on any issue.

(3) To resolve tie votes, the chair shall establish a standing tie-breaker committee. The committee shall be comprised of an employer representative, an employee representative, and the public member on the WSATC. In case of a tie vote on any proposed standards brought before the WSATC, the tie-breaker committee shall meet or confer, review the record, and render a decision within thirty days. The supervisor or a designee of the supervisor shall act as secretary to the committee and furnish all information necessary for a decision.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-209, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-211 Rules of order. *Robert's Rules of Order* shall prevail at all meetings unless otherwise provided for by these rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-211, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-213 Retroactivity. The WSATC may make any action or decision which it takes retroactive to the date of the previous business session.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-213, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

PART C—APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS—COMMITTEE, AGREEMENTS, TYPES, AND RECOGNITION

WAC 296-05-300 Apprenticeship and training programs—Approval. The WSATC is the body responsible for matters concerning apprenticeship and training in the state of Washington. The principal function of the WSATC is to approve, register, and regulate apprenticeship and training agreements. Persons or organizations desiring to institute an apprenticeship or training program must follow these steps:

(1) Organize an apprenticeship and training committee according to WAC 296-05-303 and file affidavits with the WSATC requesting that the committee be recognized.

(2) Once the committee is recognized, it must propose standards conforming to these rules and to chapter 49.04 RCW. In addition, the standards must include the composition of the committee and general rules that it will follow in administering the program. (The apprenticeship supervisor and department apprenticeship coordinators are available to give assistance drafting standards.)

(3) These standards must be presented to the supervisor at least forty-five days before the regular quarterly meeting at

which the WSATC is requested to consider such proposed standards.

(4) At the regular quarterly meeting, the proposed standards will be considered by the WSATC. The WSATC will:

(a) Approve;

(b) Approve provided the sponsor accepts the changes recommended by the WSATC; or

(c) Disapprove.

At the regular quarterly meeting, the WSATC will allow changes to correct clerical errors. The addition of standard language will be allowed if authorized representatives of the sponsor are present and authorized to accept changes. At the regular quarterly meeting, the WSATC will not accept changes to the format, language, or provisions of the submitted program standards which are not reasonably consistent with previously approved program standards.

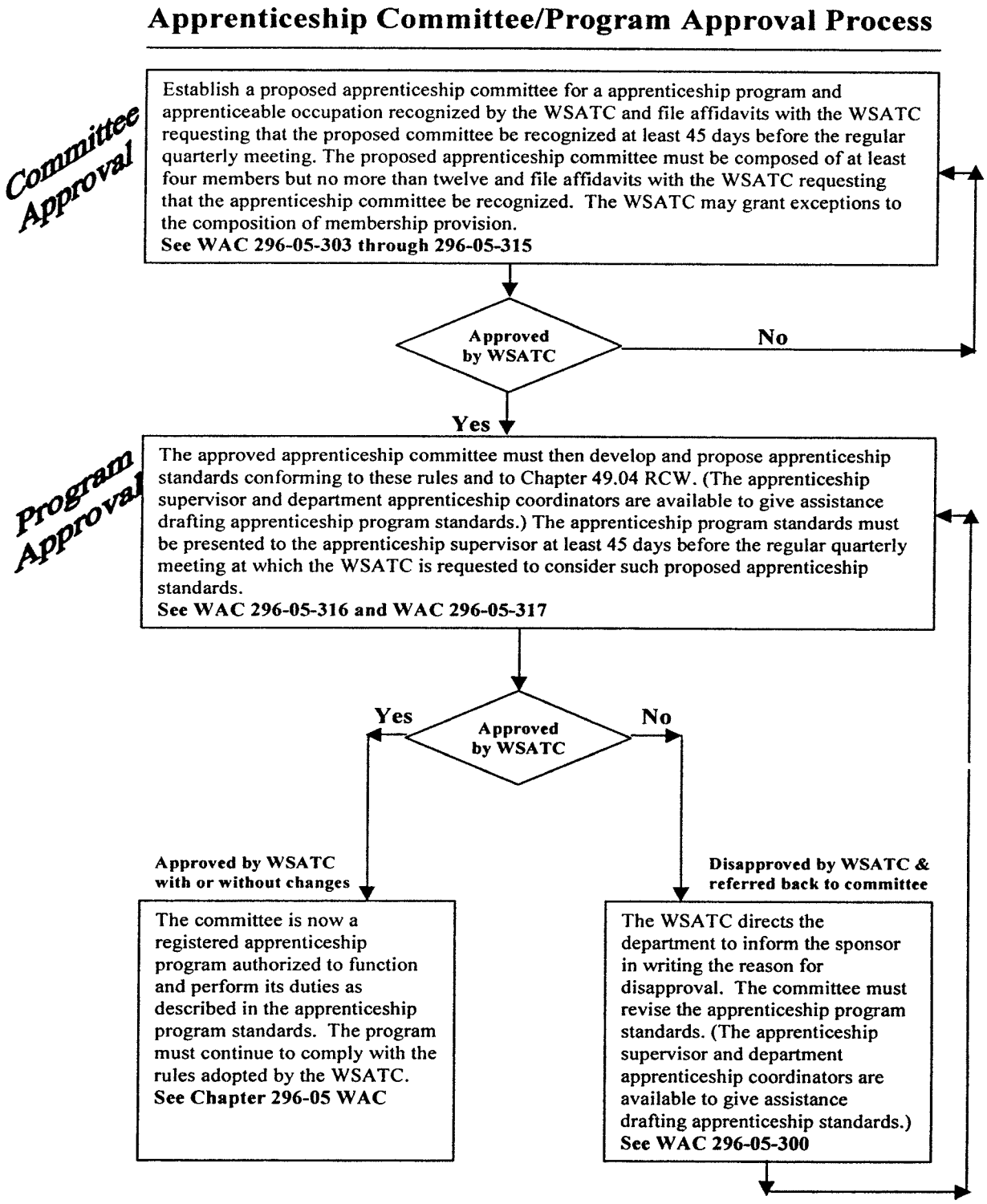
If the WSATC disapproves the standards, it shall direct the department to inform the sponsor in writing the reason for disapproval.

(5) Once the WSATC approves the program standards the committee is authorized to function and perform its duties as described in WAC 296-05-316.

(6) If a competitor objects to the proposed standards or proposed amendment(s) to existing standards, the WSATC may either adjudicate the objection(s) with the proposed standards or refer the objection(s) with the proposed standards or proposed amendment(s) to existing standards to an administrative hearing as described in WAC 296-05-007. For purposes of this subsection "competitor" means a competing apprenticeship program in a similar or subset of the trade, craft, or occupation within the geographic area served.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010 and 2001 c 204 (SHB 1234). 02-10-083, § 296-05-300, filed 4/29/02, effective 6/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-300, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-302 Apprenticeship committee/program approval process.



Note: This flowchart represents the general process for apprenticeship committee/program approval and does not include exceptions and variations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-302, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-303 Apprenticeship committees—Duties and responsibilities. (1) Apprenticeship committees are appointed according to the provisions of RCW 49.04.040 and are composed of at least four members but no more than twelve. However, the WSATC may grant exceptions to this provision.

(2) Chapter 49.04 RCW, these rules, and the approved standards under which a committee operates define the duties

of an apprenticeship committee. Committees shall function, administer or relinquish authority only with the consent of the WSATC.

(3) A committee is responsible for:

• The day-to-day operations of the apprenticeship and training program;

• Operating the program according to WSATC approved standards;

• Accepting or rejecting applicants for apprenticeship or training;

• Registering approved applicants with the supervisor;

• Removing apprentices from the program as provided by the approved program standards;

• Informing the supervisor of any matters that affect the standing of individuals as apprentices; and

• Entering into agreements with other apprenticeship committees for the use of apprentices by training agents that are working outside their approved geographic area served.

The WSATC will only recognize apprentices registered with the supervisor.

(4) Committees approved by the WSATC must offer training opportunities on an equal basis to all employers and apprentices including all rights, appeals, and services available in the existing apprenticeship program. All existing committees that represent multiple employer or employer associations, except for committees that represent plant programs, are expected to provide access to apprenticeship and training opportunities to employers not currently participating in the program. Those opportunities must:

• Provide training at a cost equivalent to that incurred by currently participating employers and apprentices;

• Grant equal treatment and opportunity for all apprentices;

• Offer reasonable working and training conditions and apply those conditions to all apprentices uniformly and equally;

• Not require an employer to sign a collective bargaining agreement as a condition of participation in an apprenticeship program;

• Require all employers requesting "approved training agent" status to comply with an WSATC approved agreement and all federal and state apprenticeship rules and the appropriate apprenticeship standards. (The training agent shall employ only registered apprentices when training for that occupation or trade);

• Require sponsors, who approve "approved training agent" agreements, to furnish the department with a copy of the agreement and/or the list of approved training agents within thirty days of committee approval; and

• Require sponsors who rescind "approved training agent" agreements and/or the list of approved training agents to notify the department that they have done so within thirty days of said action.

(5) Apprenticeship program sponsors may send registered apprentices to limited training agents.

This shall be called a "limited training agent agreement," which is when an employer that is not currently a registered training agent to a set of apprenticeship standards, enters into a single public works project agreement with the program sponsor for the purposes of apprenticeship utilization. The limited training agent agreement must specify that:

• The program sponsor must ensure that all program requirements are being followed.

• Apprenticeship utilization requirements must be in the public works contract.

• The agreement is for a specific trade(s) or occupation(s).

The limited training agent must sign the training agent form.

This limited training agent agreement does not obligate the employer to use registered apprentices in any other type of work or trade or occupation other than the one for which the limited training agreement is entered into.

This is a pilot program lasting for two years (July 2004 - July 2006) in Spokane County only.

The department must conduct a study and provide a report back to the Washington state apprenticeship and training council on the effect of the rule. This report should contain vital information including the numbers of apprenticeship hours generated, any adverse impacts on apprenticeship programs and apprentices, any compliance problems, any health and safety problems, or other considerations requested by the council at a later date. This report is due to the WSATC by March 15, 2006.

(6) If an existing committee fails to or refuses to offer apprenticeship and training opportunities to all employers, the WSATC may take action to remove the restrictions to access in order to comply with the intent of chapter 49.04 RCW and these rules. Action may include, but is not limited to, the decertification of the existing committee and recognition of a new committee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 05-04-093, § 296-05-303, filed 2/2/05, effective 4/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-303, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-305 Apprenticeable occupations. An apprenticeable occupation is a skilled trade which possesses all of the following characteristics:

(1) It is customarily learned in a practical way through related instruction and on-the-job supervised training.

(2) It is clearly identified and commonly recognized throughout an industry.

(3) It is not part of an occupation previously recognized by the registering agency as apprenticeable, unless such part is practiced industry wide as an identifiable and distinct trade.

(4) It involves manual, mechanical, or technical skills and knowledge which require a minimum of two thousand hours of on-the-job work experience.

(5) It requires a minimum of one hundred forty-four hours of related instruction per year to supplement on-the-job work experience.

(6) It involves skill sufficient to establish normal career sustaining employment for the length of the apprentice's work life. It entails technical and theoretical considerations which are susceptible to instruction within the period defined in the program standards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-305, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-307 Types of apprenticeship agreements recognized by the WSATC. The WSATC acting according to RCW 49.04.060, recognizes the following types of written apprenticeship agreements (statements) that describe the apprenticeship training conditions:

(1) Agreements between an association of employers and an organization of employees.

(2) An agreement between an employer and an employee organization.

(3) An employer's statement when there is no bona fide employee organization in the plant affected by the agreement.

(4) An agreement between an apprenticeship program and an individual apprentice.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-307, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-309 Apprenticeship programs approved by the WSATC. The following apprenticeship programs may be approved by the WSATC. All the following programs with the exception of individual waiver programs must be administered by a committee.

(1) Group-joint, or area joint. A program where there is a labor organization. These programs are jointly sponsored by a group of employers and a labor organization. They are administered by employer and employee representatives from an apprenticeship and training committee composed equally from management and labor.

(2) Individual-joint. A program where there is a labor organization. These programs are jointly sponsored by an individual employer and a labor organization. They are administered by employer and employee representatives from an apprenticeship and training committee composed equally from management and labor.

(3) Group nonjoint, or area group. A program where there is no labor organization. These programs are sponsored by an employer association(s) administered by an apprenticeship committee.

(4) Individual nonjoint. A program where there is no labor organization. These programs are sponsored and administered by an individual employer.

(5) Group waiver. These programs involve an employer association(s)and a labor organization. Either the employer group or the labor organization voluntarily waives participation in the program by notifying the other party in writing.

(6) Individual waiver. These programs involve an individual person, company, plant, firm, and a labor organization. Either management or labor voluntarily waives participation by notifying the other party in writing.

(7) Plant. A program for a single physical location or a group of physical locations owned by the sponsor. The WSATC, based on the authority in RCW 49.04.040, assumes jurisdiction and serves as the committee. The apprenticeship agreement must specify the number of required hours for completion of the apprenticeship. The hours specified must represent at least two thousand hours of reasonably continuous employment. That agreement must conform to the applicable provisions of chapter 49.04 RCW and these rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-309, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-311 On-the-job training programs. On-the-job training programs may be set up in the same manner as apprenticeship programs with any exceptions authorized by the WSATC. However, no on-the-job training program must be established or authorized where there is a parallel apprenticeship program in existence. An on-the-job training program shall be any program that requires two thousand or less hours of employment for completion. All of the rules in this chapter that apply to apprenticeship agreements and programs also apply to on-the-job training programs except on-the-job training programs will be approved by the supervisor subject to the review of the WSATC.

A sample standard for an on-the-job training program is available from the supervisor.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-311, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-313 Apprenticeship committees—Composition. (1) Apprenticeship committees must be composed of an equal number of management and nonmanagement representatives.

(2) For apprenticeship committees that represent one occupation, at least fifty percent of the members of committees must be occupationally qualified by education and experience in the specific occupation for which the committee is responsible. The committee must be able to verify the occupational qualifications of the members.

(3) For apprenticeship committees that represent multiple occupations, the committee members must either:

• Be occupationally qualified by education and experience in the specific occupations for which the committee is responsible and must be able to verify the occupational qualifications of the members; or

• Be known to represent the interests of the multiple occupations served.

(4) All committee members must be knowledgeable in the process of apprenticeship and/or the application of chapter 49.04 RCW and these rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-313, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-315 Nonjoint and waiver committees—Additional requirements. (1) The WSATC shall only recognize nonjoint and waiver standards for a specific occupation or directly related occupations.

(2) When multiple related occupations are approved on a single standard, each occupation shall be considered as an individual standard.

(3) Unrelated occupations shall be submitted under separate standards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-315, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-316 Apprenticeship agreements—Standards requirements. The WSATC shall have the authority to develop, administer, and enforce program standards for the operation and success of an apprenticeship and training program.

The sponsor's proposed program standards must include a list of duties and responsibilities of the program sponsor

reasonably consistent with other approved program standards.

All apprenticeship agreements must comply with the approved program standards, chapter 49.04 RCW, and these rules. The standards of apprenticeship agreements must include the following:

(1) A statement of the trade or craft to be taught and the required hours for completion of apprenticeship which must not be less than two thousand hours of reasonably continuous employment.

(2) A statement identifying the program sponsor, establishing the apprenticeship committee and enumerating the sponsor's and committee's duties and responsibilities. This statement must include provisions to:

(a) Elect a chair and a secretary from employer and employee representatives of the committee.

EXCEPTION: This provision is not necessary for a plant program.

(b) Convene at least three annual regular meetings of the program sponsor and apprenticeship committee. The meetings shall be at least three times per year, be attended by a quorum of committee members (as defined in the approved program standards), be documented with minutes which must be periodically submitted to the department and made available to the WSATC upon request. Conference call meetings may be conducted in lieu of regular meetings but must not exceed the number of attended meetings and no disciplinary action shall be taken at conference call meetings.

(c) Explain the program sponsor's request for apprentices in the area covered by the apprenticeship standards established under these rules and a plan to include reasonable continuous employment.

(d) Establish minimum standards of education and skilled occupational experience required of apprentices.

(e) Rotate apprentices in the various processes of the skilled occupation to assure a well-rounded, competent worker.

(f) Determine the adequacy of an employer to furnish proper on-the-job training in accordance with the provisions of the approved standards.

EXCEPTION: This does not apply to plant programs.

(g) Recommend competent instructors and related/supplemental instruction in accordance with local vocational requirements.

(h) Recommend a course outline for related/supplemental instruction, as well as coordinate related/supplemental instruction with on-the-job work experience.

(i) Hear and adjust all complaints of violations of apprenticeship agreements.

(j) Adopt, as necessary, program rules to administer the apprenticeship program in compliance with its standards, chapter 49.04 RCW, and these rules.

(k) Periodically review and evaluate apprentices before advancement to the apprentice's next wage progression period.

(l) Maintain apprenticeship records and records of the administrative program as may be required by the WSATC, chapter 49.04 RCW, and these rules. (See WAC 296-05-318.)

(3) The following Equal Employment Opportunity Pledge:

"The recruitment, selection, employment and training of apprentices during their apprenticeship shall be without discrimination because of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability or as otherwise specified by law. The sponsor shall take positive action to provide equal opportunity in apprenticeship and will operate the apprenticeship program as required by the rules of the Washington State Apprenticeship and Training Council and Title 29, Part 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations."

(4) When applicable, an affirmative action plan and selection procedures.

(5) A numeric ratio of apprentices to journey-level workers may not exceed one apprentice per journey-level worker. It must be consistent with proper supervision, training, safety, continuity of employment, and applicable provisions in collective bargaining agreement, if any. The ratio must be described in the program standards and shall be specific and clear as to application in terms of job site, work group, department, or plant. An exception to this requirement may be granted by the WSATC.

(6) A statement of the related/supplemental instruction including content, format, hours of study per year (which shall be a minimum of one hundred forty-four hours per year).

(7) An attendance policy which includes a provision that if the apprentice fails to fulfill the related/supplemental instruction obligations, the sponsor may withhold the apprentice's periodic wage advancement, suspend or cancel the apprenticeship agreement. A provision that time spent in related/supplemental instruction classes shall not be considered as hours of work and the apprentice is not paid for the classroom time. A provision that the hours of actual attendance by the apprentice in related supplemental instruction classes must be reported to the department on a quarterly basis for industrial insurance purposes.

(8) A provision to ensure that the sponsor provides for instruction of the apprentice during the apprentice's related/supplemental instruction in safe and healthful work practices in compliance with the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act, and applicable federal and state regulations.

(9) A provision for a formal agreement between the apprentice and the sponsor and for registering that agreement with the department.

(10) A provision for the timely notice to the department of all requests for disposition or modification of apprenticeship agreements including:

- Certificate of completion;
- Additional credit;
- Suspension;
- Military service;
- Reinstatement;
- Cancellation; and
- Corrections.

(11) A provision for advancing an apprentice's standing based on previous experience in the skilled trade or in some other related capacity.

(12) A provision for the transfer of an apprentice from one training agent to another training agent or the sponsor in

order to provide as much as possible, continuous employment and diversity of training experiences for apprentices.

(13) A provision for the amendment of the standards or deregistration of the program. This provision must comply with chapter 49.04 RCW, these rules, and WSATC policies and procedures.

(14) An apprenticeship appeal procedure in compliance with chapters 49.04, 34.05 RCW, and these rules.

(15) A statement of the processes in the trade or craft divisions in which the apprentice is to be taught and the approximate amount of time to be spent at each process.

(16) A statement of the number of hours to be spent by the apprentice in work and the number of hours to be spent in related/supplemental instruction which instruction shall be not less than one hundred forty-four hours per year.

(17) A statement of the minimum qualifications for persons entering the apprenticeship program including the age of the apprentice which may not be less than sixteen years of age. All exceptions to minimum qualifications, if any, must be clearly stated and applied in a nondiscriminatory manner.

(18) Provision that the services of the supervisor and the WSATC may be utilized for consultation regarding the settlement of differences arising out of the apprenticeship agreement where such differences cannot be adjusted locally or as required by the established trade procedure.

(19) Provision that if an individual training agent is unable to fulfill its obligation under the apprenticeship agreement, it will transfer the obligation to the program sponsor.

(20) Such additional standards as may be prescribed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(21) Disciplinary procedures and criteria for apprentices. The procedures may include a committee-imposed disciplinary probation during which the committee may according to expressed criteria:

• Withhold periodic wage advancements;

• Suspend or cancel the apprenticeship agreement;

• Take further disciplinary action; or

• The disciplinary procedures must include a notice to the apprentice that the apprentice has the right to file an appeal, of the committee's action, to the WSATC.

(22) A provision for an initial probation which the WSATC or the supervisor of apprenticeship may terminate an apprenticeship agreement at the written request by any affected party. The initial probation must not exceed twenty percent of the term of apprenticeship unless an exemption has been granted for longer probationary periods as specified by Civil Service or law. The initial probationary period must be expressed in hours of employment. During the initial probationary period, the apprenticeship agreement may be terminated by the sponsor or the apprentice without a hearing or stated cause. An appeal process is available to apprentices who have completed the initial probationary period.

(23) Provisions prohibiting discrimination on the race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability or as otherwise specified by law during all phases of apprenticeship.

(24) Provisions to ensure adequate records of the selection process are kept for a period of at least five years and are available to the WSATC or its representative on request. ("Adequate records" means at least a brief summary of any interviews and the conclusions reached on each of the specific factors which are part of the total judgment concerning each applicant.)

(25) Provisions to ensure that local committee rules and regulations be consistent with these rules and the applicable apprenticeship agreement.

(26) Provisions to ensure any proposed standards for apprenticeship are reasonably consistent with any standards for apprenticeship already approved by the WSATC for the industry, craft or trade in question. The goal is to achieve general statewide uniformity of standards in each industry, trade or craft. Proposed standards for a new program shall be considered consistent if they are equal to or exceed the minimum number of hours approved by the United States Department of Labor for a trade, craft, or occupation. If the United States Department of Labor has not established a minimum number of hours for a trade, craft, or occupation, the WSATC may utilize its discretion to determine the minimum number of hours that must be achieved. In addition, the course content and delivery method must be designed to achieve the same levels of skills as existing standards within the state for that industry, trade, or craft.

(27) A provision to ensure that the progressively increasing wage scales based on specified percentages of journey-level wage, which must be submitted, at least annually, to the WSATC. These may be submitted on a form provided by the department.

A sample apprenticeship agreement and a standard form for program standards are available from the supervisor.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.04 RCW. 07-22-096, § 296-05-316, filed 11/6/07, effective 1/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010. 05-10-087, § 296-05-316, filed 5/4/05, effective 6/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010 and 2001 c 204 (SHB 1234). 02-10-083, § 296-05-316, filed 4/29/02, effective 6/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-316, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-317 Related/supplemental instruction. The WSATC shall establish apprentice-related/supplemental instruction for trades and occupations based on recommendations from the state board for community and technical colleges.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-317, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-318 Records required by the WSATC. Each sponsor must keep adequate records including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Selection of applicants:

(a) A summary of the qualifications of each applicant;

(b) The basis for evaluation and for selection or rejection of each applicant;

(c) The records pertaining to the interviews of applicants; and

(d) The original application for each applicant.

(2) Operation of the apprenticeship program:

(a) On-the-job training assignments;

(b) Promotion, demotion, layoff, or termination;

(c) Rates of pay or other forms of compensation or conditions of work;

(d) Hours of training provided; and

(e) Any other records needed by WSATC to determine compliance with these rules.

(3) Affirmative action plans:

(a) A copy of the program's complete affirmative action plan. All data and analysis made to determine enrollment deficiencies;

(b) Evidence that affirmative action plans are reviewed on an annual basis; and

(c) Evidence that affirmative action plans, goals and timetables are updated when necessary.

(4) Documentation necessary to establish a sponsor's good faith effort in implementing its affirmative action plan:

(a) Who was contacted;

(b) When the contacts were made;

(c) Where the contacts occurred;

(d) How the contacts were made; and

(e) The content of each contact.

(5) Qualification standards: Evidence that the sponsor's qualification standards meet the requirements of WAC 296-05-316.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-318, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-319 Apprenticeship agreement—Individual registration. All individual agreements are subject to the approval of the supervisor and must be registered with the supervisor.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-319, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-321 Apprenticeship agreement—Cancellation. The supervisor may recommend that an agreement and program be canceled when a program does not comply with these rules or the program's standards. The procedures for cancellation are as follows:

(1) When any program is found to be operating inconsistently or contrary to these rules or its established program standards, the supervisor must notify the offending committee, person, firm or agency of the violation(s).

(2) The offending committee, firm, or agency has sixty days to correct the violation(s).

(3) If the supervisor does not receive notice, within sixty days, that action has been taken to correct the violations, the supervisor may recommend cancellation of the apprenticeship or training program and agreement to the WSATC.

(4) A recommendation to cancel a program must be in writing, addressed to each WSATC member, and detail the reasons for the recommendation.

(5) A copy of the recommendation, along with a notice that the WSATC will consider the recommendation, must be mailed to the last known address of each member of the committee administering said program, or to those persons responsible for the program.

(6) The WSATC must consider the recommendation at its next regularly scheduled quarterly meeting. However, at least thirty days must pass between the date of the recommendation and the date of the regular quarterly meeting. If thirty days has not passed, the recommendation must be considered at the subsequent regular quarterly meeting.

(7) At the regular quarterly meeting, all interested person(s) may present evidence or testimony regarding the recommendation.

(8) The WSATC must act on the recommendation by a majority vote of the members present and voting.

(9) Once the WSATC has voted, it must give written notification of its decision to all interested parties along with the reasons supporting it.

(10) The cancellation of any program or agreement automatically cancels any agreement(s) registered under them. However, any organization or firm not responsible for the violations that caused the cancellation may petition the WSATC for approval of the canceled agreement or program as a new program.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-321, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-323 Certificate of completion. At the request of the apprenticeship committee, the WSATC shall issue certificates of completion. An affidavit of the secretary, chair, or authorized official of the committee concerned must accompany the request. The affidavit must state that the apprentice has been an active, registered participant of that committee's program for at least six months and has successfully completed his/her apprenticeship. These may be submitted on a form provided by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-323, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-325 Union waiver. (1) When apprenticeship programs allowing for the substantive union participation are proposed for registration by an employer or employers' association and the union does participate, the proposal must be accompanied by a written statement from the union supporting the registration. Such a statement is referred to as a "no objection" statement.

(2) When there is no evidence of any union participation, the employer or employers' association must simultaneously furnish to the union that serves as the collective bargaining agent of the employees to be trained, copies of the registration application and the apprenticeship program. Before taking a final action on the application, the supervisor must give the union a reasonable time period to respond. (A "reasonable time" shall be at least thirty days but no more than sixty days.) If the union fails to comment within the allotted time period, it will have waived its right to participate in the program.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-325, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-327 Reciprocity. Reciprocity means that the WSATC will recognize and approve out-of-state apprenticeship programs and standards of employers and unions in other than the building and construction industry if certain conditions are met and the out-of-state sponsoring entity requests it. To qualify for reciprocity, the out-of-state sponsoring employers and unions must:

(1) Jointly form a sponsoring entity on a multistate basis; and

(2) Register with any recognized state apprenticeship agency/council or with the United States Department of Labor, Apprenticeship Training and Employer Labor Ser-

vices according to the requirements of 29 CFR Part 29, as adopted February 15, 1977.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-327, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

PART D—EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IN APPRENTICESHIP

WAC 296-05-400 Equal employment opportunity plan—Purpose, scope and authority. The WSATC's affirmative action plan is based on the statutory authority granted in chapter 49.04 RCW and according to the provisions of 29 CFR Part 30. The purpose of the affirmative action plan is to promote equality of opportunity in apprenticeship by:

• Prohibiting discrimination in apprenticeship programs based on race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age disability or as otherwise specified by law;

• Requiring equal employment opportunities in apprenticeship programs through affirmative action; and

• Coordinating the WSATC's equal employment opportunity programs with affirmative action policies and procedures with other equal opportunity programs.

The following sections contain the policies and procedures to promote equality of opportunity and equity of treatment of apprentices in apprenticeship programs approved by the WSATC. These policies and procedures are to be used to:

• Recruit and select apprentices;

• Review and revise apprenticeship programs;

• Process equal employment opportunity complaints;

• Take corrective action when appropriate;

• Deregister noncomplying apprenticeship programs; and

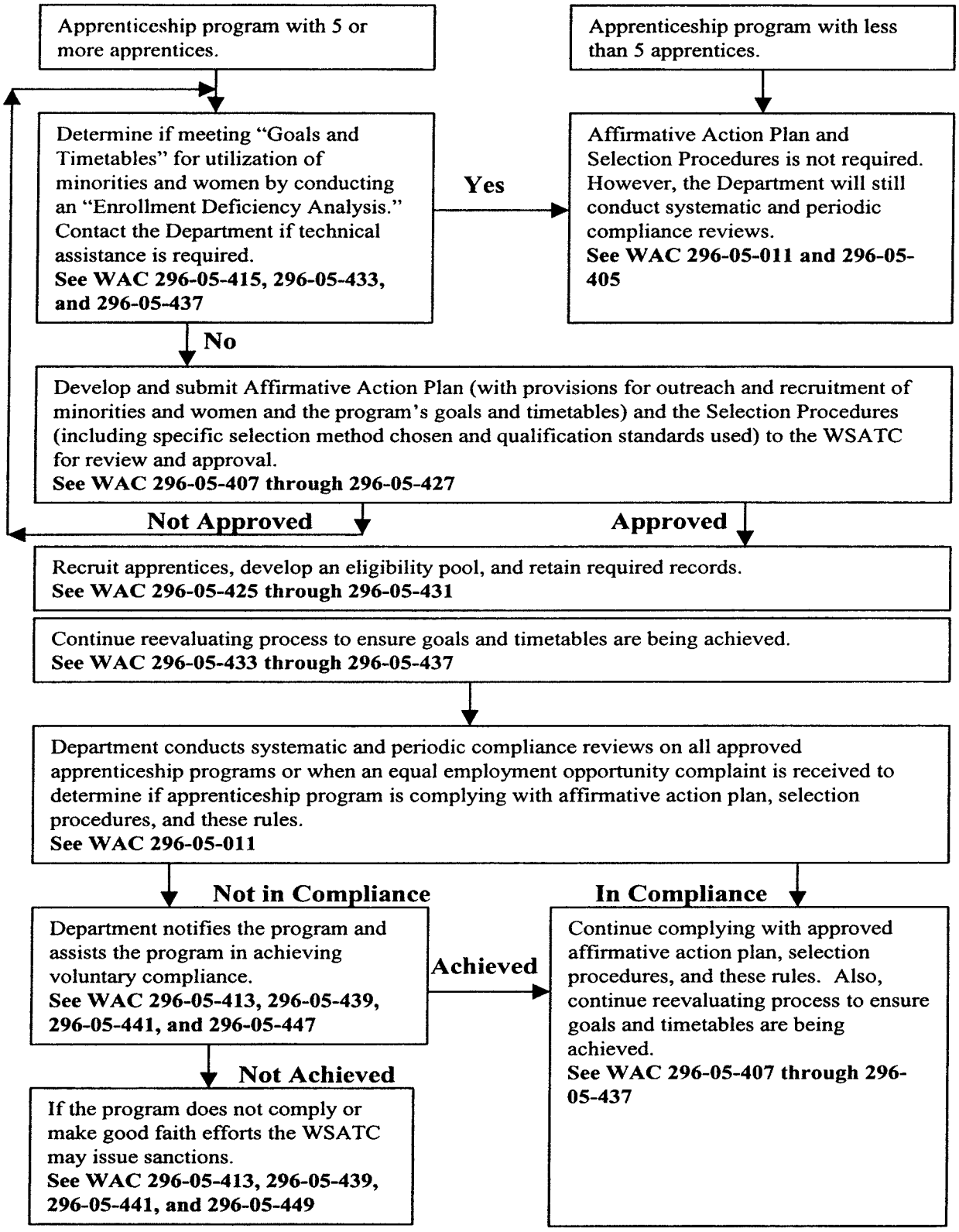
• Continue recognition or withdraw recognition of apprenticeship programs.

An affirmative action program must not be used to discriminate against any qualified applicant or apprentice on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability or as otherwise specified by law.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-400, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-402 Equal employment opportunity process.

Equal Employment Opportunity Process



[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010 and 2001 c 204 (SHB 1234). 02-10-083, § 296-05-402, filed 4/29/02, effective 6/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-402, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-403 Definitions for Part D. The following definitions are to be used with this part.

Underutilization: Enrolling minorities and women in a ratio not proportionate to the participation of minorities and women that is representative of the geographical region served.

Women or female: As used in Part D of this chapter refers to minority women and nonminority women.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-403, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-405 Exceptions to the requirement for adopting an affirmative action plan and a selection procedure. (1) A sponsor is not required to adopt an affirmative action plan or a selection procedure if:

(a) It has fewer than five apprentices; or

(b) The program is determined by the WSATC to be in compliance with an approved equal employment opportunity program. An approved program is one which:

(i) Provides for selection of apprentices;

(ii) Provides for affirmative action in apprenticeship;

(iii) Includes goals and timetables for participation of minorities and women in the labor force in apprenticeship which meet or exceed the requirements of WAC 296-05-415; and

(iv) Meets the requirements of the following laws:

• Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000, et seq.);

• The regulations implementing 42 U.S.C. 2000, et seq.;

• Executive Order 11246 as amended; and

• The regulations (41 CFR Part 60) implementing Executive Order 11246.

(2) A program sponsor must submit satisfactory evidence of its qualification for the exception to the WSATC. If the program sponsor designed the apprenticeship program or the equal opportunity program to circumvent the requirements of these rules, the program will not qualify for an exception.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-405, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-407 Apprenticeship program sponsor's obligations. (1) A sponsor of an approved apprenticeship program must:

(a) Promote equal opportunity in its apprenticeship program; and

(b) Recruit, select, employ and train apprentices without discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability or as otherwise specified by law.

(2) A sponsor of an approved apprenticeship program with five or more apprentices must uniformly apply all rules related to apprentices. Such rules include, but are not limited to:

• Equality of wages;

• Periodic advancement;

• Promotion;

• Assignment of work;

• Job performance;

• Rotation among all work processes of the trade;

• Imposition of penalties or other disciplinary action; and

• All other aspects of the apprenticeship program administered by the program sponsors.

(3) Adopt and implement an affirmative action plan and selection procedure as required by chapter 49.04 RCW, 29 CFR Part 30, and these rules unless the approved apprenticeship program qualifies for an exception (see WAC 296-05-405).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-407, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-409 Affirmative action information required by WSATC. In addition to the program standards required by WAC 296-05-316, program sponsors seeking new program registration and approval by the WSATC must submit the following:

(1) The proposed affirmative action plan;

(2) The proposed selection procedures; and

(3) Any other information about the sponsor's equal employment opportunity plan required by the WSATC.

The affirmative action plan and additional information is considered in conjunction with the program standards in the WSATC's decision whether to approve or disapprove an apprenticeship program. If the WSATC disapproves the apprenticeship program, it shall direct the department to inform the sponsor in writing the reason for disapproval.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-409, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-411 Affirmative action plan. An approved affirmative action plan must:

(1) Be in writing.

(2) Be more than passive nondiscrimination.

(3) Include procedures, methods and programs to:

(a) Clearly identify present and potential minority and female apprentices.

(b) Establish affirmative action goals and timetables.

(c) Equalize opportunity in apprenticeship to allow full utilization of the work potential of minorities and women.

(d) Assure equal opportunity in apprenticeship for all individuals participating in or seeking entrance into Washington's labor force.

(4) Include provisions for outreach and positive recruitment to increase the participation of minorities and women in apprenticeship programs by expanding and promoting apprenticeship opportunities to minorities and women. (See WAC 296-05-413.)

Nothing in a sponsor's approved affirmative action plan may be used to discriminate against any qualified applicant or apprentice on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability or as otherwise specified by law.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-411, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-413 Outreach and recruitment requirements—Specific. To gain approval, an affirmative action plan must include the following specific provisions for outreach and recruitment criteria:

(1) To increase minority and female participation in apprenticeship, program sponsors are expected to strengthen

program outreach and recruitment efforts. The affirmative action plan must specify the activities they will use to achieve this result.

(2) The program sponsor is not necessarily required to include all of the listed activities in its affirmative action program. The WSATC, when approving the sponsor's affirmative action plan, will determine the number of specific activities a sponsor must implement to satisfy this outreach and recruitment requirement. The WSATC will consider all circumstances including the size and type of the program and its resources. When special circumstances exist, the WSATC may provide financial or other assistance it deems necessary to implement the requirements of this section from any funds made available to it for such purpose.

(3) Examples of positive outreach and recruitment activities are:

(a) Distributing information about the nature of apprenticeship programs, program admission requirements, current apprenticeship opportunities, sources of apprenticeship applications, and the equal opportunity policy of the sponsor.

For programs only accepting applications at specific intervals, such information shall be disseminated at least thirty days in advance of each application date. For programs that accept applications throughout the year, this information must be distributed at least semiannually.

To be effective, the information described in this section must be given to the WSATC, local schools, employment service offices, women's centers, outreach programs and community organizations which effectively reach minorities and women. Also it must be published in newspapers which are circulated in the minority community and among women as well as the general areas in which the program sponsor operates.

(b) Participating in workshops conducted by employment service agencies, school districts, and community based organizations to increase apprenticeship program awareness of apprenticeship opportunities.

(c) Cooperating with local school districts, vocational education systems, and school employees to develop programs for preparing students to meet the standards and criteria required to qualify for entry into apprenticeship programs.

(d) Increasing awareness of a sponsor's equal opportunity policy within the sponsor's organization. The goal of this increased awareness within the sponsor's organization is to foster understanding, acceptance, and support among the sponsor's various officers, supervisors, employees, employers, and members. This is to encourage the necessary active assistance in achieving the program's obligations required by these rules.

(e) Participating in existing outreach programs whose focus is the recruitment and preparation of minority and female apprenticeship applicants. Whenever possible, these should provide applicants with pretesting experience and training.

(f) Developing outreach programs whose focus is the recruitment and preparation of minority and female apprenticeship applicants. If apprenticeship outreach programs do not exist, the sponsor should attempt to develop them. This effort may require working with other sponsors and appropriate community organizations. It may require obtaining financial assistance from the WSATC. Also, the sponsor shall initiate programs that prepare and encourage women to enter traditionally male dominated apprenticeship programs and trades.

(g) Encouraging the development and use of programs for preapprenticeship education, preparatory trade training, or other work related experiences that prepare candidates for apprenticeship.

(h) Granting to all applicants, without prejudice, advance standing or credit for previously acquired experience, training, skills, or aptitude.

(i) Engaging in other activities to ensure that the recruitment, selection, employment, and training of apprentices without discrimination based upon race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability or as otherwise specified by law. Some examples of these activities include:

(i) General publication of advertisements, industry reports, articles on apprenticeship opportunities and advantages.

(ii) Use minority and female apprentices and journey-level workers as recruiters.

(iii) Provide career counseling to prospective applicants.

(iv) Periodically audit affirmative action programs to see if goals are being met.

(v) Develop monitoring procedures to ensure that employers are granting equal employment opportunities to apprentices (these procedures may include reporting systems, on-site reviews, or briefing sessions).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-413, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-415 Affirmative action goals and timetables. (1) An affirmative action plan must include goals and timetables. The first step in deciding whether goals and timetables are necessary is the completion of an analysis of the sponsor's program to determine whether there is an underutilization of minorities and/or women in the trade(s) represented by the program. This analysis must be:

(a) Conducted by the sponsor with technical assistance provided by the department;

(b) In writing; and

(c) Included in the sponsor's affirmative action plan.

(2) If the sponsor's analysis demonstrates that minorities and females are underutilized in the program, the program has an enrollment deficiency that must be corrected. Enrollment goals and timetables to correct this deficiency must be established and they must be included in the sponsor's affirmative action plan. (See WAC 296-05-433.)

(3) If the sponsor's analysis demonstrates that no enrollment deficiencies exist, enrollment goals and timetables are not required. However, where no goals and timetables are established, the affirmative action plan must include a detailed explanation why no goals and timetables have been established.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-415, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-417 Selection of apprentices for approved apprenticeship programs. In addition to development of a written affirmative action plan, the sponsor must submit a written plan for the selection of apprentices. The selection plan must ensure that minorities and women have

an equal opportunity to be selected as apprentices and that full utilization and equal opportunity in apprenticeship is achieved promptly. The selection procedures must use one of the methods specified in this section.

(1) A sponsor may not implement any selection method until the WSATC approves the program's affirmative action plan. In the affirmative action plan, the sponsor must identify the approved selection method it has adopted. The WSATC allows the following selection methods to be used:

(a) **Selection on basis of rank from pool of eligible applicants.** With this method, a sponsor selects apprentices from a pool of eligible applicants based upon a rank ordering of applicant qualifying standard scores. A sponsor adopting this method must create a pool of eligible candidates who have either reached the minimum legal working age and meet the sponsor's minimum physical requirements or who have reached the minimum legal working age and meet the sponsor's qualification standards.

(b) **Random selection from pool of eligible applicants.** A pool of eligible applicants must be created from persons who have either reached the minimum legal working age and meet the sponsor's minimum physical requirements **or** who have reached the minimum legal working age and meet the sponsor's qualification standards. With WSATC approval, a sponsor may randomly select apprentices from a pool of eligible applicants. This method must be supervised by an impartial person(s) not associated with the administration of the apprenticeship program. The time and place of the selection, and the number of apprentices to be selected, must be publicly announced before the selection takes place. The selection process must be open to all applicants and the public. The names of apprentices drawn by this method shall be posted immediately following the selection at the program sponsor's place of business.

(c) **Selection from pool of current employees.** A sponsor may select apprentices from an eligibility pool of program employees. The actual selection process may be prescribed by a collective bargaining agreement where one exists, or by the sponsor's established promotion policy.

(d) **Alternative selection methods.** In addition to the above specified methods, the WSATC allows a sponsor to select apprentices by alternative methods, including its present selection method. However, the sponsor who adopts an alternative method of selection must submit the following information to the apprenticeship supervisor:

(i) A detailed discussion of the selection method it proposes to use;

(ii) A copy of its affirmative action plan;

(iii) A copy of its enrollment deficiency analysis; and

(iv) If necessary, its goals and timetables for increasing the number of minority and female applicants and apprentices in the program.

The sponsor may not implement any such alternative method until the WSATC has approved the method and the affirmative action program (including its goals and timetables).

When an alternative selection method is used and the training agent selects the apprentices, the employer must sign an agreement with the WSATC, agreeing to comply with the equal employment opportunity requirements of these rules and 29 CFR Part 30.

(2) Exceptions to selection procedures may be used if:

(a) An employee of an employer not qualifying as a journey-level worker becomes a training agent, he/she shall be evaluated by the apprenticeship program using constant standard nondiscriminatory means and registered at the appropriate period of apprenticeship based on previous work experience and related training.

(b) The individual who signs an authorization card during the organizing effort by an employer wherein fifty percent or more of the employees have signed whether or not the individual is approved as a training agent, an individual not qualifying as a journey-level worker shall be evaluated by the sponsor and registered at the appropriate period of apprenticeship based on previous work experience and related training.

(3) Organizing statements specified in subsection (2) of this section, that result in direct entry into the apprenticeship program, shall be properly placed within the program selection procedure as an exemption.

(4) If the WSATC or the department fails to act upon the sponsor's selection method and affirmative action program within thirty days of its submission to the department, the sponsor may implement the selection method until acted upon by the WSATC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-417, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-419 Qualification standards. Qualification standards are the criteria, used by sponsors to select applicants into an eligibility pool. These qualification standards and the procedures used to determine the standards must be specified in detail in the sponsor's affirmative action plan and must:

• Identify the specific criteria and attributes used to evaluate applicants;

• Specify the acceptable scores required for each qualification standard;

• Demonstrate a direct relationship between each qualification standard, its required score and the expected job performance;

• Establish a significant statistical relationship between the score required for admission to the pool and the applicant's performance in the apprenticeship program. This statistical relationship must be based upon the procedures discussed in 41 CFR Part 60-3 (Guidelines on employee selection procedures); and

• Specify that the applicant has achieved an acceptable score on all the qualification. Unless an applicant achieves an acceptable score on all the qualification standards, the applicant will be ineligible for admission to the pool.

(1) **Aptitude test scores for use as qualification standards.** Aptitude tests may be used as qualification standards; however, any aptitude test score used as a qualification standard must be directly related to apprenticeship job performance. To demonstrate this relationship, there must be a significant statistical relationship between the aptitude test scores required for admission to the pool and performance in the apprenticeship program. In determining this relationship, the sponsor must follow the procedures discussed in 41 CFR Part 60-3. These requirements also apply to any aptitude tests used by a program sponsor and administered either by a

state employment agency or any person, agency or organization engaged in the selection or evaluation of personnel. If a national aptitude test is developed and administered by a national apprenticeship committee, it must meet these requirements before it will be approved by the United States Department of Labor.

(2) **Educational achievements for use as qualification standards.** Educational achievements can be used as qualification standards; however, all such achievements used to determine admission to a program pool must be directly related to apprenticeship job performance. This direct relationship must be demonstrated by a significant statistical relationship between the achievement scores required for admission and expected performance in the apprenticeship program. In demonstrating such a statistical relationship, the sponsor must meet the requirements of 41 CFR Part 60-3.

Official school records or a certified passing grade on a general educational development (GED) test recognized by state or local public instruction officials shall be evidence of educational achievement. These education achievement requirements must be uniformly applied to all applicants.

(3) **Role of the interview in the applicant selection process.** Interviews must not be used as a qualification standard for admission to an eligibility pool for programs using the selection methods described in WAC 296-05-417 (1) and (2). However, after an applicant is placed in a pool and before selections are made from that pool, an applicant can be interviewed. When interviews are conducted, they must:

(a) Consist only of objective questions relevant to the applicant's fitness for the apprenticeship program.

(b) Not include questions related to qualifications previously used to determine entrance to the pool.

(c) Require each interviewer to record the questions and the general nature of the applicant's answers.

(d) Require each interviewer to prepare a summary of any interview conclusions.

Adequate records of the interviews must be kept including a brief summary and conclusion and how the specific factors like applicant motivation, ambition, and willingness to accept direction affected the interviewer's final decision.

(4) **Examples of qualification standards include:**

• Standardized aptitude tests;

• School diplomas or the equivalent;

• Health requirements essential to the chosen occupation;

• Interviews conducted in a fair manner (see subsection (3) of this section);

• School grades; and

• Previous work experience.

In applying these standards, the sponsor must meet the requirements of 41 CFR Part 60-3.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-419, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-427 Notification requirements. All applicants who meet the program admission requirements must be notified that they have been placed in an eligibility pool. All program sponsors must give a written notice of rejection to each applicant who is not selected for either an eligibility pool or the apprenticeship program. This rejection notice must include the reasons for rejection, the admission requirements for those admitted to the pool or program and the appeal procedures available.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-427, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-429 Existing lists of eligibles and public notice. (1) A sponsor who adopts a selection method under WAC 296-05-417 must conduct an enrollment deficiency analysis (see WAC 296-05-433). If, as a result of this analysis, the sponsor concludes that there are fewer minorities and/or women on its existing pools and lists than there should be, these pools and lists must be discarded.

(2) Once the existing pools and lists have been discarded, new eligibility pools must be established and lists must be posted at the sponsor's place of business. Sponsors must allow at least a two-week period for accepting applications for admission to the apprenticeship program. There must be at least thirty days of public notice in advance of the earliest date for application for admission to the apprenticeship program (see WAC 296-05-411).

(3) Once an applicant has been placed in an eligibility pool, they must be retained on the eligibility lists for two years unless they request, in writing, that they be removed or unless they fail to respond to an apprentice job opportunity mailed to applicant's last known address by certified mail, return receipt requested. It is the applicant's responsibility to keep the sponsor informed of the applicant's current mailing address. A sponsor, upon receiving a written request from a former applicant whose name was removed from an eligibility list, may restore the applicant's name to the list.

(4) Applicants who have been accepted in the program must be given a reasonable time in which to report for work. A "reasonable time" will be interpreted in light of the customs and practices of the industry for reporting for work. All applicants must be treated equally in the determination and application of "a reasonable time."

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-429, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-431 Affirmative action records of the WSATC retained by the department. The WSATC must keep the following types of records in the apprenticeship supervisor's office:

(1) Registration requirements;

(2) Individual program standards;

(3) Registration records;

(4) Program compliance reviews and investigations;

(5) Any other records pertinent to the determination of compliance with these rules; and

(6) Any records that must be reported to the United States Department of Labor.

The records required by these rules and any other information relevant to compliance with 29 CFR Part 30 must be maintained for five years. Also, these records and related information must be made available upon request to the United States Department of Labor or other authorized representatives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-431, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-433 Enrollment deficiency analysis. (1) In analyzing a program to determine whether a deficiency exists, the sponsor must consider at least the following factors:

(a) The percentage of the working age minority and female population in the program sponsor's labor market area;

(b) The percentage of the minority and female labor force in the program sponsor's labor market area;

(c) The percentage of the minority and female apprentices participating in a particular trade or craft compared to the percentage of minorities and women in the labor force in the program sponsor's labor market area;

(d) The percentage of minorities and women participating as journey-level employee(s) employed by the employer(s) participating in the program as compared with the percentage of minorities and women in the sponsor's labor market area and the extent to which the sponsor should be expected to correct any deficiencies through the achievement of goals and timetables for the selection of apprentices; and

(e) The general availability of minorities and women in the sponsor's labor market that have present or potential capacity for apprenticeship in the program sponsor's labor market area.

(2) To calculate the above percentage(s) or any other percentages for the analysis, the sponsor must use the following formula: Divide the number of minority individuals or females in a particular classification in the labor force or population by the total labor force or population.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-433, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-435 Data and information. (1) The apprenticeship supervisor must provide program sponsors with data and information on minorities and women labor force characteristics generated by the employment security department or the office of financial management. This information is available for standard metropolitan statistical areas as well as special statistical areas.

(2) The specific data used to calculate the percentages in WAC 296-05-433 must be obtained from records maintained by apprenticeship committees.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-435, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-437 Developing and evaluating enrollment goals and timetables. (1) Goals and timetables must be based upon the sponsor's enrollment analysis of its underutilization of minorities and women and its entire affirmative action program. Specific enrollment goals for minorities and a separate single goal for women may be acceptable unless a particular group is employed in a substantially disparate manner. In such a case, separate goals must be established for the disparate group. An example of such a situation would be where a specific minority group of women were underutilized even though the sponsor had achieved its enrollment goals for women generally. A separate, additional goal should be established to increase the enrollment of this specific group.

(2) In establishing the enrollment goals and timetables, the sponsor should establish reasonable goals that can be achieved through a good faith effort.

(3) In evaluating whether a sponsor has satisfied the affirmative action requirements of these rules, the WSATC must determine whether the sponsor has made a good faith effort to do so.

(4) The sponsor's good faith efforts shall be judged by whether the sponsor is following its affirmative action program and attempting to make it work. A specific example of a good faith effort by a sponsor would be when a sponsor conducts evaluations of its affirmative action program and makes the necessary changes to achieve success in the attainment of its goals.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-437, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-439 Failure to meet goals and timetables. (1) If a sponsor, despite its good faith efforts, fails to meet its goals and timetables within a reasonable period of time, the sponsor may be required to make appropriate changes in its affirmative action program in order to obtain maximum effectiveness toward the attainment of its goals.

(2) If the WSATC determines the failure of a sponsor to meet its goals and timetables is substantially a result of the enrollment selection method adopted, the sponsor may be required to develop and adopt a WSATC prescribed selection method.

(3) If a sponsor's failure to meet its goals is substantially a result of the qualification standard it used to select minorities and/or women, the sponsor may be required to show that the qualification standards directly relate to job performance. Specifically, the sponsor will be expected to demonstrate a significant statistical relationship between the qualification standards used and the required job performance. This statistical relationship must be based upon the procedures discussed in 41 CFR Part 60-3 (Guidelines on employee selection procedures).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-439, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-441 Noncompliance with federal and state equal opportunity requirements. When a compliance review concludes that a sponsor is not operating according to the federal or state laws or regulations requiring equal opportunity, the apprenticeship supervisor must take action. Such action must include:

(1) Notifying the sponsor in writing of the review results;

(2) Making a reasonable effort to secure voluntary compliance from the program sponsor; and

(3) Giving the sponsor a reasonable amount of time to comply with the review recommendations before undertaking sanctions under WAC 296-05-013.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-441, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-443 Complaint filing. (1) Any apprentice or applicant for apprenticeship who believes they have been discriminated against may file a complaint. The basis of the complaint may be:

(a) Discrimination on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability or as otherwise specified by law by a sponsor or a sponsor's program;

(b) The equal opportunity standards have not been followed; or

(c) The sponsor's affirmative action plan does not comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(2) A complaint may be filed in person or through an authorized representative. The complainant may choose to file a complaint with the WSATC or with a private review panel as established in WAC 296-05-445.

(3) A complaint must be in writing and shall be signed by the complainant. The complaint must include the name, address, and telephone number of the person allegedly discriminated against, the program sponsor involved, and a brief description of the circumstances leading to the complaint.

(4) The complaint must be filed not later than one hundred eighty days from the date of the alleged discrimination or violation of the sponsor's affirmative action plan or the rules of this chapter. If a complaint is initially filed with the private review panel and the complainant later wishes to refer the complaint to the WSATC, the referral must occur within one hundred eighty days of the circumstances leading to the complaint or within thirty days of the private review panel's final decision, whichever is later. If good cause is shown, the WSATC may extend these time periods.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-443, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-445 Private review panels. Sponsors may establish private review panels to resolve affirmative action complaints. The WSATC encourages sponsors to establish, fair, speedy, and effective procedures for the operation of the private review panel. Private review panels should be comprised of three or more responsible persons from the community who will serve without compensation. They should not be directly associated with the administration of an apprenticeship program. If necessary, sponsors may join together to establish a private review panel.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-445, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-447 Processing of complaints. (1) All approved programs must establish procedures explaining the program's complaint review process. These procedures must comply with the requirements of this section. Each sponsor must give a copy of the complaint procedures to each apprenticeship applicant and to all enrolled apprentices.

(2) When the apprenticeship supervisor receives a complaint and the sponsor has a private review panel in place, the complaint must be referred to the panel unless the complainant chooses otherwise or unless the council concludes that the panel will not satisfactorily resolve the complaint.

(3) Once the complaint is referred to the private review panel, the panel has no more than thirty days to resolve it. At the end of the period, the supervisor will obtain the reports from the complainant and the review body as to the disposition of the complaint. If the complaint has been satisfactorily resolved and there is no other indication of failure to apply equal opportunity standards, the case shall be closed and the parties formally notified.

(4) If the private review panel has not satisfactorily resolved the complaint within ninety days, the WSATC may conduct a compliance review and take all necessary steps to resolve the complaint.

(5) If the review panel satisfactorily resolves the complaint but there is evidence that the equal opportunity practices of the sponsor's program are not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter, the council must conduct a compliance review and take all steps necessary to bring the program into compliance.

(6) When a private review panel does not exist, the WSATC may conduct a compliance review to determine the facts of the complaint and any other information necessary to resolve the dispute.

(7) If the WSATC believes that satisfactorily resolving a complaint requires a change in the time limits established in this section, it can modify the time constraints by adopting special processing procedures. However, special processing procedures must only be adopted when circumstances warrant them and only if they will not prejudice any person or party associated with the complaint.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-447, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-449 Program registration cancellation procedures. (1) If the WSATC decides to withdraw a program's registration, it must give written notice to the sponsor that there is reasonable cause, under WAC 296-05-013, to do so.

(2) If the sponsor requests a hearing, it must be a written request to the apprenticeship supervisor within fifteen days of the receipt of the WSATC's withdrawal notice. When the supervisor receives the sponsor's request, a hearing must be convened. The WSATC's final decision to withdraw a program's registration must be based on the compliance review file and other evidence presented at the hearing. The WSATC may allow the sponsor a reasonable time to achieve voluntary corrective action. If the WSATC decides that the apprenticeship program is not in compliance and that voluntary corrective action is not an option, the program's registration may be withdrawn. If the WSATC decides to withdraw the program's registration, it must make public notice of the order and give written notice to the sponsor. If the withdrawal was the result of complaint proceedings, the WSATC must give written notice of the withdrawal to the complainant as well.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-449, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-451 Reinstatement of program registration. Any apprenticeship program deregistered as authorized by these rules may be reinstated upon presentation of adequate evidence to the WSATC that the apprenticeship program is operating in compliance with these rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-451, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-453 Adoption of consistent state plans. All apprenticeship programs registered with the WSATC must comply with the requirements of these rules and 29 CFR Part 30. If a program fails to comply or is inconsistent with

the requirements of these rules and/or 29 CFR Part 30, the WSATC may disapprove or deregister the program. The WSATC must notify the United States Department of Labor of any state apprenticeship program disapproved and deregistered by it. The state apprenticeship program disapproved or deregistered by the WSATC for noncompliance with the requirements of these rules or 29 CFR Part 30 may, within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice of disapproval or deregistration, appeal to the United States Department of Labor to set aside the determination of the WSATC. The United States Department of Labor must make its determination on the basis of the record. The United States Department of Labor may grant the state program sponsor, the state apprenticeship and training, and the complainant, if any, the opportunity to present oral or written argument.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-453, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-455 Intimidatory or retaliatory acts. (1) Any intimidation, threat, coercion, or retaliation by or with the approval of a sponsor, against a person who has exercised rights or privilege under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended or the amended Executive Order 11246 is a violation of the equal opportunity standards of these rules. Such acts may be investigated by the WSATC and, if appropriate, will be prosecuted.

(2) Identity of a complainant must be kept confidential except when it is necessary to carry out the intent of these rules, for example, the need to conduct an investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-455, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

WAC 296-05-457 Exemptions. A sponsor may request an exemption from Part D of these rules. The request may ask exemption from all of the section or from selected ones. The request must be in writing and must be addressed to the apprenticeship supervisor. It must explain why an exemption is needed. An exemption may be granted either by the WSATC or by the secretary of the United States Department of Labor, but can only be granted for good cause. If the WSATC approves an exemption that affects a substantial number of employers, it must notify the United States Department of Labor explaining why the exemption was allowed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.04.010, 2001 c 204, and chapter 49.04 RCW. 01-22-055, § 296-05-457, filed 10/31/01, effective 1/17/02.]

Chapter 296-06 WAC
PUBLIC RECORDS

WAC

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-06-060	Substantive rules, general policy statements and interpretations of general applicability. [Order 73-12, § 296-06-060, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 76-27, filed 9/28/76.
296-06-070	Public records available. [Order 73-12, § 296-06-070, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 76-27, filed 9/28/76.
296-06-160	Procedure for copying public records. [Order 73-12, § 296-06-160, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 76-27, filed 9/28/76.
296-06-170	Records index. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-170, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-170, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-170, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by 05-09-059, filed 4/19/05, effective 5/20/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.260(5).
296-06-180	Department final opinions and orders not indexed. [Order 73-12, § 296-06-180, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 76-27, filed 9/28/76.
296-06-190	Instructions to staff in individual cases not indexed. [Order 73-12, § 296-06-190, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 76-27, filed 9/28/76.
296-06-200	Factual staff reports, etc., not indexed in individual cases. [Order 73-12, § 296-06-200, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 76-27, filed 9/28/76.
296-06-210	Correspondence and materials not indexed. [Order 73-12, § 296-06-210, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 76-27, filed 9/28/76.
296-06-220	Communications regarding public records. [Order 73-12, § 296-06-220, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 76-27, filed 9/28/76.
296-06-230	Adoption of form. [Order 73-12, § 296-06-230, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 76-27, filed 9/28/76.
296-06-240	Maintenance of index. [Order 73-11, § 296-06-240, filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by Order 76-27, filed 9/28/76.
296-06-990	Appendix A—Form—Department of labor and industries authorization to inspect or copy public records in which an individual has a right of privacy. [Order 73-12, Appendix A (codified as WAC 296-06-990), filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by 90-07-004, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.
296-06-99001	Appendix B—Form—Request for public records under the provisions of chapter 1, Laws of 1973 (Initiative 276). [Order 73-12, Appendix B (codified as WAC 296-06-99001), filed 7/31/73.] Repealed by 90-07-004, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

WAC 296-06-010 Purpose. The department of labor and industries (L&I) is an agency of state government created by RCW 43.17.010. In this chapter it shall be referred to as the "department." Where appropriate, "department" also refers to its staff and employees. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure compliance with the public records provisions of chapter 42.17 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.17 RCW, RCW 42.17.250, [42.17].251, 51.04.020, 51.04.030, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-010, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-010, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-010, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-010, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-020 Description of department organization. (1) **Central organization.** The chief executive officer of the department is the director of labor and industries, referred to here as "director." The director is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and serves at the pleasure of the governor. The department is organized in

six regions across five divisions: Insurance services, WISHA (Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act) services, specialty compliance services, operations, and field services. Each region and division is responsible to a deputy director or assistant director appointed by the director. Major policy decisions, rule-making, and the primary administrative functions of the department are carried out by the department's central organizations in Olympia.

(2) **Field services.**

The department maintains service locations, or major field offices, in many cities. These service locations are grouped into six regions throughout the state, each headed by a regional administrator.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.17 RCW, RCW 42.17.250 (1)(a), 51.04.020, 51.04.030, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-020, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-020, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-020, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-020, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-030 Locations where information about the department may be obtained and the department public records inspected and copied. (1) **Tumwater office.**

The office of the director, the administrative office of the department, the main offices of the divisions, and the office of the public records officer are in the Labor and Industries headquarters building, Tumwater, Washington. General information about the department and its divisions may be obtained at this location, and on the internet at www.lni.wa.gov.

(2) **Field offices.**

(a) General information about the department may also be obtained at its service locations, or field offices, at the addresses listed on the internet at www.lni.wa.gov and/or found on the state government pages of local area telephone directories.

(b) Requests for public records containing confidential information will be processed only through the Tumwater office, unless the requestor is authorized to access them.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.17 RCW, RCW 42.17.250, 42.17.290, 51.04.020, 51.04.030, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-030, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-030, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-030, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-030, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-040 Operations and procedures. The general operations and procedures of the department's five divisions are summarized below. For more information, go to: www.lni.wa.gov.

(1) **Insurance services.**

This division administers Washington's workers' compensation program—Medical care and disability benefits for workers who are injured on the job. Every business with employees must provide this coverage. L&I administers the "state fund," which covers the majority of the state's workers. Through its self-insurance program, it also monitors coverage offered by large companies that choose to self-insure and manage their own claims.

This division includes all of the workers' compensation programs that:

• Manage injured worker claims;

• Bill employers for their required quarterly premiums;

• Pay health care (and other) providers for their services.

The division also:

• Sets workers' compensation rates;

• Helps employers control their premiums through a variety of financial incentive, claims management, return-to-work and safety programs;

• Administers the department's crime victims compensation program, which covers those who are injured as a result of criminal acts.

More information is available at www.LNI.wa.gov/ClaimsIns.

(2) **WISHA services.**

This division administers the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA), under a state plan agreement with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). It aids in the prevention of job injuries and illnesses by adopting and enforcing safety and health standards and by training employers and employees in safe working procedures.

Through the RCW, the legislature has directed L&I to administer and enforce three additional programs. These programs are also handled by WISHA:

• Asbestos, including certifications and notifications of asbestos projects;

• Explosives, regulating the possession, handling, and use of explosives or explosive devices;

• Worker and community right to know, which provides a way of communicating information regarding hazardous substances in the workplace and the community.

Employer and employee procedures and responsibilities, and information about voluntary consultations to improve workplace safety can be found on the internet at www.lni.wa.gov/FormPublications. Information about reporting workplace accidents to OSHA can be found on the internet at http://www.osha.gov/pls/publications/pubindex.list.

(3) **Specialty compliance services.**

This division encompasses several diverse programs related to the construction trades, workplace rights, and apprenticeship. Its programs' duties include:

• Registering contractors to ensure they are bonded and insured.

• Licensing electrical contractors and elevator mechanics.

• Certifying plumbers and electricians.

• Regulating and inspecting:

– Electrical installations.

– Boilers and pressure vessels.

– Factory assembled structures.

– Elevators and other conveyances.

Employment standards program:

Develops and enforces rules regulating wages (including prevailing wages for public works projects) and hours, and working conditions, including those for teenagers.

Apprenticeship program:

Administers the state's apprenticeship training laws and policies.

(4) **Operations.**

This area includes several internal support divisions including administrative services, information services, the

office of human resources, and fraud prevention and compliance.

Fraud prevention and compliance:

This division encompasses several diverse programs related to the prevention of abuse in the workers' compensation system. Its programs include:

• Audit.
• Collections.
• Detection and tracking.
• Firm appeals.
• Investigations.
• Significant employer cases.

(5) **Field services.**

This division provides the agency with local department program service throughout its service locations in six geographic regions of Washington.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.17 RCW, RCW 42.17.250 (1)(a) and (c), 42.17.290, 51.04.020, 51.04.030, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-040, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-040, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-040, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-040, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-050 Department rules. The department's rules, adopted as authorized by law, are in Title 296 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.250 (1)(b) and (c), 42.17.290, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-050, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05; Order 76-27, § 296-06-050, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-050, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-080 Authorization to release information. Some public records are protected from inspection and/or copying by state and/or federal law. You may access these records by either:

• Being the person legally authorized to access them; or

• Getting a notarized written authorization from the person with legal access. This authorization must:

– Include a description of the records.

– State the name of the person or persons authorized to inspect and copy the records.

– Be signed and dated by the person with legal access to the records.

Note: If the records contain information about a disease or a condition usually transmitted through sexual contact, the release authorization must specifically mention sexually transmitted disease.

Authorizations to release information, once submitted to the department, become a part of the public record and the department's files.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.28.070, 51.16.070, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-080, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-080, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-080, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-080, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-090 Public records officer. The department will designate a public records officer to be in charge of its public records. This officer will have an office at the department's Tumwater headquarters. They are responsible for the enforcement of the department's rules and regulations regarding the release of public records, and for making sure the department's staff cooperates and complies with the public disclosure requirements of chapter 42.17 RCW. They may appoint delegates to help with the work as necessary.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.17.060, 51.04.020, 51.04.030, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-090, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-090, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-090, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-090, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-100 Office hours. Inspecting and copying the department's public records will be allowed only during regular office hours, which are 8:00 a.m. through 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, not including legal holidays.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.270, [42.17].280, [42.17].290, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-100, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-100, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-100, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-100, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-110 Requesting public records. (1) You can request an inspection or copy of the department's public records by either:

• Making a request at any of the department's service locations; or

• Sending a written request to the L&I public disclosure unit at:

Department of Labor & Industries
Public Disclosure Unit
Post Office Box 44632
Olympia, WA 98504-4632

Note: If you make an oral request, the department may put your request in writing and give or send a copy of it to you for confirmation or written correction.

(2) Written requests must include the following:

• The requestor's name.

• The date the request is being made.

• A description of the requested records, including the title, subject matter, date the records were made, and any other identifying information.

• A signed statement that the material will not be used for commercial purposes, if the requested material includes a list of individuals.

Note: Department staff will assist the requestor in identifying records if needed. If the request is not clear, the department will ask for clarification. If no clarification is received, the department will not respond. The department shall not deny a request for identifiable public records solely on the basis that the request is overbroad.

(3) Records that are protected by an individual's rights to privacy will not be released until the authorization described in WAC 296-06-080 is submitted, with the written request, to the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.260(1), 42.17.320, 42.17.290, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-110, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-110, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-110, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-110, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-120 Copying fees. The department may charge the requestor a fee for reimbursement of actual copying costs and postage costs. The department may require a deposit of up to ten percent of the estimated cost of all copies. If the department delivers a public records request on a partial or installment basis, it may charge for each part of the request as it is provided. If an installment of a records request is not claimed or reviewed within thirty days, subject to a case-by-case consideration, the department is not obligated to com-

plete the balance of the request. Requestors may make their own copies at a department location, under the supervision of a department staff member, if the records will not be harmed and it will not interfere with the normal work of the department.

Note: Copying charges for various media are found on the internet at www.lni.wa.gov. The contractor registration section and electrical program charge separate fees for copies of material from a contractor's or an electrician's files. These fees are in WAC 296-200-900 and 296-46B-910.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.260 (7) and (8), 42.17.270, 42.17.280, 42.17.290, 42.17.300, 42.17.305, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-120, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-120, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.27.040, 42.17.290 and 42.17.300. 82-18-026 (Order 82-26), § 296-06-120, filed 8/25/82; Order 76-27, § 296-06-120, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-120, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-130 Denials of records requests. The public records officer and his or her designees have the power to deny a request for public records. Denials must include:

• The reason for the denial.

• A statement of any exemption that authorizes the denial of the record.

• A brief explanation of how the exemption applies to the withheld record.

• The signature of the public records officer or their designee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.260(1), 42.17.320, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-130, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-130, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-130, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-130, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-140 Appeal of denial of requests. After a request for inspection or copying of public records is denied, the requestor may ask the department to review the denial. The request for review must:

• Be made in writing.

• Be sent to the public records officer or his/her designee after receiving the denial.

• Specifically refer to the denial.

• Contain a brief statement that gives reasons for reconsideration of the denial.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.290, 42.17.320, 42.17.325, and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-140, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-140, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-140, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-140, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-150 Protection of public records. The department will protect its public records from damage or disorganization. Public records requests will not be allowed to interfere with essential functions of the department.

All inspections of public records will be supervised by a department staff member. Staff members will not allow records to be inspected or copied by anyone who is intoxicated, violent, abusive, threatening, or otherwise disruptive. Anyone who displays these characteristics during a records inspection may have the inspection terminated by department staff.

Staff members who are supervising the inspection or copying of public records will make sure of the following:

• Records are not torn, mutilated, marked, or otherwise harmed by the requestor.

• Inspection and copying activities do not disrupt the department's operations.

• Full, prompt, and courteous assistance is provided to the requestor.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.290 and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-150, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 90-07-004, § 296-06-150, filed 3/9/90, effective 4/9/90; Order 76-27, § 296-06-150, filed 9/28/76; Order 73-12, § 296-06-150, filed 7/31/73.]

WAC 296-06-175 Records index. The department of labor and industries will maintain a current index as required by RCW 42.17.260. The index will consist of record types and/or descriptions, their locations, and availabilities. These records will be made available according to public disclosure law. The agency records index is accessible online at www.lni.wa.gov. The index will be updated as needed. Copies of the index will be provided upon request by the public disclosure unit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.260 (5), (6) and 2005 c 483. 05-13-151, § 296-06-175, filed 6/21/05, effective 7/22/05.]

Chapter 296-07 WAC

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT GUIDELINES

WAC

296-07-010	Use of abbreviations.
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296-07-030	Meaning of words and terms.
296-07-040	Exemptions.
296-07-050	Sufficiency of compliance with SEPA guidelines.
296-07-060	Designation of responsible official.
296-07-070	Department's SEPA public information center.
296-07-080	Maintenance of EIS available register.
296-07-090	Exemption for emergency actions.
296-07-100	Chapter to be amended when SEPA guidelines amended.
296-07-110	Consideration of economic values.

WAC 296-07-010 Use of abbreviations. In this chapter the department of labor and industries shall be referred to as the "department"; the director of labor and industries as the "director"; the State Environmental Policy Act, chapter 43.21C RCW, as "SEPA"; chapter 197-10 WAC effective January 16, 1976 as the "SEPA guidelines"; and environmental impact statement as "EIS."

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-010, filed 5/20/76.]

WAC 296-07-020 Purpose and scope. The rules contained in this chapter are to carry out the policy and procedures of SEPA and the SEPA guidelines, and shall govern the application of SEPA requirements to the department. These rules are adopted pursuant to the requirement of and authority provided by chapter 43.21C RCW and chapter 197-10 WAC.

From the effective date of this chapter the department in undertaking nonexempt actions shall conform to those relevant and applicable policies and procedures declared mandatory by the provisions of SEPA or the SEPA guidelines. Such pertinent and mandatory policy and procedures are hereby incorporated by reference and adopted as the policy and procedures of the department.

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-020, filed 5/20/76.]

WAC 296-07-030 Meaning of words and terms. The words and terms in this chapter and in all proceedings of the department in compliance with SEPA shall be deemed to conform to the mandatory definitions contained in the SEPA guidelines.

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-030, filed 5/20/76.]

WAC 296-07-040 Exemptions. All activities under programs administered by the department as of December 12, 1975 are hereby exempted, except the issuance of any license for the manufacture of explosives or the adoption or amendment by the department of any regulations incorporating general standards respecting the issuance of licenses authorizing the storage of explosives pursuant to chapter 70.74 RCW.

The adoption of any industrial health or safety regulations containing noise standards shall be considered a major action under this chapter. In addition all other exemptions provided by SEPA or the SEPA guidelines shall apply.

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-040, filed 5/20/76.]

WAC 296-07-050 Sufficiency of compliance with SEPA guidelines. Compliance with the applicable mandatory SEPA guidelines as supplemented by this chapter shall be deemed to constitute compliance with this chapter.

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-050, filed 5/20/76.]

WAC 296-07-060 Designation of responsible official. The assistant director of any department, division, or head of any independent department section with major responsibility for any nonexempt action shall be the responsible official for the purpose of complying with SEPA. In any other case the director shall be the responsible official or he shall designate another person to be the responsible official.

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-060, filed 5/20/76.]

WAC 296-07-070 Department's SEPA public information center. There is hereby established a department public information center to carry out the functions contemplated by the SEPA guidelines, WAC 197-10-830, to be located in the offices of the department at Olympia, Washington. The department's public records officer shall have charge thereof.

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-070, filed 5/20/76.]

WAC 296-07-080 Maintenance of EIS available register. The department shall maintain an EIS available register at its SEPA public information center. Said register shall be in the charge of the department's public records officer and it shall be available for public inspection and copying.

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-080, filed 5/20/76.]

WAC 296-07-090 Exemption for emergency actions. When actions are exempted from the requirements of SEPA or the SEPA guidelines because they are actions which must be taken immediately, or within a time too short to allow full compliance with SEPA or the SEPA guidelines to avoid an imminent danger to public or private property, or to prevent an imminent threat of serious environmental degradation, the responsible official shall prepare a written statement showing the nature of the action and the reasons for immediate action. Such statement shall be filed in the department's SEPA public information center.

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-090, filed 5/20/76.]

WAC 296-07-100 Chapter to be amended when SEPA guidelines amended. When amendments are adopted to the SEPA guidelines the department shall adopt all amendments to this chapter within one hundred twenty days to bring this chapter into conformance with the SEPA guidelines as amended.

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-100, filed 5/20/76.]

WAC 296-07-110 Consideration of economic values. In promulgating rules in compliance with the SEPA guidelines and any environmental, social, health, safety, or other standards connected therewith, the department shall, pursuant to chapter 117, Laws of 1975-'76 2nd ex. sess., give appropriate consideration to economic values along with such other considerations.

[Order 76-16, § 296-07-110, filed 5/20/76.]

Chapter 296-14 WAC
INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE

WAC	
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296-14-6236	How is a worker advised that the supervisor has approved or denied the request for residence modification benefits?
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296-14-900	Authority to use special assistant attorneys general.
296-14-910	Lists of special assistant attorneys general.
296-14-920	Qualifications of special assistant attorneys general.
296-14-930	Applying for special assistant attorney general.
296-14-940	Removal of special assistant attorneys general.
296-14-955	Attorney's fees.
296-14-970	Worker's review of claim file.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-14-010	Reciprocal agreements—Industrial insurance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.110 and 51.32.190(6). 90-19-028, § 296-14-010, filed 9/12/90, effective 10/13/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 84-06-018 (Order 84-3), § 296-14-010, filed 2/29/84; Order 74-29, § 296-14-010, filed 5/29/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.
296-14-015	Industrial insurance labor-management cooperation program. [Statutory Authority: 1991 c 172. 92-03-053, § 296-14-015, filed 1/13/92, effective 2/13/92.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.
296-14-950	Appointment of attorney as special assistant. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110. 88-08-026 (Order 88-03), § 296-14-950, filed 3/31/88.] Repealed by 93-23-060, filed 11/15/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24 and 51.32 RCW and 117 Wn.2d 122 and 121 Wn.2d 304.
296-14-960	Limitations of appointment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110. 88-08-026 (Order 88-03), § 296-14-960, filed 3/31/88.] Repealed by 93-23-060, filed 11/15/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24 and 51.32 RCW and 117 Wn.2d 122 and 121 Wn.2d 304.

WAC 296-14-100 Definition of voluntary retirement. (1) **What is voluntarily retired?** The worker is considered voluntarily retired if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) The worker is not receiving income, salary or wages from any gainful employment; and

(b) The worker has provided no evidence to show a bonafide attempt to return to work after retirement.

Time-loss compensation is not paid to workers who voluntarily retired from the work force.

(c) Payment of union dues or medical or life insurance premiums does not constitute attachment to the work force.

(2) **When is a worker determined not to be voluntarily retired?** A worker is not voluntarily retired when the industrial injury or occupational disease is a proximate cause for the retirement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 99-18-062, § 296-14-100, filed 8/30/99, effective 9/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.060, 51.32.090, 51.32.160, 51.21.220(6) [51.32.220(6)] and 51.32.240 (1), (2) or (3). 86-18-036 (Order 86-33), § 296-14-100, filed 8/28/86.]

WAC 296-14-150 Definition of gainful employment for wage. Gainful employment for wages for the purposes of RCW 51.32.160 shall mean performing work at any regular gainful occupation for income, salary or wages.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.060, 51.32.090, 51.32.160, 51.21.220(6) [51.32.220(6)] and 51.32.240 (1), (2) or (3). 86-18-036 (Order 86-33), § 296-14-150, filed 8/28/86.]

WAC 296-14-200 Waiver of recovery for worker compensation benefits overpayments. Whenever the director determines whether to exercise the discretion granted by RCW 51.32.240 (1), (2) or (3) or 51.32.220(6) the following shall apply:

(1) The decision of the director shall apply to the state fund or to the self-insurer, as the case may be.

(2) In the case of recoupment of an overpayment from any future payments, the director will entertain a request to exercise his or her discretion to waive recovery up to sixty days after communication of the order and/or notice to the recipient that benefits are being withheld to satisfy the previous overpayment.

(3) A finding by the director that recovery of an overpayment would be against equity and good conscience shall be required before the overpayment can be waived in whole or in part. The director shall consider the following factors and any other factors relevant to the particular case:

(a) Whether the claimant was without fault in applying for and accepting benefits which gave rise to the overpayment;

(b) Whether recovery of the overpayment, in whole or in part, would defeat the purposes of Title 51 RCW;

(c) Whether the claimant reasonably relied upon the benefits, or notice that such benefits would be paid and relinquished a valuable right or changed his or her position for the worse;

(d) Whether the claimant reasonably relied upon misinformation from an official source (i.e., a representative of the department or self-insurer, as the case may be) in accepting the benefit payment which gave rise to the overpayment.

(4) The claimant's application for waiver of an overpayment contemplated under RCW 51.32.240 (1), (2), or (3), or 51.32.220(6) shall clearly set forth the reason(s) that he or she believes that recovery of the overpayment in whole or in part, as the case may be, is against equity and good conscience.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.060, 51.32.090, 51.32.160, 51.21.220(6) [51.32.220(6)] and 51.32.240 (1), (2) or (3). 86-18-036 (Order 86-33), § 296-14-200, filed 8/28/86.]

WAC 296-14-300 Mental condition/mental disabilities. (1) Claims based on mental conditions or mental disabilities caused by stress do not fall within the definition of an occupational disease in RCW 51.08.140.

Examples of mental conditions or mental disabilities caused by stress that do not fall within occupational disease shall include, but are not limited to, those conditions and disabilities resulting from:

(a) Change of employment duties;

(b) Conflicts with a supervisor;

(c) Actual or perceived threat of loss of a job, demotion, or disciplinary action;

(d) Relationships with supervisors, coworkers, or the public;

(e) Specific or general job dissatisfaction;

(f) Work load pressures;

(g) Subjective perceptions of employment conditions or environment;

(h) Loss of job or demotion for whatever reason;

(i) Fear of exposure to chemicals, radiation biohazards, or other perceived hazards;

(j) Objective or subjective stresses of employment;

(k) Personnel decisions;

(l) Actual, perceived, or anticipated financial reversals or difficulties occurring to the businesses of self-employed individuals or corporate officers.

(2) Stress resulting from exposure to a single traumatic event will be adjudicated with reference to RCW 51.08.100.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.08 and 51.32 RCW. 88-14-011 (Order 88-13), § 296-14-300, filed 6/24/88.]

WAC 296-14-310 When does a presumption of occupational disease for fire fighters apply? RCW 51.32.185 specifies a presumption that certain medical conditions are occupational diseases for fire fighters. Those conditions are heart problems experienced within seventy-two hours of exposure to smoke, fumes, or toxic substances; respiratory disease; specific cancers as defined by RCW 51.32.185; and infectious diseases as defined by RCW 51.32.185.

For claims filed on or after July 1, 2003, the presumption may not apply to heart or lung conditions if a fire fighter is a user of tobacco products.

When the presumption does not apply, the claim is not automatically denied. However, the burden is on the worker to prove that the condition is an occupational disease.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.32.185. 03-12-046, § 296-14-310, filed 5/30/03, effective 7/1/03.]

WAC 296-14-315 Definitions. (1) **Tobacco products:** For purposes of this rule, tobacco products are limited to those that are smoked, including cigarettes, pipes and cigars.

(2) **User of tobacco products:** For the purposes of this rule, a user of tobacco products is a "smoker."

(3) **Current smoker:** A current smoker is a regular user of tobacco products, has smoked tobacco products at least one hundred times in his/her lifetime, and as of the date of manifestation did smoke tobacco products at least some days.

(4) **Former smoker:** A former smoker has a history of tobacco use, has smoked tobacco products at least one hundred times in his/her lifetime, but as of the date of manifestation did not smoke tobacco products.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.32.185. 03-12-046, § 296-14-315, filed 5/30/03, effective 7/1/03.]

WAC 296-14-320 Does the presumption apply to current smokers with heart or lung conditions? No. The presumption never applies to current smokers with heart or lung conditions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.32.185. 03-12-046, § 296-14-320, filed 5/30/03, effective 7/1/03.]

WAC 296-14-325 When does the presumption apply to former smokers with heart or lung conditions? (1) **Heart problems:** The presumption for heart problems will apply if a fire fighter is a former smoker and last smoked two years or more prior to the cardiac event.

(2) **Lung conditions:** The presumption for lung conditions will apply:

(a) For **asthma** if the fire fighter is a former smoker who last smoked five years or more prior to the date of manifestation of the disease; or

(b) For **COPD/emphysema/chronic bronchitis** if the fire fighter is a former smoker who last smoked fifteen years or more prior to the date of manifestation of the disease; or

(c) For **lung cancer** if the fire fighter is a former smoker who last smoked fifteen years or more prior to the date of manifestation of the disease.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.32.185. 03-12-046, § 296-14-325, filed 5/30/03, effective 7/1/03.]

WAC 296-14-330 What tobacco use shall exclude a fire fighter from a presumption of coverage? The following table summarizes the situations listed in WAC 296-14-310 through 296-14-325 under which a presumption of coverage shall or shall not apply for fire fighters due to tobacco use.

Medical condition	Presumptions shall not apply	Presumption shall apply
Heart problems experienced within seventy-two hours of exposure to smoke, fumes, or toxic substance	Current smoker	Fire fighters that never smoked tobacco
	Former smoker who last smoked less than two years prior to the cardiac event	Former smoker who last smoked two years or more prior to the cardiac event

Medical condition	Presumptions shall not apply	Presumption shall apply
Asthma	Current smoker	Fire fighters that never smoked tobacco
	Former smoker who last smoked less than five years before date of manifestation of the disease	Former smoker who last smoked five years or more before date of manifestation of the disease
COPD/emphysema/chronic bronchitis	Current smoker	Fire fighters that never smoked tobacco
	Former smoker who last smoked less than fifteen years before date of manifestation of the disease	Former smoker who last smoked fifteen years or more before date of manifestation of the disease
Lung cancer	Current smoker	Fire fighters that never smoked
	Former smoker who last smoked less than fifteen years before date of manifestation of the disease	Former smoker who last smoked fifteen years or more before date of manifestation of the disease

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.32.185. 03-12-046, § 296-14-330, filed 5/30/03, effective 7/1/03.]

WAC 296-14-350 Claim allowance and wage determination in occupational disease cases. (1) The liable insurer in occupational disease cases is the insurer on risk at the time of the last injurious exposure to the injurious substance or hazard of disease during employment within the coverage of Title 51 RCW which gave rise to the claim for compensation. Such Title 51 RCW insurer shall not be liable, however, if the worker has a claim arising from the occupational disease that is allowed for benefits under the maritime laws or Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

(2) The compensation schedules and wage base for claims shall be based on the schedule in effect on the date of disease manifestation. Compensation shall be based on the monthly wage of the worker as follows:

(a) If the worker was employed at the time the disease required medical treatment or became totally or partially disabling, whichever occurred first, compensation shall be based on the monthly wage paid on that date regardless of whether the worker is employed in the industry that gave rise to the disease or in an unrelated industry.

(b) If the worker was not employed, for causes other than voluntary retirement, at the time the disease required medical treatment or became totally or partially disabling, whichever occurred first, compensation shall be based upon the last monthly wage paid.

(3) Benefits shall be paid in accordance with the schedules in effect on the date of manifestation. Manifestation is the date the disease required medical treatment or became totally or partially disabling, whichever occurred first, without regard to the date of the contraction of the disease or the date of filing the claim.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24 and 51.32 RCW and 117 Wn.2d 122 and 121 Wn.2d 304. 93-23-060, § 296-14-350, filed 11/15/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.08 and 51.32 RCW. 88-14-011 (Order 88-13), § 296-14-350, filed 6/24/88.]

WAC 296-14-400 Reopenings for benefits. The director at any time may, upon the workers' application to reopen for aggravation or worsening of condition, provide proper and necessary medical and surgical services as authorized under RCW 51.36.010. This provision will not apply to total permanent disability cases, as provision of medical treatment in those cases is limited by RCW 51.36.010.

The seven-year reopening time limitation shall run from the date the first claim closure becomes final and shall apply to all claims regardless of the date of injury. In order for claim closure to become final on claims where closure occurred on or after July 1, 1981, the closure must include documentation of medical recommendation, advice or examination. Such documentation is not required for closing orders issued prior to July 1, 1981. First closing orders issued between July 1, 1981, and July 1, 1985, shall for the purposes of this section only, be deemed issued on July 1, 1985.

The director shall, in the exercise of his or her discretion, reopen a claim provided objective evidence of worsening is present and proximately caused by a previously accepted asbestos-related disease.

In order to support a final closure based on medical recommendation or advice the claim file must contain documented information from a doctor, or nurse consultant (departmental) or nurse practitioner. The doctor or nurse practitioner may be in private practice, acting as a member of a consultation group, employed by a firm, corporation, or state agency.

For the purpose of this section, a "doctor" is defined in WAC 296-20-01002.

When a claim has been closed by the department or self-insurer for sixty days or longer, the worker must file a written application to reopen the claim. An informal written request filed without accompanying medical substantiation of worsening of the condition will constitute a request to reopen, but the time for taking action on the request shall not commence until a formal application is filed with the department or self-insurer as the case may be.

A formal application occurs when the worker and doctor complete and file the application for reopening provided by the department. Upon receipt of an informal request without accompanying medical substantiation of worsening of the worker's condition, the department or self-insurer shall promptly provide the necessary application to the worker for completion.

If, within seven years from the date the first closing order became final, a formal application to reopen is filed which shows by "sufficient medical verification of such disability related to the accepted condition(s)" that benefits are payable, the department, or the self-insurer, pursuant to RCW 51.32.210 and 51.32.190, respectively shall mail the first payment within fourteen days of receiving the formal application to reopen. If the application does not contain sufficient medical verification of disability, the fourteen-day period will begin

upon receipt of such verification. If the application to reopen is granted, compensation will be paid pursuant to RCW 51.28.040. If the application to reopen is denied, the worker shall repay such compensation pursuant to RCW 51.32.240.

Applications for reopenings filed on or after July 1, 1988, must be acted upon by the department within ninety days of receipt of the application by the department or the self-insurer. The ninety-day limitation shall not apply if the worker files an appeal or request for reconsideration of the department's denial of the reopening application.

The department may, for good cause, extend the period in which the department must act for an additional sixty days. "Good cause" for such an extension may include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Inability to schedule a necessary medical examination within the ninety-day time period;

(2) Failure of the worker to appear for a medical examination;

(3) Lack of clear or convincing evidence to support reopening or denial of the claim without an independent medical examination;

(4) Examination scheduled timely but cannot be conducted and a report received in sufficient time to render a decision prior to the end of the ninety-day time period.

The department shall make a determination regarding "good cause" in a final order as provided in RCW 51.52.050.

The ninety-day limitation will not apply in instances where the previous closing order has not become final.

[Statutory Authority: 2004 c 65 and 2004 c 163. 04-22-085, § 296-14-400, filed 11/2/04, effective 12/15/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190 and 51.32.210. 90-22-054, § 296-14-400, filed 11/5/90, effective 12/6/90. Statutory Authority: Chapters 34.04 [34.05], 51.04, 51.32 and 51.36 RCW. 90-04-007, § 296-14-400, filed 1/26/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.08 and 51.32 RCW. 88-14-011 (Order 88-13), § 296-14-400, filed 6/24/88.]

WAC 296-14-410 Reduction, suspension, or denial of compensation as a result of noncooperation. (1) **Can the department or self-insurer reduce, suspend or deny industrial insurance benefits from a worker?** The department or the self insurer, after receiving the department's order, has the authority to reduce, suspend or deny benefits when a worker (or worker's representative) is noncooperative with the management of the claim.

(2) **What does noncooperative mean?** Noncooperation is behavior by the worker (or worker's representative) which obstructs and/or delays the department or self-insurer from reaching a timely resolution of the claim.

(a) Noncooperation can include any one of the following:

(i) Not attending or cooperating with medical examinations or vocational evaluations requested by the department or self-insurer.

(ii) Failure to keep scheduled appointments or evaluations with attending physician or vocational counselor.

(iii) Engaging in unsanitary or harmful actions that jeopardize or slow recovery.

(iv) Not accepting medical and/or surgical treatment that is considered reasonably essential for recovery from the industrial injury or occupational disease.

(3) **Are there ever exceptions to attending a scheduled examination or vocational evaluation?** The worker will not be considered uncooperative if refusal to attend a scheduled examination is for any one of the following reasons:

(a) The department or self-insurer did not mail notice to the worker and designated representative at least fourteen but no more than sixty days prior to the examination. The notice must contain the date, time and location of the examination.

(b) If the worker is thirty or less minutes late for the appointment.

(c) If the worker has not been examined or evaluated and leaves after waiting for more than one hour after the scheduled time.

(4) **What actions are taken before reducing, suspending or denying industrial insurance benefits?**

(a) The department or self insurer must first send a letter to the worker (or the worker's representative) advising that benefits may be suspended and asking for an explanation for the noncooperation, obstruction and/or delay of the management of the claim.

(b) The worker has thirty days to respond in writing to the letter. This written response should include the reason(s) the worker has for not cooperating with the department or self insurer.

(5) **What are the actions the department can take if a worker (or a worker's representative) is determined to be noncooperative?** If the worker does not respond in thirty days to the letter asking for justification for not cooperating or it is determined there is no good cause the department or self insurer, after receiving the department's order, may take the following action:

(a) Reduce current or future time-loss compensation by the amount of the charge incurred by the department or self-insurer for any examination, evaluation, or treatment that the worker failed to attend.

(b) Reduce, suspend or deny all or part of the time-loss benefits.

(c) Suspend or deny medical benefits.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 99-18-062, § 296-14-410, filed 8/30/99, effective 9/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.110 and 51.32.190(6). 90-19-028, § 296-14-410, filed 9/12/90, effective 10/13/90.]

WAC 296-14-4121 What does the term "willful misrepresentation" mean with regard to the receipt of workers' compensation benefits? This term is found in RCW 51.32.240(5) which provides a fifty percent penalty, in addition to any overpayment, whenever any payment of benefits has been induced by "willful misrepresentation." The law goes on to state that it is willful misrepresentation for a person to obtain payments or other benefits in an amount greater than that to which he or she would have otherwise been entitled. Willful misrepresentation includes making a willful false statement or the willful misrepresentation, omission, or concealment of any material fact.

(1) Willful means a conscious or deliberate false statement, misrepresentation, omission, or concealment of a material fact with the specific intent of obtaining, continuing, or increasing workers' compensation benefits. Failure to disclose a work-type activity must be willful in order for a misrepresentation to have occurred.

(2) The assessment of the fifty percent penalty does not apply to those instances where the misrepresentation is not willful, as defined above. For example, a worker receives

wages at the time of injury of $10.25 per hour, but he inadvertently indicates on the report of industrial injury or occupational disease that his pay is $10.75 per hour. The state fund employer fails to submit a completed report form and the time-loss compensation benefit rate is based on wages of $10.75 per hour. When this information is provided to the employer, worker, and medical provider by legal order, no interested party submits a protest within the statutory time frame, but further investigation later reveals the misinformation. An overpayment determination under RCW 51.32.240 (1) may be appropriate upon discovery of the correct hourly pay rate, but the worker has not engaged in willful misrepresentation with specific intent to obtain benefits to which he would have otherwise not been entitled.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 2004 c 243. 04-20-024, § 296-14-4121, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04.]

WAC 296-14-4122 For purposes of determining willful misrepresentation, what does the term "specific intent" mean? "Specific intent" means the commission of an act or the omission of information with the knowledge that such an act or omission will lead to wrongfully obtaining benefits. For example, a worker who completes a document knowingly misrepresenting that he/she is unable to perform work or work-type activities has committed an act. Submitting this document to the department or self-insurer in order to wrongfully receive workers' compensation benefits under Title 51 RCW represents specific intent.

Examples of the omission of information with the intent of obtaining benefits include, but are not limited to, failure of the worker to advise the department or self-insurer of a return to work or of self-employment; or failure to provide the department or self-insurer with complete information about skills and abilities that would have changed the outcome of a vocational assessment or the department's decision to provide vocational services. Not providing this information to the department or self-insurer represents specific intent because the omission of it can cause continued workers' compensation benefits to which the worker would not have been entitled had the information been provided.

The following is an example of a situation that does not represent "specific intent": An injured worker's wife is hired to manage the mobile home park where they live. Wages were paid to her for the management duties. The injured worker would occasionally answer the telephone when his wife was not available and he opened and closed the park gates each morning. He did not engage in the maintenance work of the park, provide tours of the park to prospective customers or perform any other park management duties. The worker did not report this activity to the department, his physician or his vocational counselor. The worker's omission of information is not considered "willful misrepresentation" with "specific intent" to receive benefits to which he would not be otherwise entitled.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 2004 c 243. 04-20-024, § 296-14-4122, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04.]

WAC 296-14-4123 What is meant by "work-type activity"? (1) Work-type activity means any activity for which a reasonable person would expect to be compensated or for which a reasonable employer would expect to pay compensation.

(2) Work-type activity does not mean exploration of a job for a short period of time to determine whether the worker can do the job so long as:

(a) The worker does not receive wages, income, or anything of value; and

(b) The worker or his/her family has no financial interest in or benefits from the worker's job exploration.

Activity done intermittently or as a hobby that does not generate income will not generally rise to the level of repeated work-type activity.

For example, a worker who is receiving wage replacement benefits volunteers two hours each day for a recognized charity greeting customers and operating the cash register. His treating physician is aware of this activity and encourages it to keep him more active, but does not release him to work or to perform this function more than two hours daily. The worker does not initially inform the department of his activity because he receives no compensation and would not expect to. The department learns of the volunteer work when the worker completes a worker verification form indicating the volunteer activity. No willful misrepresentation of a work-type activity has occurred in this case.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 2004 c 243. 04-20-024, § 296-14-4123, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04.]

WAC 296-14-4124 What are considered as "wage replacement benefits"? Wage replacement benefits include temporary total disability (time-loss compensation benefits), temporary partial disability (loss-of-earning power benefits), and total permanent disability or survivor benefits (pension).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 2004 c 243. 04-20-024, § 296-14-4124, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04.]

WAC 296-14-4125 How does the department calculate the amount of overpayment charged to a claimant when a determination of "willful misrepresentation" has been made in initial claim adjudication? Overpayments are assessed in cases where there has been willful misrepresentation.

When it is determined that a claim was initially accepted as an industrial injury or occupational disease based on willful misrepresentation, the overpayment calculation includes all wage replacement benefits, permanent partial disability benefits, medical benefits, vocational benefits, and other medical aid fund benefits paid on the claim.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 2004 c 243. 04-20-024, § 296-14-4125, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04.]

WAC 296-14-4126 How does the department calculate the amount of overpayment charged to a claimant when a determination of "willful misrepresentation" has been made after initial claim adjudication? (1) Overpayments are assessed in cases where there has been willful misrepresentation. The overpayment calculation in these claims includes all or part of wage replacement benefits and may include permanent partial disability benefits, vocational, medical benefits, and/or other medical aid fund benefits paid on the claim for the period as described below.

(a) The period of overpayment will begin with either the first date of willful misrepresentation or the first date of the repeated pattern of work or work-type activities.

(b) Medical benefits: Medical benefits paid on a claim may be included when a treating physician's opinion of the need for further treatment related to the claim, or his/her opinion of a condition's maximum medical improvement was changed by the willful misrepresentation. Only those medical services to which the worker would not have been otherwise entitled are included in the overpayment.

(c) Vocational benefits: Vocational benefits may be included when it is determined, because of the willful misrepresentation, that the vocational services would not have been provided but for the misrepresentation.

(d) Permanent partial disability benefits: Permanent partial disability benefits will be included when the worker's willful misrepresentation results in the receipt of permanent partial disability benefits to which the worker would not otherwise have been entitled.

(e) Other medical aid fund benefits: Other medical aid fund benefits may be included such as travel and lodging.

(f) Wage replacement benefits:

(i) The overpayment will include all of the wage replacement benefits resulting from willful misrepresentation when the worker has:

(A) Misrepresented his/her physical restrictions or engaged in a repeated pattern of work or work-type activities; and

(B) The worker would have been released by a physician to return to the job of injury had the repeated pattern of work or work-type activities been disclosed. In cases where a treating physician is unwilling or unable to render an opinion in this situation, the opinion of a consulting physician or independent medical examiner may be used; or

(C) In the case of total permanent disability benefits, the work or work-type activity is such that the imputed wages are equivalent to gainful employment; or

(D) In the case of survivor benefits, the willful misrepresentation was such that the beneficiary would not have been entitled to benefits were it not for the misrepresentation.

(ii) The overpayment will include all or part of the wage replacement benefits to which the worker would not otherwise have been entitled were it not for the repeated pattern of work or work-type activities when the worker has:

(A) Misrepresented his/her physical restrictions or has engaged in a repeated pattern of work or work-type activities; and

(B) The department would have determined that the worker returned to work; or

(C) A vocational counselor would have determined that the worker was employable in accordance with department rules.

(2) In cases, other than pension, when the wages or imputed wages are less than the total wage at the time of injury, the wage replacement portion of the overpayment equals the wage replacement benefit paid less the entitled loss-of-earning power benefits. However, this reduction will cease either the date the department had evidence of or a physician would have determined the worker had reached maximum medical improvement (MMI) had the repeated pattern of work or work-type activity been disclosed. In cases where a treating physician is unwilling or unable to render an opinion in this situation, the opinion of a consulting physician or independent medical examiner may be used. From that date forward, the wage replacement portion of the overpayment includes all wage replacement benefits paid.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 2004 c 243. 04-20-024, § 296-14-4126, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04.]

WAC 296-14-4127 How are penalties determined? As provided in RCW 51.32.240, the penalties equal fifty percent of the total overpayment amount.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 2004 c 243. 04-20-024, § 296-14-4127, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04.]

WAC 296-14-4128 When may the department impute wages in cases where willful misrepresentation has been determined? The department may impute wages when:

- The worker is self-employed; or
- Appropriate payroll records are not available; or
- The employer is paying the worker in cash or material without maintaining appropriate payroll records; or
- There is no employer but the worker has engaged in a repeated pattern of work-type activities or has willfully misrepresented his or her physical restrictions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 2004 c 243. 04-20-024, § 296-14-4128, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04.]

WAC 296-14-4129 How will imputed wages be determined? (1) When the worker has performed work or work-type activities within the state of Washington, the department imputes wages based on information collected and reported by the department of employment security. This information may include wages for the same or similar jobs within the geographic area proximate to the worker and for the same or most proximate time period as the work or work-type activities performed.

(2) When the worker performed work or work-type activities outside the state of Washington for which wages are to be imputed, the department will use information collected and reported by the United States Department of Labor Statistics to determine the correct imputed wage.

(3) In no case shall the imputed wages equal less than the hourly minimum wage for the proximate time period and geographic area used.

(4) If the worker engaged in reduced work or work-type activities when compared to the employment at the time of injury, except in pension cases, the department shall calculate the loss-of-earning power benefits consistent with RCW 51.32.090(3) to which the worker would have been entitled based on the imputed wage.

Example of imputed wage: A worker received time-loss compensation benefits and contended he was unable to work in his regular job as a construction laborer. Investigation showed that he was working painting houses on a regular full-time basis. The work he performed was ongoing over an extended period of time. Payments for this work were reportedly on a cash basis and no records were kept.

Wages would be imputed based on the average wage of a painter in his local area as reported by the department of employment security.

Example of reduced work or work-type activity: A worker was receiving time-loss compensation benefits for a shoulder injury she suffered while working as a registered nurse. She contended she was unable to perform nursing duties. The department received evidence that she had in fact been working on a regular basis as a cashier in her husband's delicatessen. There were no wages reported for this work. The evidence also showed she had worked there for several months.

The medical and vocational providers were shown the investigative evidence and they determined the worker was able to work and had returned to work as a cashier.

The department would impute wages based on the average wage paid by the business owner to other employees in the same position. If there were no other employees, wages would be imputed based on the average wage of a cashier in the local area as reported by the department of employment security.

Example of release for work and no imputed wage: A worker, who was a carpenter on the date of injury, was receiving time-loss compensation benefits based on his alleged inability to return to work. He contended he had to use a wheelchair to get around.

Video evidence was obtained showing him performing extensive remodeling work on a rental home he owned. He did not use the wheelchair and there was no indication he had any difficulties performing the work. His activities included installing siding and windows, painting, and performing other activities inconsistent with his alleged level of disability. He received no wages as the work was done on his personal property.

The video was shown to his attending physician. The physician withdrew his certification of the worker's entitlement to time-loss compensation benefits and released him to return to work at his job of injury effective the first date of the video surveillance.

There is no need to impute wages because the release for work was to the job of injury.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 2004 c 243. 04-20-024, § 296-14-4129, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04.]

WAC 296-14-420 Payment of benefits—Aggravation reopening/new injury. (1) Whenever an application for benefits is filed where there is a substantial question whether benefits shall be paid pursuant to the reopening of an accepted claim or allowed as a claim for a new injury or occupational disease, the department shall make a determination in a single order. Where one of the claims is with a self-insured employer and another is with a state fund employer, such determination shall be made jointly by the program managers for claims administration and self insurance, or their respective designees.

(2) Pending entry of the order, benefits shall be paid promptly by the entity which would be responsible if the claim were determined to be a new injury or occupational disease.

(3) The department is required to act under this rule only if:

(a) There is substantial evidence that the worker will be determined to be entitled to benefits on one of the claims; and

(b) There is uncertainty regarding which of the entities is responsible.

(4) Time-loss compensation shall be paid at the lesser of the two entitlements that may apply to the claim until responsibility has been determined between state fund and self-insured employer, two self-insured employers, or two state fund employers.

(5) If, upon final determination of the responsible insurer, the entity that paid benefits under subsection (2) of this section is determined not to be responsible for payment of benefits, such entity shall be reimbursed by the responsible entity for all amounts paid.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24 and 51.32 RCW and 117 Wn.2d 122 and 121 Wn.2d 304. 93-23-060, § 296-14-420, filed 11/15/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.110 and 51.32.190(6). 90-19-028, § 296-14-420, filed 9/12/90, effective 10/13/90.]

WAC 296-14-520 Why is it important to establish the worker's monthly wage? The department or self-insurer is required to establish a monthly wage that fairly and reasonably reflects workers' lost wages from all employment at the time of injury or date of disease manifestation. This monthly wage, which is calculated using the formulas in RCW 51.08.-178, represents the worker's lost earning capacity. This monthly wage is used to calculate the rate of the worker's total disability compensation or beneficiary's survivor benefits under Washington's Industrial Insurance Act.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 142 Wn.2d 801 (2001). 03-11-035, § 296-14-520, filed 5/15/03, effective 6/15/03.]

WAC 296-14-522 What does the term "wages" mean? The term "wages" is defined as:

(1) The gross cash wages paid by the employer for services performed. "Cash wages" means payment in cash, by check, by electronic transfer or by other means made directly to the worker before any mandatory deductions required by state or federal law. Tips are also considered wages but only to the extent they are reported to the employer for federal income tax purposes.

(2) Bonuses paid by the employer of record as part of the employment contract in the twelve months immediately preceding the injury or date of disease manifestation.

(3) The reasonable value of board, housing, fuel and other consideration of like nature received from the employer at the time of injury or on the date of disease manifestation that are part of the contract of hire.

Exception: Payments for items other than board, housing, fuel or other consideration of like nature made by the employer to a trust fund or other entity for fringe benefits do not constitute wages.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 142 Wn.2d 801 (2001). 03-11-035, § 296-14-522, filed 5/15/03, effective 6/15/03.]

WAC 296-14-524 How do I determine whether an employer provided benefit qualifies as "consideration of like nature" to board, housing and fuel? To qualify as "consideration of like nature" the employer provided benefit must meet all of the following elements:

(1) The benefit must be objectively critical to protecting the worker's basic health and survival at the time of injury or date of disease manifestation.

(a) The benefit must be one that provides a necessity of life at the time of injury or date of disease manifestation without which employees cannot survive a period of even temporary disability.

(b) This is not a subjective determination. The benefit must be one that virtually all employees in all employment typically use to protect their immediate health and survival while employed.

(c) The benefit itself must be critical to protecting the employee's immediate health and survival. The fact that a benefit has a cash value that can be assigned, transferred, or "cashed out" by an employee and used to meet one or more of the employee's basic needs is not sufficient to satisfy this element.

(2) The benefit must be readily identifiable. The general terms and extent of the benefit must be established through the employer's written policies, or the written or verbal employment contract between the employer and worker (for example, a collective bargaining agreement that requires the employer to pay a certain sum for the employee's health insurance).

(3) The monthly amount paid by the employer for the benefit must be reasonably calculable (for example, as part of the employment contract, the employer agrees to pay three dollars for each hour worked by the employee for that person's health insurance).

Examples of benefits that qualify as "consideration of like nature" are medical, dental and vision insurance provided by the employer.

Examples of benefits that do **not** qualify as "consideration of like nature" are retirement benefits or payments into a retirement plan or stock option, union dues and life insurance provided by the employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 142 Wn.2d 801 (2001). 03-11-035, § 296-14-524, filed 5/15/03, effective 6/15/03.]

WAC 296-14-526 Is the value of "consideration of like nature" always included in determining the worker's compensation? (1) No. The value of other consideration of like nature is only included in the worker's monthly wage if:

(a) The employer, through its full or partial payment, provided the benefit to the worker at the time of injury or on the date of disease manifestation;

(b) The worker received the benefit at the time of injury or on the date of disease manifestation.

This section is satisfied if, at the time of injury or on the date of disease manifestation:

(i) The employer made payments to a union trust fund or other entity for the identified benefit; and

(ii) The worker was actually eligible to receive the benefit.

Example: At the time of the worker's industrial injury, the employer paid two dollars and fifty cents for each hour worked by the employee to a union trust fund for medical insurance on behalf of the employee and her family. If the employee was able to use the medical insurance at the time of her injury, the employer's monthly payment for this benefit is included in the worker's monthly wage, in accordance with (d) of this subsection. This is true even where the worker's eligibility for this medical insurance is based primarily or solely on payments to the trust fund from past employers.

(c) The worker or beneficiary no longer receives the benefit and the department or self-insurer has knowledge of this change.

If the worker continues to receive the benefit from a union trust fund or other entity for which the employer made a financial contribution at the time of injury or on the date of disease manifestation, the employer's monthly payment for the benefit is **not** included in the worker's monthly wage.

Example: An employer contributes two dollars and fifty cents for each hour an employee works into a union trust fund that provides the employee and her family with medical insurance. If the employer stops contributing to this fund, but the worker continues to receive this benefit, the employer's monthly payment for the medical insurance is not included in the worker's monthly wage.

(2) This rule does not permit the department or self-insurer to alter, change or modify a final order establishing the worker's monthly wage except as provided under RCW 51.28.040.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 142 Wn.2d 801 (2001). 03-11-035, § 296-14-526, filed 5/15/03, effective 6/15/03.]

WAC 296-14-528 How do I determine the value of a benefit that qualifies as "consideration of like nature"? The amount paid by the employer for the benefit at the time of injury or on the date of disease manifestation represents the amount that may be included in the worker's monthly wage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 142 Wn.2d 801 (2001). 03-11-035, § 296-14-528, filed 5/15/03, effective 6/15/03.]

WAC 296-14-530 Is overtime considered in calculating the worker's monthly wage? (1) When the worker's monthly wage is computed under RCW 51.08.178(1), only the overtime hours the worker normally works are taken into consideration.

(2) When the worker's monthly wage is computed under RCW 51.08.178(2), the overtime pay is included in determining the worker's wages.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 142 Wn.2d 801 (2001). 03-11-035, § 296-14-530, filed 5/15/03, effective 6/15/03.]

WAC 296-14-600 Payment of benefits on asbestos-related disease claims. The department shall furnish the benefits provided under Title 51 RCW to any worker or beneficiary who may have a right or claim for benefits under the maritime laws of the United States resulting from an asbestos-related disease if there are objective clinical findings to substantiate that the worker has an asbestos-related claim for occupational disease; and the worker's employment history has a prima facie indicia of injurious exposure to asbestos fibers while employed in the state of Washington in employment covered under Title 51 RCW.

(1) A worker's employment history will be deemed to have a prima facie indicia of injurious exposure to asbestos fibers if the employment history as contained in the department's file permits a reasonable conclusion that the worker

was exposed to asbestos fibers and that such exposure was of sufficient duration to be injurious. "Injurious" means impairing to either a partial or total extent, and may be either permanent or temporary.

(2) Whenever the department has determined to pay benefits pursuant to chapter 271, Laws of 1988, the department shall render a decision as to the liable insurer and shall continue to pay benefits until the liable insurer initiates payments or benefits are otherwise properly terminated.

The department shall render its decision in a final order as provided in RCW 51.52.050.

Initiation of payments by a liable insurer shall be deemed to occur on the date such insurer issues a check or warrant or otherwise remits to the worker, beneficiary, or any provider any payment of any benefits owed by such insurer on the claim for asbestos.

(3) Benefits shall be paid on all pending asbestos-related claims as of July 1, 1988. Pending claims are those which have not been finally adjudicated by order of the department or the board of industrial insurance appeals or by the entry of a judgment of a superior court or decision of the court of appeals or the supreme court.

If any order of the department granting such benefits is appealed, benefits shall continue, if otherwise available, until a final determination is made by the board of industrial insurance appeals or the courts, or upon initiation of payments by a liable insurer.

(4) If benefits are paid by the department from the medical aid fund on an asbestos-related claim, and it is determined by the department that such benefits are owed to the worker or beneficiary by an insurer under the maritime laws of the United States or by another federal program other than the Federal Social Security, Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Act, 42 U.S.C., the department shall pursue such insurer or program to recover such benefits as may have been paid by the department.

The determination by the department shall be expressed in a final order as provided by RCW 51.52.050.

(5) Whenever a self-insured employer is determined to be liable, the self-insured employer shall reimburse benefits to the department within ten days after the department order becomes final and binding. Failure to do so shall subject the employer to a penalty as authorized in RCW 51.48.080.

(6) The director's discretion to waive recovery of the benefits paid to the claimant or beneficiary shall be exercised in accordance with WAC 296-14-200 (3)(c).

(7) No information obtained under this section is subject to release by subpoena or other legal process. The department will release information only to those persons authorized access to claim files by RCW 51.28.070.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.08 and 51.32 RCW. 88-14-011 (Order 88-13), § 296-14-600, filed 6/24/88.]

WAC 296-14-6200 What is a residence modification? A residence modification is a permanent change to an existing residence or a repair of a modification previously approved and paid for by the department or self-insured employer, or a modification made when constructing a new residence.

Household appliances such as refrigerators, washers, and dryers, are generally not residence modifications and the department or self-insured employer will approve them only under unique circumstances as approved by the supervisor.

Example: As part of an approved residence modification, the kitchen counters are lowered. To meet the needs of the worker, the department or self-insured employer may approve the purchase of a drop-in range or cooktop.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6200, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6202 What is the residence modification benefit? The residence modification benefit is a sum of money used to modify a worker's residence for purposes of safety, mobility and activities of daily living, when those modifications are made necessary by the nature of the worker's condition subsequent to a catastrophic injury. Activities of daily living are tasks required for self-care, communication and mobility and include, but are not limited to, bathing, bed mobility, dressing, eating, grooming, toileting and transfers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6202, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6204 Which workers may be eligible to receive benefits for residence modifications? Residence modification benefits are only available to workers with an allowed catastrophic injury claim. Catastrophic injuries are the most serious of conditions and include, but are not limited to, head trauma, paralysis and amputation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6204, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6206 Which residences may be eligible to be modified? Before the department or self-insured employer will consider an application for modification, the residence must meet the following criteria:

(1) The residence must be structurally sound and free of obvious structural defects. The department may request a safety inspection. The department or self-insured employer will not pay for a residence to be brought up to state and local code except as required to complete a necessary and approved modification.

(2) The residence can be adapted to be suitable for the worker's needs for purposes of daily living.

(3) In the opinion of the worker's health care providers, the worker can live in the residence after modification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6206, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6208 When may the worker request residence modification benefits? The worker may request residence modification at any time when his or her allowed claim is either open or the worker has been determined to be permanently and totally disabled.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6208, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6210 What is the maximum amount of the residence modification benefit? The maximum amount of the benefit is the state's average annual wage at the time that each modification request is approved. The department

or self-insured employer will not pay for modifications that exceed the maximum amount. The department or self-insured employer may make several payments, so long as the total paid does not exceed the maximum benefit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6210, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6212 Can the worker receive additional modification benefits for the same residence? The department can pay for additional or subsequent residence modifications so long as the cost does not exceed the maximum benefit in effect at the time that each modification request is approved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6212, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6214 Can a worker receive residence modification benefits for more than one house? No. The department or self-insured employer will pay for residence modifications on only one residence for each catastrophically injured worker.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6214, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6216 How can a worker begin the process of requesting residence modification benefits? The worker may inquire about residence modification benefits by contacting his or her adjudicator. The department or self-insured employer will then refer the worker to a residence modification consultant for evaluation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6216, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6218 How does the department or self-insured employer determine the worker's residence for purposes of residence modification? The department or self-insured employer will consider modifying a residence when the worker lives in and considers the residence to be his or her permanent residence. It is not required that the worker own or rent the residence.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6218, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6220 What type of residence may the department or self-insured employer modify? The department or self-insured employer may modify a standard house, a residential unit in a multiunit dwelling, or a manufactured/mobile residence.

The department or self-insured employer will only authorize modification of manufactured/mobile residences when the factory assembled structures division of the department reviews and approves the plans in advance.

The department or self-insured employer will not approve modification of commercial coaches.

The department or self-insured employer will not approve modification of recreational vehicles or recreational park trailers used as permanent residences, unless the local jurisdiction allows recreational vehicles or recreational park trailers to be used as a dwelling, and the factory assembled structures division of the department reviews and approves the plans in advance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6220, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6222 What is a residence modification consultant, and how are they involved in the process of residence modification? When the worker has notified the department or self-insured employer of his or her intention to request a residence modification, the department or self-insured employer will require an on-site evaluation by a residence modification consultant.

A residence modification consultant must be either a licensed physical or occupational therapist, or licensed nurse, and must be trained or experienced in both rehabilitation of catastrophic injuries and in modifying residences. The department or self-insured employer will pay for the services of the residence modification consultant pursuant to department provider rules.

The residence modification consultant will assist the worker, the contractor and the worker's health providers to determine what modifications will be requested and submit a written report to the department or self-insured employer and the worker. If modifications are approved, the residence modification consultant may assist the worker and the contractor if requested by the department or self-insured employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6222, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6223 Will the department pay for professional services needed to design a residence modification? Yes. However, the department or self-insured employer will not pay for professional services prior to approval of the residence modification.

If approved, the cost of architectural, engineering, predesign and planning services will be included in the residential modification benefit. The cost for services should be included in the residence modification request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6223, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6224 What must the worker submit to the department in a completed request for a residence modification? For the department to process a residence modification request, the worker must provide the adjudicator with at least the following information:

(1) Documentation of residence ownership. If the worker does not own the residence, he or she must submit the actual owner's proof of ownership and written legal permission signed by the actual owner to modify the residence as indicated in the proposed plan; and

(2) A report signed by the residence modification consultant for all necessary modifications; and

(3) Competing and detailed bids from two licensed, registered and bonded contractors.

Exceptions: If it is not possible to obtain two bids, a written explanation of the circumstances must be provided.
If family or friends will perform free labor, they need not be licensed, registered and bonded, but must still submit a bid for the cost of materials.

(4) A copy of the acknowledgment of responsibilities letter signed by both the worker and the contractor. A copy of this form can be obtained from the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6224, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6226 What other information must be submitted to the department in a completed application for a residence modification? (1) The attending health services provider may need to submit medical documentation verifying the worker's condition and the necessity for any residence modification.

(2) The residence modification consultant must submit an evaluation, based on an in-home inspection, of the worker's needs for safety, mobility and activities of daily living. This evaluation must be in the form of a written report with pictures or drawings.

(3) Any additional information requested by the department or self-insured employer that might be needed to evaluate a specific request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6226, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6228 Who will approve or deny a request for residence modification? The department will pay the benefit only with the approval of the supervisor of industrial insurance. A self-insured employer may pay the benefit without the supervisor's approval, but may not deny the benefit. The supervisor of industrial insurance alone has the authority to deny a residence modification benefit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6228, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6230 What will the supervisor consider when approving or denying a residence modification request? The supervisor will consider requests for residence modifications on a case-by-case basis. The supervisor may approve all or part of the requested modifications, based on what is reasonable and necessary for the individual worker.

In order to determine what is reasonable and necessary, the supervisor will review the completed application and will consider at least the following:

(1) Whether the worker is eligible to receive a residence modification benefit; and

(2) The needs and preferences of the individual worker, based on information provided by the injured worker; and

(3) Whether the proposed residence is appropriate for modification; and

(4) Whether the proposed modifications are appropriate for the style, nature and condition of the residence; and

(5) The attending health care provider's opinions of the medical condition, physical needs of the worker and whether the worker can reside in the residence after the modifications are complete; and

(6) The residence modification consultant's evaluation of whether the proposed modification is necessary to meet the worker's current need for safety, mobility and activities of daily living; and

(7) Whether the contractor's proposed plan will satisfy the necessary modification; and

(8) Whether the proposed plans submitted by the contractors are consistent with state guidelines for specially adapted residential housing, if any; and

(9) The contractor's proposed modification plan is consistent with the guidelines established by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs in their publication entitled "*Handbook for Design: Specially Adapted Housing*," or the recommendations published in "*The Accessible Housing Design File*" by Barrier Free Environments, Inc.; and

(10) Whether the proposed modifications are being provided at the least cost while maintaining quality.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6230, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6232 What happens if the residence modification costs exceed the maximum benefit? The department or self-insured employer may approve a payment of a portion of a residence modification request, not to exceed the maximum benefit. The department or self-insured employer will identify the portions of the residence modification for which payment will be approved based on the worker's current need for safety, mobility and activities of daily living.

If the costs of the proposed modifications of an existing residence exceed the benefit, the worker is responsible for payment of the balance of the costs. The worker must choose one of the following options:

(1) Adjust their request for modifications to remain within the benefit; or

(2) Obtain additional financing. If the worker chooses to obtain additional financing, he or she must submit to the department written verification of the additional financing from the funding source. The supervisor will deny the residence modification if the worker is unable to cover the additional costs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6232, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6234 Can a worker apply the residence modification benefit to the cost of building a new residence? Yes. However, the benefit may be applied only to the cost difference between a standard residence structure and the modified structure.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6234, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6236 How is a worker advised that the supervisor has approved or denied the request for residence modification benefits? The department will notify the worker, contractors, homeowner (if not the worker), residence modification consultant, attending health services provider and employer of the supervisor's decision in writing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6236, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-6238 Who receives payment from the department? The department will pay the contractor directly and/or reimburse the worker for any payment already made to the contractor for approved and completed residence modifications. In order to determine that modifications have been

satisfactorily completed, the department will require the following documents to be submitted before releasing final payment:

(1) A signed letter of satisfaction from the worker; and

(2) A positive report of a final inspection from the appropriate inspection authorities, if required; and

(3) A report of an inspection from the residence modification consultant if requested by the department; and

(4) A release of lien form signed by the contractors or subcontractors or both.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.32.240, and 2005 c 411. 06-06-065, § 296-14-6238, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-14-900 Authority to use special assistant attorneys general. WAC 296-14-900 through 296-14-940 implement RCW 51.12.102 and 51.24.110, which authorize the department to use private attorneys as special assistant attorneys general.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110 and 51.12.102. 98-19-001, § 296-14-900, filed 9/2/98, effective 10/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24 and 51.32 RCW and 117 Wn.2d 122 and 121 Wn.2d 304. 93-23-060, § 296-14-900, filed 11/15/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110. 88-08-026 (Order 88-03), § 296-14-900, filed 3/31/88.]

WAC 296-14-910 Lists of special assistant attorneys general. (1) The department must determine from the application and other sources if an attorney qualifies to be placed on the lists of attorneys eligible to represent the department as special assistant attorneys general. The department may consult with the Washington State Bar Association and the office of the attorney general to make the determination.

(2) The office of the attorney general must appoint qualified attorneys as special assistant attorneys general. Once appointed, these attorneys become eligible to represent the department. Appointed attorneys serve at the pleasure of the office of the attorney general, and the appointments may be canceled without cause.

(3) The department must compile and maintain lists of attorneys eligible to represent the department as special assistant attorneys general. Referrals may be made from the lists and contracts entered into.

(4) Once a year, the department must provide a current copy of its lists of attorneys to the office of the attorney general and to the Washington State Bar Association.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110 and 51.12.102. 98-19-001, § 296-14-910, filed 9/2/98, effective 10/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24 and 51.32 RCW and 117 Wn.2d 122 and 121 Wn.2d 304. 93-23-060, § 296-14-910, filed 11/15/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110. 88-08-026 (Order 88-03), § 296-14-910, filed 3/31/88.]

WAC 296-14-920 Qualifications of special assistant attorneys general. To be eligible for placement on the department's lists of attorneys, an attorney must:

(1) Be an active member of the Washington State Bar Association;

(2) Meet bar association requirements of the state the action is in, if other than Washington;

(3) Maintain a trust account in compliance with the rules of professional conduct; and

(4) Have and maintain in force professional liability insurance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110 and 51.12.102. 98-19-001, § 296-14-920, filed 9/2/98, effective 10/5/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110. 88-08-026 (Order 88-03), § 296-14-920, filed 3/31/88.]

WAC 296-14-930 Applying for special assistant attorney general. (1) Application forms may be obtained from the office of the attorney general, the Washington State Bar Association, or the department.

(2) The applicant must:

(a) Complete the form and send it to the department; and

(b) Inform the department and the office of the attorney general immediately of any changes in his or her qualifications.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110 and 51.12.102. 98-19-001, § 296-14-930, filed 9/2/98, effective 10/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24 and 51.32 RCW and 117 Wn.2d 122 and 121 Wn.2d 304. 93-23-060, § 296-14-930, filed 11/15/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110. 88-08-026 (Order 88-03), § 296-14-930, filed 3/31/88.]

WAC 296-14-940 Removal of special assistant attorneys general. (1) RCW 51.12.102 and 51.24.110 and WAC 296-14-900 through 296-14-940 do not give private attorneys on the special assistant attorneys general lists any right to expect employment.

(2) Private attorneys, unless representing the department in a specific case, must not:

(a) Refer to themselves as "special assistant attorney general"; or

(b) Include this designation on any correspondence or pleadings relating to services.

(3) The department, in conjunction with the office of the attorney general and the Washington State Bar Association, may remove an attorney for cause from the lists of attorneys eligible to represent the department. Cause includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Misuse of the designation "special assistant attorney general";

(b) Lapse of any qualification; or

(c) Failure to meet performance requirements of the department contract.

(4) After one year an attorney may write to the department and request to be placed on the lists of attorneys eligible to represent the department again. The department in its discretion may place the attorney on its lists again.

(5) If the department removes an attorney from the lists a second time, or if the department decides not to place a removed attorney on its lists again, the department must notify the office of the attorney general to cancel the appointment. The department may refer the attorney to the Washington State Bar Association for consideration of disciplinary action. The attorney must reapply for appointment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110 and 51.12.102. 98-19-001, § 296-14-940, filed 9/2/98, effective 10/5/98. Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24 and 51.32 RCW and 117 Wn.2d 122 and 121 Wn.2d 304. 93-23-060, § 296-14-940, filed 11/15/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.24.110. 88-08-026 (Order 88-03), § 296-14-940, filed 3/31/88.]

WAC 296-14-955 Attorney's fees. (1) The department of labor and industries (hereinafter department) shall fix a reasonable attorney fee to be paid by the worker, crime victim, or beneficiary for services rendered with the department if written application therefor is made by the attorney, worker, crime victim, or beneficiary, as provided in RCW 51.52.120.

(a) Fees will be set only for services rendered prior to the notice of appeal;

(b) On closed claims, fees will only be set if written application is received by the department within one year from the claim closure date as indicated on the department order.

(c) If such application for fixing of a fee is made by the attorney, it shall set forth therein the monetary amount which the attorney considers reasonable for all services rendered with the department, the reason such fee is considered to be reasonable, and a detailed breakdown of the time spent by the attorney in representing the injured worker.

(d) In all instances, the department shall afford to all parties affected a minimum of ten days in which to submit comment and material information which may be helpful to the department in setting a fair and reasonable fee.

(e) The department will provide copies of information sent to the department to the attorney, worker, crime victim, or beneficiary upon request.

(f) Informal contact may be made with the parties to determine the feasibility of reaching an agreement on the amount of the fees.

(g) Additional information necessary to reach a decision may be requested by the department.

(2) *Fee fixing criteria.* All attorney fees fixed by the department where application therefor has been made shall be established in accordance with the following general principles:

(a) Only one fee shall be fixed for legal services in any one claim regardless of the number of attorneys representing the worker, crime victim, or beneficiary, except that in cases of multiple beneficiaries represented by one or multiple attorneys the department has the discretion to set more than one attorney fee if so requested.

(b) The department shall defer fixing a fee until such time as information, which it deems sufficient upon which to base a fee, is available.

(c) A fee shall be fixed only in those cases where the attorney's services are instrumental in securing additional benefits to the worker, crime victim, or beneficiary.

(d) Where increased compensation is obtained, the fee may be fixed without regard to any medical benefits secured.

(e) In setting all fees, the following factors shall be carefully considered and weighed:

(i) Nature of the claim.

(ii) Novelty and complexity of the issues presented or other unusual circumstances.

(iii) Time and labor expended.

(iv) Skill and diligence in resolving the claim.

(v) Extent and nature of the relief.

(vi) The prevalent practice of charging contingency fees in the department.

(vii) The worker's or crime victim's circumstance and the remedial social purposes of the Industrial Insurance Act and of the Crime Victims Compensation Act, which are intended to provide sure and adequate relief to injured workers and crime victims and their families.

(3) The manager of the claims consultant division of the department is the director's designee to process all petitions to set attorney's fees and to issue orders setting those fees for services rendered by attorneys in securing industrial insurance benefits. The supervisor of the crime victims section of the department is the director's designee to process all petitions to set attorney's fees and to issue orders setting those fees for services rendered by attorneys in securing crime victims benefits.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24, and 51.32 RCW. 06-04-025, § 296-14-955, filed 1/24/06, effective 2/24/06.]

WAC 296-14-970 Worker's review of claim file. (1) Pursuant to RCW 51.28.070, workers may be allowed to review their claim file(s) upon written request to the department or self-insurer. The written request should contain the worker's name, claim number, signature, and the information requested. If the request is approved, the department or self-insurer shall provide a copy of the claim file to the worker.

(2) Reasons for denying release of a claim file, to a worker shall include, but not be limited to the following:

(a) Presence of psychological, mental health, or physical treatment records, investigative reports or other records, release of which may not be in the interest of the worker.

(b) Medical opinion or other documented information indicates the worker is a danger to himself or herself or others.

(3) If, pursuant to the criteria established under subsection (2) of this section, the self-insured employer determines that release of the claim file, in whole or in part, may not be in the worker's interest, the employer must submit a request for denial with explanations along with a copy of that portion of the claim file not previously submitted to the self-insurance section within twenty days after receipt of the request from the worker.

(4) If the request for the claim file is denied, in whole or in part, a written order of denial will be issued by the department and mailed to the worker. The worker may appeal the order to the board of industrial insurance appeals.

(5) The provisions of this rule will apply to all claims regardless of the date of injury.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.28.070. 90-18-002, § 296-14-970, filed 8/23/90, effective 9/23/90.]

Chapter 296-15 WAC

WORKERS' COMPENSATION SELF-INSURANCE RULES AND REGULATIONS

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-15-010 Preamble and authority. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-010, filed 7/1/86; Order 71-15, § 296-15-010, filed 12/1/71.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.-120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.-070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-020 Certification to self-insure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-05-042, § 296-15-020, filed 2/9/94, effective 3/14/94; 90-14-036, § 296-15-020, filed 6/29/90, effective 7/30/90; 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-15-020, filed 6/1/88; 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-020, filed 7/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-020, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-19, § 296-15-020, filed 9/26/77; Order 71-15, § 296-15-020, filed 12/1/71.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-022 Corporate guarantee. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 93-11-064, § 296-15-022, filed 5/14/93, effective 6/14/93; 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-15-022, filed 6/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-022, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.-160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-023 Entities included in certification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 93-11-064, § 296-15-023, filed 5/14/93, effective 6/14/93; 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-15-023, filed 6/1/88; 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-023, filed 7/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-023, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.-160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-025 Joint venture. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-025, filed 7/1/86; 82-07-019 (Order 82-8), § 296-15-025, filed 3/10/82.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.-120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.-070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-026 Group self-insurance application. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-026, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.150 and 51.14.160. 83-01-076 (Order 82-43), § 296-15-026, filed 12/17/82.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150 (4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-02601 Group self-insurers admission of new members, termination of individual members. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-17-069, § 296-15-02601, filed 8/15/94, effective 9/15/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 84-06-031 (Order 83-38), § 296-15-02601, filed 3/1/84, effective 4/1/84; 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-02601, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.150 and 51.14.160. 83-01-076 (Order 82-43), § 296-15-02601, filed 12/17/82.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.-077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040 (3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-02602 Group self-insurance reports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.150 and 51.14.160. 83-01-076 (Order 82-43), § 296-15-02602, filed 12/17/82.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.-150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.-150.

296-15-02603 Group self-insurance trustee responsibilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-02603, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.150 and 51.14.160. 83-01-076 (Order 82-43), § 296-15-02603, filed 12/17/82.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.-077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040 (3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-02604 Group self-insurance funds—Surplus distribution—Deficit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.150 and 51.14.160. 83-01-076 (Order 82-43), § 296-15-02604, filed 12/17/82.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.-077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040-(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-02605 Reserves. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.150 and 51.14.160. 83-01-076 (Order 82-43), § 296-15-02605, filed 12/17/82.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.-077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040 (3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-02606 Self-insured employee rights. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-05-042, § 296-15-02606, filed 2/9/94, effective 3/14/94.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-030 Surety requirement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020. 94-05-042, § 296-15-030, filed 2/9/94, effective 3/14/94; 93-11-064, § 296-15-030, filed 5/14/93, effective 6/14/93; 90-24-039, § 296-15-030, filed 11/30/90, effective 12/31/90; 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-15-030, filed 6/1/88; 87-05-008 (Order 87-02), § 296-15-030, filed 2/9/87; 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-030, filed 7/1/86; 85-06-031 (Order 85-6), § 296-15-030, filed 3/1/85; Order 77-19, § 296-15-030, filed 9/26/77; Order 72-4, § 296-15-030, filed 4/25/72; Order 71-15, § 296-15-030, filed 12/1/71.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150 (4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-031 Employee stock ownership plan self insurance application. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120 (7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-031, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.] Repealed by 06-06-066, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority:

RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095.

296-15-040 Payment of deficit. [Order 77-19, § 296-15-040, filed 9/26/77; Order 73-24, § 296-15-040, filed 11/23/73; Order 71-15, § 296-15-040, filed 12/1/71.] Repealed by 81-10-052 (Order 81-8), filed 5/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.14.020(4).

296-15-041 Joint venture self insurance application. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-041, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.] Repealed by 06-06-066, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095.

296-15-044 Payment of deficit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.14.020(4). 81-10-052 (Order 81-8), § 296-15-044, filed 5/1/81, effective 6/1/81.] Repealed by 83-07-075 (Order 83-9), filed 3/23/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.020(1).

296-15-045 Payment of deficit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.020(1). 83-07-075 (Order 83-9), § 296-15-045, filed 3/23/83.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-050 Reinsurance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 85-06-031 (Order 85-6), § 296-15-050, filed 3/1/85; Order 77-19, § 296-15-050, filed 9/26/77; Order 71-15, § 296-15-050, filed 12/1/71.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-051 Public entity self insurance application. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150 (4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-051, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.] Repealed by 06-06-066, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095.

296-15-060 Administrative cost assessment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-17-069, § 296-15-060, filed 8/15/94, effective 9/15/94; 93-11-064, § 296-15-060, filed 5/14/93, effective 6/14/93; 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-060, filed 7/1/86; Order 77-19, § 296-15-060, filed 9/26/77; Order 75-28, § 296-15-060, filed 8/29/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-38, § 296-15-060, filed 11/18/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-24, § 296-15-060, filed 11/23/73; Order 71-15, § 296-15-060, filed 12/1/71.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-061 Employer group self insurance application. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150 (4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-061, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.] Repealed by 06-06-066, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095.

296-15-065 Self-insurers' insolvency trust. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 93-11-064, § 296-15-065, filed 5/14/93, effective 6/14/93; 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-15-065, filed 6/1/88; 86-24-014 (Order 86-40), § 296-15-065, filed 11/24/86.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-070 Accident reports and claims procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190 and 51.14.090. 96-21-145, § 296-15-070, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-17-069, § 296-15-070, filed 8/15/94, effective 9/15/94; 90-14-009, § 296-15-070, filed 6/25/90, effective 8/1/90; 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-15-070, filed 6/1/88; 86-18-037 (Order 86-35), § 296-15-070, filed 8/28/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-070, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and Title 51 RCW. 82-12-035 (Order 82-23), § 296-15-070, filed 5/27/82, effective 7/1/82; 81-24-040 (Order 81-29), § 296-15-070, filed 11/30/81; Order 77-19, § 296-15-070, filed 9/26/77; Order 72-15, § 296-15-070, filed 8/4/72; Order 71-15, § 296-15-070, filed 12/1/71.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-072 Employer claim closures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-17-069, § 296-15-072, filed 8/15/94, effective 9/15/94; 86-18-037 (Order 86-35), § 296-15-072, filed 8/28/86.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-080 Statement of financial condition. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-080, filed 7/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-080, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-19, § 296-15-080, filed 9/26/77; Order 74-38, § 296-15-080, filed 11/18/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-29, § 296-15-080, filed 5/29/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-090 Application of supplemental moneys in payment of compensation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-090, filed 7/1/86; Order 77-19, § 296-15-090, filed 9/26/77; Order 74-38, § 296-15-090, filed 11/18/74, effective 1/1/75.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-100 Permanent partial disability awards. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-100, filed 7/1/86; Order 77-19, § 296-15-100, filed 9/26/77; Order 74-38, § 296-15-100, filed 11/18/74, effective 1/1/75.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-110 Contract with a service organization. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-110, filed 7/1/86; Order 74-38, § 296-15-110, filed 11/18/74, effective 1/1/75.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-120 Log of occupational injuries and illnesses. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-120, filed 7/1/86; Order 74-38, § 296-15-120, filed 11/18/74, effective 1/1/75.] Repealed by 06-06-066, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095.

296-15-130 Administration of self-insurance. [Order 74-38, § 296-15-130, filed 11/18/74, effective 1/1/75.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150 (4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-135 Contact person. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-135, filed 7/1/86.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-145 Expense of withdrawn certificate audit. [Order 74-38, § 296-15-145, filed 11/18/74, effective 1/1/75.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-150 Accident prevention program. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-150, filed 7/1/86; Order 74-38, § 296-15-150, filed 11/18/74, effective 1/1/75.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-160 Order on self-insured claims. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-17-069, § 296-15-160, filed 8/15/94, effective 9/15/94; 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-160, filed 7/1/86; Order 77-19, § 296-15-160, filed 9/26/77; Order 75-28, § 296-15-160, filed 8/29/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190 (6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-170 Cessation of business—Change of status. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-05-042, § 296-15-170, filed 2/9/94, effective 3/14/94; 88-12-096 (Order 88-

07), § 296-15-170, filed 6/1/88; Order 75-28, § 296-15-170, filed 8/29/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-180 Examinations for rating disability. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-180, filed 7/1/86; Order 75-28, § 296-15-180, filed 8/29/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-190 Notification of rights and obligations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190 and 51.14.090. 96-21-145, § 296-15-190, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-15-190, filed 6/1/88; Order 75-28, § 296-15-190, filed 8/29/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-210 Supplementation of temporary total disability compensation by self-insured employers. [Order 77-19, § 296-15-210, filed 9/26/77; Order 75-36, § 296-15-210, filed 10/28/75.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.-077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.-040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-21001 Form—SIF #3—Self-insured employer's notice of acceptance of claim. [Order 71-15, Form SIF #3 (codified as WAC 296-15-21001), filed 12/1/71.] Repealed by 84-06-031 (Order 83-38), filed 3/1/84, effective 4/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1).

296-15-21002 Form—SIF #4—Self-insured employer's notice of denial of claim. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), §296-15-21002, filed 7/1/86; Order 71-15, Form SIF #4 (codified as WAC 296-15-21002), filed 12/1/71.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-21003 Form—SIF #5—Supplemental or final report on occupational injury or disease. [Order 71-15, Form SIF #5 (codified as WAC 296-15-21003), filed 12/1/71.] Repealed by 86-18-037 (Order 86-35), filed 8/28/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-15-215 Cash, bond or assignment of account alternative for death or permanent total disability. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-15-215, filed 6/1/88; 85-06-031 (Order 85-6), § 296-15-215, filed 3/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-215, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and Title 51 RCW. 81-23-047 (Order 81-27), § 296-15-215, filed 11/18/81.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.-160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-220 Second injury fund. [Order 77-19, § 296-15-220, filed 9/26/77.] Repealed by 99-23-107, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150.

296-15-230 Third party actions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020. 85-06-031 (Order 85-6), § 296-15-230, filed 3/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-230, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-19, § 296-15-230, filed 9/26/77.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-240 Procedure in cases appealed to the superior court. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-240, filed 7/1/86; Order 77-19, § 296-15-240, filed 9/26/77.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-250 Representation in self-insured appeals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 88-12-096 (Order 88-07), § 296-15-250, filed 6/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.020(1). 83-18-038 (Order 83-28), § 296-15-250, filed 9/1/83.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190 (6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-265 Penalties. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-265, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 98-24-121, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a).

296-15-430 Vocational services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-430, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.] Repealed by 08-06-058, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72).

296-15-500 What vocational rehabilitation reports are required for self-insured employers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-15-500, filed 9/1/00, effective 12/1/00.] Repealed by 06-06-066, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095.

296-15-510 What is the process used for vocational rehabilitation with regard to self-insured employers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-15-510, filed 9/1/00, effective 12/1/00.] Repealed by 06-06-066, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.-095.

WAC 296-15-001 Definitions. (1) "Self-insurance electronic data reporting system (SIEDRS)": SIEDRS is a computer system that collects claim data electronically from self-insurers. Effective July 1, 2008, all self-insurers must send timely and accurate claim data to SIEDRS in the required format.

(2) "Substantially similar":

(a) The text of the department's document has not been altered or deleted; and

(b) The self-insurer's document has the text:

(i) In approximately the same font size;

(ii) With the same emphasis (bolding, italics, underlining, etc.); and

(iii) In approximately the same location on the page as the department's document.

(3) "Third-party administrator": An entity which contracts to administer workers' compensation claims for a self-insured employer.

(4) "Claims management entity": All individuals designated by the self-insured employer to administer workers' compensation claims, including self-administered organizations and third-party administrators.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.110. 09-01-177, § 296-15-001, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.-020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-001, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.-055 (8)(a) and (9)(a). 98-24-121, § 296-15-001, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99.]

WAC 296-15-021 Self-insurance certification requirements and application process. (1) **What requirements must an employer meet to apply for self-insurance certification?** An employer must meet all the following minimum criteria:

(a) Be in business for three years prior to applying for self-insurance.

(b) Have a written accident prevention program in place in Washington state for at least six months prior to making application.

(c) Have total assets worth at least twenty-five million dollars as verified by audited financial statements prepared by independent certified accountants.

(d) Demonstrate positive earnings in the current year and two out of the last three years. The overall earnings for the last three years must also be positive.

(e) Have a current liquidity ratio of at least 1.3 to 1, and a debt to net worth ratio of not greater than 4 to 1.

(2) **When are applications processed?** The department processes applications for certification the quarter after the application is accepted. Self-insurance certification for approved applicants will be effective the quarter following processing.

(3) **What documentation must be submitted with an application?** The following documentation must be submitted with each self-insurance application:

(a) A completed application form (Form F207-001-000) with a nonrefundable application fee. The application fee is reviewed annually by the department and is based on the administrative costs incurred in processing an application, but in no instance will it be less than two hundred fifty dollars.

(b) Three years of audited financial statements prepared by independent certified accountants. The audited financial statements must be in the name of the applicant.

(c) A list of all of the applicant's physical locations and addresses in Washington state, including all subsidiary operations.

(d) A copy of the written accident prevention program for each of the applicant's operations in Washington. If the applicant or any of its subsidiaries has multiple locations, more than one copy of the accident prevention program may be required.

(e) A completed Self-Insurance Certification Questionnaire (Form 207-176-000).

(f) A completed self-insurance electronic data reporting system (SIEDRS) enrollment form (Form F207-193-000).

(4) **What happens during the application review process?** The department:

(a) Assesses the accident prevention program at department-selected sites.

(b) Analyzes the financial information supplied by the applicant. The department may also consider relevant information obtained from other sources to assess the applicant's financial strength.

(c) Reviews the completed Claims Administration Questionnaire and attachments. Additional information may be requested.

The department determines whether the application is denied or tentatively approved. The department notifies each applicant of its decision. If the department denies an application, it will state the reasons for the denial in its notification.

(5) **If the application is denied, when may the applicant submit a new application?** If an application is denied for deficiencies in its accident prevention program, the applicant may submit a new application for certification after the corrections to the program are made and have been in place for six months.

If the application is denied for financial reasons, the applicant may submit a new application for certification after the next annual audited financial statement is available.

If the application is denied because the claims administration organization is deficient, the applicant may submit a new application for certification after corrections to the program are made.

(6) **What if the application is tentatively approved?** The applicant must submit the following:

(a) Surety in the amount determined by the department and issued on the department form.

(b) A signed copy of the service agreement with a third-party administrator, if applicable.

(i) The contract copy may delete clauses(s) relating to payment of services.

(ii) However, if payment for services is based on the number of claims filed by the self-insurer's workers, this must be explained in detail.

(c) A copy of any excess insurance (reinsurance) policy including Washington state endorsements, if obtained.

(d) A signed copy of the Acknowledgement of Self-Insurance Responsibilities form.

(e) Payment of any outstanding premium of the applicant's state industrial insurance account.

(f) Payment of the applicant's estimated portion of the deficit, if a deficit condition in the state industrial insurance fund exists at the time of application.

(g) Adequate electronic test data to SIEDRS, to demonstrate the ability to submit claim data electronically in the required format. Requirements are defined in the SIEDRS enrollment package (Publication F207-194-000). The department may waive the testing requirement if the applicant has a service agreement with a third-party administrator that already submits data to SIEDRS.

If the required items are not received prior to the end of the quarter, the application may be denied. If the application is denied, the applicant must reapply in order to be considered for self-insurance.

(7) **How is the initial surety requirement established?** The initial surety requirement is established at the highest of the following:

(a) The annual premiums the applicant pays (or would pay) into the state industrial insurance fund; or

(b) The annual average of the last five years of developed incurred costs to the state industrial insurance fund; or

(c) The minimum surety requirement as established annually by the department. The minimum surety requirement is equal to the average total cost of one permanent total disability award.

The applicant has the option of submitting an independent actuarial analysis of its projected liability. The department reserves the right to accept or reject this analysis. In no event will the surety requirement be established at less than the minimum surety in force at that time.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.110. 09-01-177, § 296-15-021, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.-020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-021, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120 (7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-021, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.]

WAC 296-15-024 Additional certification requirements. (1) **What if the employer is a joint venture?** A joint venture is defined as two or more employers that have signed a contractual agreement to operate as a single unit for a specified period of time for the completion of a specific task. The

department will consider a joint venture's application for self-insurance if the joint venture is sponsored by a current self-insurer.

In addition to the standard certification requirements found in WAC 296-15-021, an application from a joint venture must include:

(a) The name of a sponsoring party. The sponsoring party must be a certified self-insurer in good standing with the department and have a majority financial interest in the assets and profits of the joint venture.

(b) A list of named participants. Each named participant must also:

(i) Demonstrate that it has at least twenty percent interest in the joint venture.

(ii) Submit three years' worth of audited financial statements prepared by certified independent accountants.

(c) A written acknowledgement from each named participant of its joint and several liability for continuing compensation if any participant of the joint venture defaults. This responsibility continues until the department grants a written release to the joint venture or the remaining participant(s) of the joint venture. A written release from the department is granted only after the contract has been completed and a final settlement of the joint venture account has been made.

(d) A written description of the obligations of each participant for the industrial insurance program of the joint venture.

(e) A written acknowledgement of the sponsoring party's responsibilities for the management of all claims and payment of all compensation incurred during the period of the joint venture's self-insurance certification and after the joint venture is dissolved. This acknowledgement must include the sponsor's continuation of benefits if the joint venture or any of the other parties of the joint venture defaults.

(2) **What if the employer is an employee stock ownership program (ESOP)?** An employee stock ownership program is defined as a firm in which the employees have purchased a majority of the financial interest.

If the employees purchase an existing self-insured company, that company would be required to return to the state industrial insurance fund for a minimum of one year before the department would consider its application for self-insurance.

(3) **What additional requirements exist if the employer is a group?** A group is defined as a group of employers authorized under chapter 51.14 RCW to form self-insurance groups.

(a) In addition to the standard certification requirements found in WAC 296-15-021, an application from a group must include:

(i) A copy of the group's bylaws.

(ii) Individual applications for each of its members along with the current audited financial information of each member.

(iii) A current audited consolidated financial statement of the group (if the group exists at the time of the application).

(iv) A listing of the estimated standard premium to be developed for each member individually and the estimated standard premium of the group as a whole.

(v) An indemnity agreement jointly and severally binding the group and each member to comply with the provisions of Title 51 RCW.

(vi) A detailed budget of all projected administrative revenues and expenses for the first year of operation.

(b) When the application for a group is tentatively approved, the applicant must submit the following:

(i) Surety, established at one hundred twenty-five percent of the standard industrial insurance premiums.

(ii) A copy of the aggregate excess insurance coverage policy.

(iii) Documentation of a contingency reserve that is the greater of:

(A) Fifteen percent of the estimated claims liability; or

(B) Twenty-five percent of the standard industrial insurance premium.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-024, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-027 Additional requirements for subsidiaries and acquisitions. (1) **What if an individual firm is a subsidiary of a corporation?**

(a) If an individual self-insured firm has a parent (owner of fifty percent and/or having controlling financial interest), the parent must provide the department with its written guarantee, L&I form F207-040-000, to assume responsibility for all workers' compensation liabilities of the subsidiary if the subsidiary defaults on its liabilities.

(b) If a parent fails to provide a guarantee, the department will require the subsidiary to provide surety at one hundred twenty-five percent of its actual requirement. The subsidiary must continue to provide surety at the higher level as long as it has no parental guarantee.

(c) Certification of an individual self-insurer will include all of its subsidiaries (fifty percent owned and/or financial interest controlled by) or divisions doing business in Washington, as well as new acquisitions after certification becomes final. One certificate will be issued to an approved self-insurer. The subsidiaries or divisions will be considered one self-insurer for all industrial insurance purposes.

(2) **What if a certified self-insurer is acquired by another entity?**

(a) If it is an asset only acquisition, the certified self-insurer must surrender its certification and would retain the self-insurance liabilities and must continue to provide benefits. The new owner would be required to obtain industrial insurance coverage through the state fund. If the new owner wishes to become self-insured, it must meet the department's minimum requirements and submit an application according to the normal certification process.

(b) If the acquisition is a stock acquisition, the new owner must either provide a parental guarantee in accordance with WAC 296-15-024(4), or if it wishes to have the self-insurance certification transferred to the new parent organization, it must:

(i) Provide proof of financial capabilities by furnishing three years of audited financial statements; and

(ii) Furnish evidence of an acceptable claim administration program to oversee a self-insurance program; and

(iii) Demonstrate the existence of an acceptable accident prevention program covering all of its operations in Washington.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-027, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-121 Surety for a self insurance program. (1) **What is surety?** Surety is the legal financial guarantee each self insurer must provide to the department for its self insured workers' compensation program. Failure to provide surety in the amount required by the department will result in the withdrawal of the self insurer's certification. If a self insurer defaults on (stops payment of) benefits and assessments, the department will use its surety to cover these costs.

(a) Surety must be provided on the department's form. The original will be kept by the department. Surety must cover all past, present and future self insurance liabilities.

(b) Surety may not be used by a self insurer to:

(i) Pay its workers' compensation benefits; or

(ii) Serve as collateral for any other banking transactions.

(c) Surety is not an asset of the self insurer and will not be released by the department if the self insurer files a petition for dissolution or relief under bankruptcy laws.

(d) The department will determine the amount of surety each self insurer must provide. The surety level may be increased or decreased to maintain its adequacy when necessary.

(2) **What types of self insurance surety will the department accept?** The department will accept the following types of surety:

(a) Cash, corporate or governmental securities deposited with a department approved escrow agent and administered by a written agreement L&I form F207-039-000 between the department, self insurer and escrow agent. Use L&I form F207-137-000 for any rider/amendment to the escrow account.

An escrow account may not be used by the self insurer to satisfy any other obligation to the bank which maintains the escrow account.

(b) A bond on L&I form F207-068-000 written by a company approved to transact surety business in Washington. Use L&I form F207-134-000 for any rider/amendment to the bond.

(c) An irrevocable standby letter of credit (LOC) on L&I form F207-112-000 if the self insurer has a net worth of at least 500 million dollars. Use L&I form F207-111-000 for any rider/amendment. LOCs are subject to acceptance by the department. Acceptance includes, but is not limited to, approval of the financial condition of the issuing or confirming bank.

(i) The issuing or confirming bank must have a location in Washington. The bank must provide the department with an audited financial statement or call report made to the banking regulatory agencies for the most recent fiscal year. An audited statement/call report is due at LOC issuance and annually while the LOC is in effect.

(ii) The self insurer must provide the department a memorandum of understanding on L&I form F207-113-000 showing the self insurer's agreement with the following conditions:

(A) The department will automatically extend an LOC for an additional year unless notified otherwise by registered mail at least sixty days prior to expiration.

(B) If the department is notified an LOC will not be replaced, and the self insurer fails to provide acceptable replacement surety within thirty days of notice:

(I) The department will draw the full value of the LOC. All proceeds of the LOC will be deposited with the department;

(II) Accrued interest in excess of the surety requirement will be returned semiannually to the self insurer; and

(III) If acceptable replacement surety is later provided, the proceeds of the LOC and accrued interest will be returned to the self insurer.

(C) If the self insurer defaults on the payment of workers' compensation benefits and has failed to provide acceptable replacement surety for an expired LOC:

(I) The title to the proceeds will be transferred to the department; and

(II) The proceeds and accrued interest will be used to pay the self insurer's workers' compensation benefits.

(D) If the self insurer defaults on the payment of workers' compensation benefits and has an LOC in force:

(I) The department will draw the full value of the LOC. All proceeds of the LOC will be deposited with the department; and

(II) The proceeds and accrued interest will be used to pay the self insurer's workers' compensation benefits.

(iii) If the self insurer provides another acceptable type of surety in the amount required by the department, the department's interest in the LOC will be released.

(iv) All legal proceedings regarding a self insurer's LOC will be subject to Washington laws and courts.

(3) **How often is each self insurer's surety requirement reviewed?** Each self insurer's surety requirement is reviewed annually based on the self insurer's annual report.

(4) **When could a self insurer's surety level change?**

(a) Surety will be maintained at the current level unless the department's estimate or an independent qualified actuary's estimate of the self insurer's outstanding claim liabilities changes by more than twenty-five thousand dollars.

(b) Surety changes are due by July 1 of each year.

(5) **How does the department determine the required surety level?** The department analyzes each self insurer's loss history using incurred development, paid development or other department approved actuarial methods of loss development. The following factors also may influence the surety determination:

(a) Pension claims.

(b) Reinsurance.

(c) Inconsistency in reserving practices.

(d) Independent qualified actuarial estimate.

(e) Surety cap.

(6) **What is considered reinsurance?** For the purposes of Title 51 RCW, excess insurance and reinsurance mean the same thing.

(7) **May a self insurer reinsure part of its liability?**

(a) A self insurer may reinsure up to eighty percent of its liability under Title 51 RCW.

(b) The reinsuring company and its personnel are prohibited from participating in the administration of the responsibilities of the self insurer.

(c) Reinsurance policies issued after July 1, 1975, must include endorsements which state (a) and (b) of this subsection.

(d) The self insurer must:

(i) Notify the department of the name of the insurance carrier, the extent and coverage period of the policy; and

(ii) Submit copies of all reinsurance policies in force including all modifications and renewal provisions.

(e) The department may accept a certificate of insurance on L&I form F207-095-000 in place of the policy if the certificate certifies all coverage conditions and exceptions and that the reinsurance company and its personnel do not participate in the administration of the responsibilities of the self insurer under Title 51 RCW.

(8) **What if a self insurer ends its self insured workers' compensation program?** If a self insurer voluntarily surrenders certification or has its certificate involuntarily withdrawn by the department, the former self insurer must continue to do all of the following:

(a) Pay benefits on claims incurred during its period of self insurance. Claim reopenings and new claims filed for occupational diseases incurred during the period of self insurance remain the obligation of the former self insurer.

(b) File quarterly and annual reports as long as quarterly reporting is required. A former self insurer may ask the department to release it from quarterly reporting after it has had no claim activity with the exception of pension or death benefits for a full year.

(c) Provide surety at the department required level. The department may require an increase in surety based on annual reports as they continue to be filed. Surety will not be reduced from the last required level (while self insured) until three full calendar years after the certificate was terminated. A bond may be cancelled for future obligations, but it continues to provide surety for claims occurring prior to its cancellation.

(d) Pay insolvency trust assessments for three years after surrender or withdrawal of certificate.

(e) Pay all expenses for a final audit of its self insurance program.

(9) **When could the department consider releasing surety to a former self insurer or its successor?**

(a) The department may consider releasing surety to a former self insurer or its successor when all of the following have occurred:

(i) All claims against the self insurer are closed; and

(ii) The self insurer has been released from quarterly reporting for at least ten years.

(b) If the department releases surety, the former self insurer remains responsible for claim reopenings and new claims filed for occupational disease incurred during the period of self insurance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.-160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-121, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.]

WAC 296-15-123 Financial watch. (1) What is financial watch? Financial watch occurs when the department has concerns regarding a self-insured employer's ability to promptly provide benefits to its injured workers based on an analysis of the audited financial statements provided by that employer.

The purpose of financial watch is two-fold:

(a) It serves to alert the employer that the department is concerned with its ability to provide benefits to its injured workers; and

(b) It enforces the due diligence that the department must exercise in preserving the financial integrity of each self-insurer.

(2) What factors can lead to a firm being placed on financial watch? Contributing factors that can lead to a firm being placed on financial watch are negative changes in the following ratios and trends:

(a) Net losses;

(b) Ratio of debt to equity;

(c) Liquidity ratios;

(d) Ratios of debt and equity to total assets;

(e) Ratio of net income to revenue;

(f) Trends in earnings;

(g) Trends in liquidity;

(h) Trends in levels of debt;

(i) Ratio of tangible net worth to levels of debt.

To assess an employer's ability to promptly provide any and all required benefits to its injured workers, the department will utilize these and other analytical ratios. The department may also utilize industry standards and other relevant information in its analysis.

(3) What are the consequences of being placed on financial watch? At the department's discretion, the surety requirement for a firm being placed on financial watch may be increased by up to twenty-five percent. No reduction in surety will be allowed while an employer is on financial watch.

(4) How long can a firm remain on financial watch? The status of a firm on financial watch will be re-evaluated annually upon receipt of its audited financial statements. The department may request interim financial information in addition to the annual audited financial statement.

If significant improvement is not demonstrated to the department's satisfaction after three years of being placed on financial watch, the department may undertake action to withdraw the self-insurance certification of that employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-07-141, § 296-15-123, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-125 Default by a self-insurer. (1) What is a default? A default occurs when a self-insured employer no longer provides benefits to its injured workers in accordance with Title 51 of the Revised Code of Washington. A default can be a voluntary action of the self-insured employer, or an action brought on by the employer's inability to pay the obligation.

(2) What happens when the department first learns a self-insured employer has defaulted on its obligation? The department first corresponds with the self-insured employer to determine if the self-insurer will resume the provision of benefits. If the self-insurer does not respond to the department and resume the provision of benefits within ten days, the self-insured employer is determined to have defaulted.

(3) What happens when the department confirms that a self-insurer has defaulted on its obligation? There are two actions that the department takes when a default by a self-insured employer is confirmed:

(a) First, the department assumes jurisdiction of the claims of the defaulting self-insurer and begins to provide benefits to those injured workers.

(b) Second, the department makes demand upon the surety provided by that self-insurer for the full amount of the surety. The proceeds of the surety are deposited with the department and accrue interest, which will be used to supplement the surety in providing benefits to those injured workers.

(4) What happens to a self-insured employer's certification when it defaults? The employer surrenders its self-insurance certification when it defaults. Any remaining employment in the state would need industrial insurance coverage through the state fund effective with the default by the employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-07-141, § 296-15-125, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-140 Expense of out-of-state audit. (1) **When is a self-insurer charged for audit expenses?** The self-insurer must reimburse the department for all travel, per diem and documented expenses as related to the audit when the department representative travels outside the state of Washington.

(2) **How much will the self-insurer be charged?** The self-insured employer is billed the actual costs that the department incurred.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-140, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06; Order 74-38, § 296-15-140, filed 11/18/74, effective 1/1/75.]

WAC 296-15-151 Surety for a public entity's self insurance program. (1) **How does the department determine the required surety level for a public entity?** The required surety level for a public entity will be its estimated claim costs for all claims during the upcoming fiscal year. The minimum surety amount will be determined annually by the department.

(2) **How does a public entity provide surety?** By July 1 of each year, each public entity must submit its public entity surety certification. A public entity's surety certification must demonstrate that it has sufficient revenues in its next budget to meet its estimated claim costs for the next fiscal year by documenting:

(a) The estimated claim liabilities;

(b) Source of revenues, detailing accounts identified for self insurance obligations; and

(c) How the cumulative reserve (twenty-five percent of the required surety) is funded. Show the account balance.

(3) **What type of surety may a public entity use for its cumulative reserve?** A public entity may provide surety for its cumulative reserve using any of the surety types listed in WAC 296-15-221.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.-160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-151, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.]

WAC 296-15-161 Surety for a group self insurance program. (1) **How does the department determine the required surety level for a group self insurer?** After the initial five years of certification, the department will annually calculate the surety requirement for a group self insurer by comparing its original liability estimate to its reserve fund. If the difference is:

(a) Less than fifteen percent, the department will accept the stated reserves of the group as the required surety level.

(b) Greater than fifteen percent, the department will establish the group's required surety level.

(2) **What type of surety is acceptable for a group self insurer's reserve fund?** A group self insurer's reserve fund must be cash.

(3) **May a group self insurer pay expenses from its reserve fund?** A group self insurer may pay only the following items from its cash reserve fund:

(a) Administrative expenses for operating the group self insurance program, including claims handling expenses, legal, investigative or administrative costs and department administrative assessments.

(b) Claim expenditures. Supplemental pension fund (SPRF) benefits may also be paid from the reserve fund if the group redeposits SPRF reimbursements into the reserve account. Interest earned by the reserve account must remain in the account while this method is in effect.

(c) Reinsurance premiums. All recoveries from these policies must be redeposited into the reserve fund. Within eighteen months of premium payment, the group must return the amount paid for premiums if reinsurance recoveries were not sufficient to return the account to its original amount.

(4) **How can a group self insurer assess its members for reserve fund costs?** A group self insurer may determine how it will assess members for required reserve fund costs. The group's bylaws must describe the procedures it will use to collect these costs.

(5) **Must a group self insurer purchase reinsurance?** A group self insurer must obtain reinsurance for each year of operation to ensure adequate protection against catastrophic or unexpected loss.

(6) **What if a group self insurer collects excess premiums during a fund year and has a surplus?** A group self insurer may refund surplus money from a fund year if it retains sufficient money to fulfill all of its workers' compensation obligations. This includes maintaining the required reserve fund.

(7) **What if a group self insurer collects insufficient premiums during a fund year and has a deficit?** A group self insurer may cover a deficit by:

(a) After receiving department approval, using:

(i) Unencumbered surplus from a different fund year;

(ii) An alternative method; or

(b) Assessing the membership. The department may require the group to use this method.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.-160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-161, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.]

WAC 296-15-171 Surety for a self insured pension or fatality claim. (1) **When must a self insurer provide funding for a permanent total disability (pension) or fatality**

claim? Within sixty days of receipt of the department's order, the self insurer must fund the pension or fatality claim.

(2) **What types of funding may a self insurer use for a pension or fatality claim?** A self insurer may fund a pension or fatality claim with cash, a bond on L&I form F207-065-000, annuity on L&I form F207-129-000 or assignment of account on L&I form F207-058-000. If the pension benefit level increases, the self insurer must increase the surety level or provide additional surety to cover the deficiencies.

(3) **What is an annuity?** An annuity is a contract with an insurance company where the insurance company agrees to pay to the department a specific amount covering the lifetime of a claimant.

(4) **What is an assignment of account?** A self insurance assignment of account/certificate of deposit is a legal instrument executed by the self insurer and an approved commercial banking institution in Washington. The assignment of account must:

(a) Identify an existing account on deposit with the approved banking institution in the name of the self insurer. The existing assigned account must contain the amount determined necessary by the department to cover the pension benefits on the specific claim beyond all other assignments on that account. A separate assignment of account must be established for each pension.

(b) Bind the self insurer to maintain a balance in the assigned account at least equal to the current present cash value of the pension benefits on the claim and beyond all other assignments on the account for the life of the claim. Present cash values of the assigned account/certificate of deposit will be revised annually by the department. Quarterly pension payments made from the assigned account must not reduce the account balance below the present cash value of the pension beyond all other assignments on the same account.

(c) Authorize the department, if the self insurer defaults, to immediately withdraw up to the entire amount assigned to the pension claim from the assigned account/certificate of deposit. The department will take this action without notifying the defaulting self insurer.

(d) If the bank holding the assignment of account/certificate of deposit fails, the self insurer is responsible for the entire amount of the pension or fatality obligation. Within thirty days, the self insurer must:

(i) Establish a new assignment of account/certificate of deposit, bond; or

(ii) Deposit cash into the reserve fund.

(e) If the self insurer ends its self insurance status, the assignment of account/certificate of deposit will be placed with the department. The department will determine the required reserve for the pension or fatality claim, and any excess will be returned to the former self insurer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.-160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-171, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.]

WAC 296-15-181 Funding the benefits of an insolvent self-insurer. (1) **What happens when a self-insurer defaults on (stops paying) workers' compensation benefits and assessments?** When a self-insurer stops paying workers' compensation benefits or assessments, and the default is not due to a claims administration decision, the department will take over its surety and claims.

(2) **If a defaulting self-insurer has multiple types of surety, who determines the order in which surety will be used?** The department has the sole authority to determine the order in which surety types will be used.

(3) **What happens if the defaulting self-insurer's surety is exhausted?** When surety is exhausted, the insolvency trust (all self-insurers except school districts, cities and counties) will be assessed quarterly to cover the claim costs paid on behalf of the defaulted self-insurer.

(4) **Who is on the insolvency trust board?** The insolvency trust board consists of the director or designee, three representatives of self-insured employers and one representative of workers. Representatives are nominated by the self-insured and labor communities and are appointed by the director for overlapping two year terms.

(5) **What does the insolvency trust board do?** The board advises the department on insolvency trust matters. The department makes all final decisions.

(6) **What annual report is provided on the insolvency trust fund?** The department provides an annual written status report on the insolvency trust fund as of the end of the previous calendar year to the workers' compensation advisory committee. The report is presented at the committee's first quarterly meeting no later than March 31.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-181, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.-160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-181, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.]

WAC 296-15-200 Claims log—Evaluation. Beginning January 1, 1976, each self-insurer shall maintain a log of all claims filed by any worker injured in its employ or any worker having contracted an occupational disease as a result of his/her employment with the self-insurer.

The claims log shall contain the following minimum information: The injured worker's name, the date of the injury or first knowledge of an occupational disease, the claim number assigned by the department, the date the claim is closed, and whether the claim is compensable or treatment only. Additional information may be recorded at the discretion of the employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 86-14-079 (Order 86-25), § 296-15-200, filed 7/1/86; 83-07-009 (Order 83-8), § 296-15-200, filed 3/8/83; Order 77-19, § 296-15-200, filed 9/26/77; Order 75-28, § 296-15-200, filed 8/29/75, effective 1/1/76.]

WAC 296-15-221 Self insurers' reporting requirements. (1) **What information must self insurers report to the department?** Each self insurer must provide the department:

(a) The name, title, address and phone number of the single contact person who is the liaison with the department in all self insurance matters. This contact will be sent all department correspondence and is responsible for forwarding information to appropriate parties for timely action.

(b) A copy of its current policy of applying sick leave, health and welfare benefits or any other compensation in conjunction with, or as a substitute for, time loss benefits.

(2) **When must self insurers notify the department of business status changes?** Self insurers must notify the department in writing:

(a) Immediately, of any plans to:

(i) Cease business entirely or cease business in Washington; or

(ii) Dispose of controlling financial interest of the original self insurer. The self insurer must surrender its certificate for cancellation if requested by the department.

(b) Within thirty days, of any:

(i) Amendment(s) or modification(s) to the self insurer's articles, charter or agreement of incorporation, association, copartnership or sole proprietorship which will materially change the business identity or structure originally certified.

(A) The department may require additional documentation.

(B) If the self insurer becomes a subsidiary to another firm, the parent must provide the department with its written guarantee on L&I form F207-040-001 to assume responsibility for all workers' compensation liabilities of the subsidiary if the subsidiary defaults on its liabilities. See WAC 296-15-021 for additional information.

(ii) Separation (for example, divestiture or spinoff) of any part of the original self insurer.

(A) The original self insurer remains responsible for claims liability of the separated part up to the date of separation unless the department approves an alternative.

(B) If the separating part wishes to continue self insurance, it must submit an application to the department at least thirty days before separation and requested certification.

(C) If certification cannot be granted before separation, industrial insurance coverage must be purchased from the state fund from the date of separation.

(iii) Relocating, adding or closing physical locations.

(3) **When must self insurers notify the department of administrative changes?** A self insurer must notify the department in writing within ten days, of any change to its:

(a) Single contact person who is the liaison with the department in all self insurance matters. Include the contact's title, address and phone number.

(b) Contract with a service organization/third party administrator independent of the self insurer which will participate in the self insurer's responsibilities. Submit a copy of the service contract. See WAC 296-15-021 for additional information.

(c) Administrator of its workers' compensation program.

(4) **What reports must self insurers submit to the department?** Each self insurer must submit:

(a) Complete and accurate quarterly reports summarizing worker hours and claim costs paid the previous quarter. Use a form substantially similar to the preprinted SIQTRR form sent by the department. Payment is due the 30th day after receiving the preprinted report from the department. This report is the basis for determining the administrative, second injury fund, supplemental pension, asbestosis and insolvency trust assessments.

(i) Administrative, second injury fund and insolvency trust assessments are based on a self insurer's total claim costs. Total claim costs during a quarter include, but are not limited to:

(A) Time loss compensation. Include the amount of time loss the worker would have been entitled to if kept on full salary.

(B) Permanent partial disability (PPD) awards.

(C) Medical bills.

(D) Prescriptions.

(E) Medical appliances.

(F) Independent medical examinations and/or consultations.

(G) Loss of earning power.

(H) Travel expenses for treatment or rehabilitation.

(I) Vocational rehabilitation expenses.

(J) Penalties paid to injured workers.

(K) Interest on board orders.

(ii) Supplemental pension (SPRF) and asbestosis fund assessments are based on a self insurer's worker hours. Worker hours must be reported as defined in chapter 296-17 WAC General reporting rules, classifications, audit and recordkeeping, rates and rating system for Washington workers' compensation insurance.

Note: Self insurers may request reimbursement quarterly from SPRF as authorized under Title 51 RCW. Use a form substantially similar to L&I form F207-011-000 or F207-011-222, if there is social security offset.

(iii) The administrative assessment covers department administrative costs, including expenses of other department divisions, the University of Washington environmental research facility, the board of industrial insurance appeals and other general administrative costs. The administrative assessment rate is applied to a self insurer's total claim costs.

(A) The administrative assessment rate is based on the actual costs of the previous fiscal year and the anticipated costs of the upcoming fiscal year. Employers certified after the fiscal year used for calculation will be assessed at a rate that does not include prior fiscal periods.

(B) Employers no longer self insured must pay an adjusted assessment rate until one year after all self insurance liabilities and responsibilities are terminated.

(C) The minimum quarterly assessment is twenty-five dollars.

(iv) The second injury fund rate will be based on anticipated second injury fund costs.

(A) Self insurers' contributions to the second injury fund will be recorded in the self insurers' account, separate from the state fund account.

(B) The self insurers' second injury fund must maintain a two hundred thousand dollar minimum balance.

(v) Insolvency trust members (all self insurers except school districts, cities and counties) are also assessed to cover claim payments made by the department on behalf of insolvent self insurers. School districts, cities and counties are exempt from and are not covered by this insolvency trust. Any interest earned on the assessment becomes part of the insolvency trust fund. The insolvency assessment rate is applied to a self insurer's total claim costs. Failure to pay an insolvency trust assessment is grounds for withdrawal of certification. Members who voluntarily surrender certification must continue to pay this assessment for three years after the date of surrender.

(b) Complete and accurate annual report of all claim costs paid for each year of liability with an estimate of future

claim costs. Use a form substantially similar to SIF-7 L&I form F207-007-000. This report is due March 1 and is the basis for the department's annual determination of each self insurer's surety requirement.

(c) Fully audited financial statement within six months after the end of the self insurer's fiscal year. This report demonstrates the self insurer's continued ability to provide benefits and assessments as required. The department will consider a written request for filing time extension.

(i) This statement must be prepared by a certified public accountant.

(ii) A self insurer with a parental guarantee may submit the parent's fully audited financial statement if the parent's audited statement includes the financial condition of all subsidiaries, including the self insurer.

(iii) A political subdivision of the state may submit a state auditor's report if it includes the self insurer's audited financial statement. If the state auditor does not audit annually, political subdivisions must submit financial statements prepared internally for the years between reports by the state auditor.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.077, 51.14.120(7), 51.14.150(4), 51.14.-160, 51.44.040(3), 51.44.070 and 51.44.150. 99-23-107, § 296-15-221, filed 11/17/99, effective 12/27/99.]

WAC 296-15-231 Self-insurance electronic data reporting system (SIEDRS). (1) **What is SIEDRS?** SIEDRS is a computer system that collects claim data electronically from self-insurers. Effective July 1, 2008, all self-insurers must send timely and accurate claim data to SIEDRS in the required format.

(2) **How often must a self-insurer report claim data to SIEDRS?** All claims opened during a calendar month, as well as any updates made during that month to claims opened after the self-insurer's enrollment date (postenrollment claims), must be reported to SIEDRS by the tenth calendar day of the following month. Data can be submitted more often, but not more than once per day.

Newly certified self-insurers must begin submitting data by the tenth calendar day of the month following their date of certification. For example, if an employer is certified to self-insure effective January 1st, data must be submitted to SIEDRS by February 10th.

(3) **What is the required format?** Data submitted to SIEDRS must comply with all requirements outlined in the SIEDRS Enrollment Package (Publication F207-194-000).

(4) **When must a self-insurer correct errors?** Error corrections must be submitted to SIEDRS within ten calendar days of notification of the error. Notification occurs on the date SIEDRS provides the error report to the self-insurer.

(5) **What happens if a self-insurer doesn't comply with SIEDRS requirements?**

(a) The department may assess penalties for failure to comply with SIEDRS requirements. The department will consider penalties when a self-insurer:

(i) Refuses or fails to send data files to SIEDRS.

(ii) Repeatedly reports late.

(iii) Repeatedly fails to correct errors on time.

(iv) Demonstrates repeated and uncorrected inaccuracies in reporting format.

(b) Repeated failure to comply with SIEDRS requirements may result in increased sanctions, up to and including withdrawal of self-insurance certification.

(6) **How will penalties be assessed?**

(a) Penalties are assessed for any occurrences within a twelve-month period, and need not be consecutive. An occurrence is defined as a failure to comply with any part of this section, and is attributed to an individual file regardless of the number of claims it contains. For example, a failure to submit a data file (of any size) for one particular month results in one occurrence.

(b) Penalties are cumulative. For example, failure to send data files for twelve occurrences results in twelve penalties with a cumulative total of seventy-one thousand dollars.

(c) The department has the discretion to consider withdrawal of certification at any time, based on the self-insurer's compliance record.

(d) Penalty table:

Occurrence	Failure to Send Data Files	Late Reporting	Failure to Correct Errors on Time	Uncorrected Reporting Format Inaccuracies
1st	$500	$250	$250	$500
2nd	$500	$250	$250	$500
3rd	$1,000	$500	$500	$1,000
4th	$2,000	$1,000	$1,000	$2,000
5th	$4,000	$1,500	$1,500	$4,000
6th	$6,000	$2,000	$2,000	$6,000
7th	$7,000	$3,000	$3,000	$7,000
8th	$8,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000
9th	$9,000	$5,000	$5,000	$9,000
10th	$10,000	$6,500	$6,500	$10,000
11th	$11,000	$8,000	$8,000	$11,000
12th	$12,000	$10,000	$10,000	$12,000

(i) 1st and 2nd occurrences may be waived at the department's discretion for good cause.

(ii) For any waived occurrence, a notification is sent to the employer indicating noncompliance subject to penalty on repeat violation.

(iii) Any occurrence waived counts against the employer's overall SIEDRS compliance record.

(iv) If the department waives two occurrences then the 3rd occurrence results in a penalty equal in amount to the 3rd occurrence.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.14.110. 09-01-177, § 296-15-231, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09.]

WAC 296-15-255 Hearings for corrective action or withdrawal of certification. (1) This section applies only to proceedings to withdraw certification or for corrective action instituted by the director in response to a petition filed with the department pursuant to RCW 51.14.090. This section shall not apply to actions instituted by the director to withdraw certification pursuant to RCW 51.14.080 nor to corrective action instituted by the director pursuant to RCW 51.14.095.

(2) When there is a petition for such action by any employee or union or association having a substantial number of employees in the employ of the self-insured, the director or the director's designee may, in the director's or designee's sole discretion, hold a hearing to determine whether or not there are grounds for action. In reviewing such a petition, the director or the designee may require additional information from a petitioner before deciding whether to hold a hearing under this section.

(3) Any such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the department's rules governing administrative hearings. The director will notify all parties at least twenty days prior to the date of the hearing. The notice shall include the following:

(a) Nature of proceedings;

(b) Legal authority for holding the hearing;

(c) Reference to the section of statutes and rules involved;

(d) A description of matters asserted;

(e) The date, time, and place of the hearing.

All parties will be allowed to respond and present evidence and arguments on the issues involved.

Within thirty days of the hearing date, the department will provide written notification of the proceedings, findings, and conclusions to all hearing participants.

(4) If, following the hearing, the decision is to withdraw certification or take corrective action, such action shall comply with the provisions of RCW 51.14.090 and/or 51.14.095.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190 and 51.14.090. 96-21-145, § 296-15-255, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020. 86-18-037 (Order 86-35), § 296-15-255, filed 8/28/86.]

WAC 296-15-260 Corrective action or withdrawal of certification. (1) Corrective action against a self-insured employer shall be by order and notice. A notice of corrective action shall include the nature and specifics of the findings and may include the following:

(a) Probationary certification status for the self-insured employer for a period not to exceed one year;

(b) Mandatory training to correct areas of program deficiency to be approved by the department.

The subject matter to be covered shall be specified in the notice of corrective action. Personnel required to attend and the time period within which the training is to be conducted will also be identified.

(c) Monitoring activities of the self-insured employer for a specified period of time to determine progress regarding correction of program deficiencies may be required. The department may require submission of complete and accurate records and/or conduct an audit to verify program compliance.

(d) If there is a contract between the self-insured employer and a service organization which has been filed with the department (WAC 296-15-110), the corrective action order may specify and require that the service organization be subject to mandatory training and monitoring of activity provisions of the order.

(e) The corrective action order shall specify a time frame for submission of progress reports to the department's self-insurance section.

(f) During the first thirty days following the corrective action order, the self-insured employer shall submit a plan for the implementation of corrective action which shall include specific completion dates. If the plan is determined to be incomplete or inadequate, the department's self-insurance administrator shall notify the self-insurer of the necessary requirements or changes needed, and shall specify the date by which an amended plan shall be submitted.

(2) If sufficient grounds for decertification exist, an order and notice will be issued. The order and notice will include the following:

(a) The grounds upon which the determination is based.

(b) The period of time within which the grounds existed or arose.

(c) The date, not less than ninety days after the self-insured employer's receipt of the order and notice, when certification will be withdrawn.

(d) Provisions as stipulated by RCW 51.14.090.

(3) Upon conclusion of the probationary certification period in the case of corrective action, the program deficiencies requiring corrective action by the self-insured employer shall be evaluated by the department and a written report sent to affected parties. Program activities may be reaudited beyond the stated time period in order to assess continuing compliance with the objectives of the corrective action directives.

(4) If, at the conclusion of the probationary period, program deficiencies continue to exist, the department shall decide whether to extend the period of probation, require additional corrective action or proceed with decertification of the self-insured employer. An order and notice stating the decision shall be issued.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190 and 51.14.090. 96-21-145, § 296-15-260, filed 10/23/96, effective 11/25/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020. 86-18-037 (Order 86-35), § 296-15-260, filed 8/28/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-24-027 (Order 83-22), § 296-15-260, filed 12/1/83, effective 1/1/84.]

WAC 296-15-266 Penalties. What must a self-insurer do when the department issues an order assessing a penalty? The self-insurer must make payment of the penalty assessment on or before the date the order becomes final.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-266, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-310 Administrative organization to manage a self-insurance program. Every employer certified to self-insure is obligated to comply with the provisions of Title 51 RCW and the rules and regulations of the department, and to have the necessary administrative processes in

place to manage its self-insurance program. Each self-insurer is ultimately responsible for the sure and certain delivery of Title 51 RCW benefits to its injured workers and is accountable for all aspects of its workers' compensation program.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-310, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-320 Reporting of injuries. What elements must a self-insurer have in place to ensure the reporting of injuries? Every self-insurer must:

(1) Establish procedures to assist injured workers in reporting and filing claims.

(2) Immediately provide a Self-Insurer Accident Report (SIF-2) form F207-002-000 to every worker who makes a request, or upon the self-insurer's first knowledge of the existence of an industrial injury or occupational disease, whichever occurs first. Only department provided SIF-2 forms may be used. Copies or reproductions are not acceptable.

(3) Establish procedures for ensuring the timely delivery of completed SIF-2s to the claims management entity.

(4) Designate individuals as resources to address employee questions. These resources must:

(a) Have sufficient knowledge to answer routine questions; and

(b) Have responsibility for seeking answers to more complex problems; and

(c) Have detailed knowledge of the self-insurer's claim filing process; and

(d) Be reasonably accessible to employees at every work location.

(5) Maintain a claims log of all workers' compensation claims filed.

(a) For each claim, the log must consist of only the following information:

(i) The complete first and last name of the injured worker (no initials or abbreviations).

(ii) The date of injury, or for an occupational disease, the date of manifestation.

(iii) The claim number found on the department's Self-Insurer Accident Report (SIF-2, form F207-002-000).

(iv) The date the claim is closed.

(v) Whether the claim is a time loss claim or medical only.

(b) The self-insurer must designate the location of the official claims log.

(i) The self-insurer may maintain the log on its premises; or

(ii) The self-insurer may elect to have its third-party administrator maintain the claims log on its behalf. If this option is selected, there must be a written agreement between the self-insurer and the third-party administrator acknowledging that the official claims log is maintained by the third-party administrator.

The self-insurer must notify the department in writing of the location of their official claims log. If the option in (b)(ii) of this subsection is selected, a copy of the written agreement between the self-insurer and the third-party administrator must be provided to the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-320, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-330 Authorization of medical care. What are the requirements for authorization of medical care? Every self-insurer must:

(1) Authorize treatment and pay bills in accordance with Title 51 RCW and the medical aid rules and fee schedules of the state of Washington.

(2) Provide a written explanation of benefits (EOB) to the provider, with a copy to the worker if requested, for each bill adjustment. A written explanation is not required if the adjustment was made solely to conform to the maximum allowable fees as set by the department.

(3) Establish procedures to ensure prompt responses to inquiries regarding authorization decisions and bill adjustments.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-330, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-340 Payment of compensation. What are the requirements for payment of compensation? Every self-insurer must:

(1) Pay time loss compensation in accordance with Title 51 RCW and the rules and regulations of the department.

(2) Select one method for payment of ongoing time loss compensation, either semimonthly or biweekly, and report the selected method to the department.

(3) Provide the department with a detailed written description of any practice of paying workers' regular wages in lieu of time loss compensation, or of paying workers any benefits including sick leave, health and welfare insurance benefits, or any other compensation in conjunction with time loss compensation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-340, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-350 Handling of claims. What elements must a self-insurer have in place to ensure appropriate handling of claims? Every self-insurer must:

(1) Establish procedures for securing the confidentiality of claim information.

(2) Have sufficient numbers of department-approved claims administrators to ensure uninterrupted administration of claims.

(a) There must be at least one department-approved claims administrator involved in the daily management of the employer's claims.

(b) If claims are administered in more than one location, there must be at least one department-approved claims administrator in each location where claims are managed.

(3) Designate one department-approved claims administrator as the department's primary contact person for claim issues.

(4) Designate one address for the mailing of all claims-related correspondence. The self-insurer is responsible for forwarding documents to the appropriate location if an employer's claims are managed by more than one organization.

(5) Establish procedures to answer questions and address concerns raised by workers, providers, or the department.

(6) Ensure claims management personnel are informed of new developments in workers' compensation due to changes in statute, case law, rule, or department policy.

(7) Include the department's claim number in all claim-related communications with workers, providers, and the department.

(8) Legibly date stamp incoming correspondence, identifying both the date received and the location or entity that received it.

(9) Ensure a means of communicating with all injured workers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-350, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-360 Qualifications of personnel. (1) **How does an individual initially become a department-approved claims administrator?**

In order to become a department-approved claims administrator, an individual must first have a minimum of three years of experience in the administration of time loss claims under Title 51 RCW. The experience must have occurred within the five years immediately prior to the filing of the application.

An individual must then take and pass the department's "self-insurance claims administrator" test. After passing the test, an individual is designated a department-approved claims administrator. The initial designation of department-approved claims administrator is valid for five years.

(2) **How does an applicant receive approval to take the test?** To be approved to take the "self-insurance claims administration" test, an applicant must submit a completed application form to the department (Form F207-177-000). The application must be received by the department no less than forty-five days prior to the scheduled test date.

The department will review the application and determine if the applicant meets the minimum requirements to take the test. Notification of approval to take the test will be mailed to the applicant no less than fourteen days prior to the scheduled test date.

(3) **What happens when an applicant fails the test?** When an applicant fails the test, the applicant must reapply to take the test again. An applicant will not be permitted to retake the test until six months have passed after the failed result.

The most recent test results will determine an individual's status as a claims administrator.

(4) **How does a department-approved administrator maintain their approved status beyond the initial five-year designation?** An administrator may maintain approved status by:

(a) Retaking and passing the "self-insurance claims administrator" test as outlined in subsection (1) of this section; or

(b) Providing documentation to the department that the individual has remained employed for a minimum of three of the last five years in the administration of, or the oversight of, claims under Title 51 RCW, and meeting the continuing education criteria.

To meet continuing education criteria, the administrator must submit verification to the department that a minimum of seventy-five credits have been obtained prior to lapse of the approved status. Extensions will not be granted.

Credits must be earned in the following categories:

(i) Twenty claims process/procedure credits;

(ii) Twenty legal credits;

(iii) Twenty medical credits;

(iv) Two ethics credits; and

(v) Thirteen elective credits (e.g., industry-specific training).

The seventy-five credits must include any training designated as mandatory by the department. If an administrator fails to complete sufficient continuing education credits, he or she will be required to retake the written test.

Assignment of course credit will be determined by the department review committee.

(c) Individuals whose department-approved status expires between October 1, 2008, and September 30, 2012, and who exercise the continuing education option in lieu of retaking the test, must meet the following modified requirements. If the individual's certification expiration date falls between:

(i) 10/1/2008 - 3/31/2009: Earn a minimum of thirty credits (eight process/procedure credits, eight legal credits, eight medical credits, one ethics credit, and five elective credits);

(ii) 4/1/2009 - 9/30/2009: Earn a minimum of thirty-five credits (ten process/procedure credits, ten legal credits, ten medical credits, one ethics credit, and four elective credits);

(iii) 10/1/2009 - 3/31/2010: Earn a minimum of forty credits (eleven process/procedure credits, eleven legal credits, eleven medical credits, one ethics credit, and six elective credits);

(iv) 4/1/2010 - 9/30/2010: Earn a minimum of forty-five credits (twelve process/procedure credits, twelve legal credits, twelve medical credits, two ethics credits, and seven elective credits);

(v) 10/1/2010 - 3/31/2011: Earn a minimum of fifty credits (fourteen process/procedure credits, fourteen legal credits, thirteen medical credits, two ethics credits, and seven elective credits);

(vi) 4/1/2011 - 9/30/2011: Earn a minimum of fifty-five credits (fifteen process/procedure credits, fifteen legal credits, fifteen medical credits, two ethics credits, and eight elective credits);

(vii) 10/1/2011 - 3/31/2012: Earn a minimum of sixty credits (sixteen process/procedure credits, sixteen legal credits, sixteen medical credits, two ethics credits, and ten elective credits);

(viii) 4/1/2012 - 9/30/2012: Earn a minimum of sixty-five credits (eighteen process/procedure credits, eighteen legal credits, eighteen medical credits, two ethics credits, and nine elective credits).

(5) **How does an approved administrator report earned continuing education credit to the department?** Each department-approved administrator must track and report earned credits at the department's online data base. The approved administrator must obtain and retain signed verification of courses attended. Verification of earned credits must be received by the department by the date the approved administrator's certification expires. Extensions will not be granted.

The department may audit the reported credits of any approved administrator at random, or "for cause." Falsification of reported credits will result in revocation of the individual's approved administrator status, and may result in the

department's refusal of future applications to take the self-insurance claims administrator test.

(6) The department-approved claims administrator must notify the department within thirty calendar days of the effective date of a change in mailing address, work location, or name.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 07-17-162, § 296-15-360, filed 8/22/07, effective 10/1/07; 06-06-066, § 296-15-360, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-370 Notification to the department. When must a self-insurer notify the department about changes in its administrative organization? Any changes to the self-insurer's established administrative organization must be reported to the department in writing, within ten days of the effective date of the change.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-370, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-400 Self-insured workers' rights and obligations. How must a self-insurer notify its workers of their rights and obligations under the industrial insurance laws?

Self-insurers must notify workers of their industrial insurance rights and obligations at the following times:

(1) Within thirty days of hire, provide a form substantially similar to the one page Workers' Compensation Filing Information L&I form F207-155-000.

(2) When a worker files a claim, provide the following information in writing:

(a) The current edition of the department's pamphlet Employees of Self-Insured Businesses Guide to Industrial Insurance Benefits L&I pamphlet P207-085-000 or this same information in substantially similar format; and

(b) The name, address, and phone number of the person or organization handling the worker's claim.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a). 98-24-121, § 296-15-400, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99.]

WAC 296-15-405 Filing a self-insured claim. (1) **What form is used to report a self-insured worker's industrial injury or occupational illness?**

The reporting form for a self-insured worker's industrial injury or occupational illness is the Self-Insurer Accident Report (SIF-2) L&I form F207-002-000. Self-insurers must obtain these forms from the department and must report their workers' industrial injuries and illnesses to the department with SIF-2s. The department tracks the claim numbers assigned to self-insurers.

When notified of injury or illness, the self-insurer must provide the worker with this prenumbered form and assistance in filing a claim. The self-insurer must provide the worker the designated copy of the completed SIF-2 (which includes an explanation of the worker's rights and responsibilities) within five working days of completion.

(2) **What form does a doctor use to report a self-insured worker's industrial accident or occupational illness?**

Physicians should report a self-insured claim with a Physician's Initial Report (PIR) L&I form F207-028-000 when a self-insured worker has an industrial injury or is notified of an occupational illness. Replacements are acceptable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a). 98-24-121, § 296-15-405, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99.]

WAC 296-15-420 After a self-insured claim is filed. (1) **What must a self-insurer do when beginning time loss (TL) benefits on a claim?**

When	Send to the worker	Send to the department	The department will
On the date of the first TL payment.	A complete and accurate SIF-5[1] and SIF-5A[2].		
Within 5 working days of first TL payment.		Copies of the SIF-2, SIF-5, and SIF-5A.	Allow the claim UNLESS a request for interlocutory order (see subsection (2)) or denial (see subsection (3)) has been received.
If kept on salary[3], within 5 working days of the date the first TL payment would have been due.	A complete and accurate SIF-5 and SIF-5A.	Copies of the SIF-2, SIF-5, and SIF-5A.	Allow the claim UNLESS a request for interlocutory order (see subsection (2) of this section) or denial (see subsection (3) of this section) has been received.

[1] The SIF-5 is the Self-Insurer's Report on Occupational Injury or Disease. Use a form substantially similar to L&I form F207-005-000.

[2] The SIF-5A is the Time Loss Calculation Rate Notice. Use a form substantially similar to L&I form F207-156-000.

[3] If the worker is kept on salary, report the amount of time loss the worker would have been entitled to on the SIF-5.

(2) **How must a self-insurer request an interlocutory[1] order?**

When requesting an interlocutory order from the department, a self-insurer must:

When	Send to the worker	Send to the department	The department will	And the self-insurer pays
Within 60[2] days of claim filing.	A complete and accurate SIF-5 and SIF-5A if TL was paid or if worker was kept on salary.	Copies of the SIF-2, SIF-5 (with the interlocutory order box checked), SIF-5A, AND all records excluding bills AND a reasonable explanation why an interlocutory order is needed.	If it agrees, issue an interlocutory order.	Provisional TL if the worker is eligible AND other benefits as entitled. Ongoing medical treatment and vocational services are NOT PAYABLE unless the claim is allowed.
			If it disagrees, issue an allowance order if the facts show the claim should be allowed.	TL if the worker is eligible, and other entitled benefits.

[1] An interlocutory order places a claim in provisional status while the self-insurer investigates the validity of the claim.
[2] When not specified, time is in calendar days.

(3) **How must a self-insurer request claim denial from the department?**
When requesting claim denial from the department, a self-insurer must:

When	Send to the worker	Send to the department	The department will	And the self-insurer pays
Within 60 days of claim filing.	SIF-4.[1] Copy to the attending or treating doctor.	SIF-4 AND all records excluding bills.	If it agrees, issue a denial order. The denial order will restate the self-insurer's right to request reimbursement of provisional TL from the worker.	For all medical evaluations and diagnostic studies used to make the determination.
			If it finds insufficient information to make a decision, issue an interlocutory order AND direct the employer to obtain the necessary information.	Provisional TL if the worker is eligible and other benefits as entitled. Ongoing medical treatment and vocational services are NOT PAYABLE unless the claim is allowed.
			If it disagrees, issue an allowance order if the facts show the claim should be allowed.	TL if the worker is eligible AND other entitled benefits.

[1] The SIF-4 is the Self-Insured Employer's Notice of Denial of Claim. Use a form substantially similar to L&I form F207-163-000.

(4) **What if a self-insurer does not request allowance, denial, or an interlocutory order for a claim within sixty days?**

If a self-insurer does not request allowance, denial, or an interlocutory order within sixty days, the department will intervene and adjudicate the claim. The department may obtain additional medical information to make the determination. The claim remains in provisional status until the department makes the determination.

The exception to this requirement is the allowance of medical only claims. Self-insurers are not required to request allowance for medical only claims.

(5) **Must a self-insurer submit an SIF-5 each time the department requests one?**

Yes. A self-insurer must submit a complete and accurate SIF-5 within ten working days of receipt of a written request from the department.

(6) **What must a self-insurer do when the department requests information on a claim by certified mail?**

A self-insurer must submit all requested information concerning the claim within ten working days of receipt of the department's request by certified mail.

(7) **How long does a self-insurer have to provide a copy of the claim file to the worker or worker's representative?**

A self-insurer must provide a copy of the claim file within fifteen days of receiving a written request from the worker or worker's representative. Unless the worker or representative requests a particular portion of the file, the self-insurer must provide a copy of the entire file.

(8) **When may a self-insurer charge a worker or his/her representative for a copy of the claim file?**

A self-insurer must provide the first copy of a claim file free of charge. Upon receipt of a subsequent written request, the self-insurer must provide any material not previously supplied free of charge. The self-insurer may charge the worker or any representative a reasonable fee for any material previously supplied.

(9) **What must a self-insurer do when it terminates time loss?**

No later than the date of time loss termination, a self-insurer must notify the worker in writing of the reasons for time loss termination. If termination is based on a release to work not received directly from the worker, attach a copy of the release to the notice.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-420, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a). 98-24-121, § 296-15-420, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99.]

WAC 296-15-4302 What is the Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form? The Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form replaces the Employability Assessment Report (EAR) and is used as a cover sheet for all vocational reports submitted to the department by the self-insured employer.

Note: A Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form is not required if the worker is not eligible for vocational services because they returned or were released to work at the job at the time of injury or on the date of disease manifestation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-15-4302, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-15-4304 What must the self-insurer do when an assessment report is received? (1) A self-insurer must submit a Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form and the assessment report to the department within ten working days after receiving the completed report. A completed report is one that, in the opinion of the department, meets the requirements in WAC 296-19A-070.

(2) When time-loss is terminated, based on the vocational rehabilitation provider's recommendations, the self-insurer must notify the worker or the worker's representative as required in WAC 296-15-420(9).

(3) The self-insurer can terminate time-loss on the date they receive the recommendation but, if the department determines the assessment report failed to demonstrate the worker is able to work, the self-insurer must request additional information from the vocational rehabilitation provider before resubmitting the report and an updated Vocational Services Reporting Form to the department.

(4) If the self-insurer terminated time-loss based on the assessment report's recommendation but the department concludes the assessment report failed to demonstrate the worker is able to work, the self-insurer must reinstate time-loss effective the day after the last date paid.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-15-4304, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-15-4306 When must a self-insurer submit a vocational rehabilitation plan to the department? No later than ninety calendar days after the date the department determined the worker was eligible for vocational plan development services, the employer must submit a Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form and a completed vocational plan for the worker.

If the plan cannot be completed and submitted to the department within that time period, the self-insurer must, prior to the ninetieth day, submit a Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form and the vocational rehabilitation provider's request for an extension as required in WAC 296-19A-094.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-15-4306, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-15-4308 What must the vocational rehabilitation plan include? The vocational rehabilitation plan must meet the requirements in WAC 296-19A-100.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-15-4308, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-15-4310 What must the self-insurer do when the department denies the vocational rehabilitation plan? The vocational rehabilitation plan may be denied if the plan does not meet the requirements in WAC 296-19A-100 and the department cannot make a determination based on the information provided.

If the plan does not meet the requirements or is denied as incomplete, the self-insurer must correct the plan and/or obtain the information requested by the department, and resubmit the completed plan and an updated Vocational Services Reporting Form.

If the plan cannot be corrected and/or completed and submitted to the department within ninety calendar days after the date the department determined the worker was eligible for vocational plan development services, the self-insurer must, prior to the ninetieth day, submit a Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form and the vocational rehabilitation provider's request for an extension as required in WAC 296-19A-094.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-15-4310, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-15-4312 What must the self-insurer do when the vocational rehabilitation plan is successfully completed? The self-insurer must:

(1) Notify the worker or the worker's representative of the time-loss termination as required in WAC 296-15-420(9).

(2) Submit a Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form to the department within ten working days of the date time-loss benefits ended. The Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form must include:

(a) The total cost and time expended for the approved plan;

(b) The total time-loss compensation benefits paid during the plan implementation; and

(c) The total vocational services costs and time-loss days paid since the date the worker was found eligible for services; and

(d) A closing report with a copy to the worker or the worker's representative. The closing report must meet the requirements in WAC 296-19A-120.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-15-4312, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-15-4314 What must the self-insurer do if the vocational rehabilitation plan is not successfully completed? When a vocational rehabilitation plan ends before successful completion, the vocational rehabilitation provider will submit a closing report to the self-insurer.

(1) **Plan not completed due to causes outside the worker's control.** Within ten working days of receiving the vocational closing report, the self-insurer must:

(a) Continue time-loss benefits; and

(b) Submit a Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form to the department. The form must include:

(i) The total cost and time expended for the approved plan;

(ii) The total time-loss compensation benefits paid during the plan implementation;

(iii) The total vocational services costs and time-loss days paid since the date the worker was found eligible for services; and

(iv) A closing report with a copy to the worker or the worker's representative. The closing report must meet the requirements in WAC 296-19A-120(2).

(2) **Plan not completed due to worker's actions.** Within ten working days of receiving the vocational closing report, the self-insurer must:

(a) Submit a request for suspension of benefits with supporting documentation.

(b) Submit a Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form to the department. The form must include:

(i) The total cost and time expended for the approved plan;

(ii) The total time-loss compensation benefits paid during the plan implementation;

(iii) The total vocational services costs and time-loss days paid since the date the worker was found eligible for services; and

(iv) A closing report with a copy to the worker or the worker's representative. The closing report must meet the requirements in WAC 296-19A-120(2).

(3) **Worker is employable.** When the worker is employable based on an assessment of the training completed to date, the self-insurer must:

(a) Notify the worker or the worker's representative of the time-loss termination as required in WAC 296-15-420(9).

(b) Submit a Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form to the department within five working days of the date time-loss benefits ended.

(c) The Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form must include:

(i) The total cost and time expended for the approved plan;

(ii) The total time-loss compensation benefits paid during the plan implementation;

(iii) The total vocational services costs and time-loss days paid since the date the worker was found eligible for services; and

(iv) A closing report with a copy to the worker or the worker's representative. The closing report must meet the requirements in WAC 296-19A-120(2).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-15-4314, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-15-4316 What must the self-insurer do when the worker declines further vocational rehabilitation services and elects option 2 benefits? When the department approves a rehabilitation plan, the worker will be notified in writing of their right to decline further vocational rehabilitation services and elect option 2 benefits within fifteen calendar days. When the worker elects option 2 benefits, the self-insurer must take the following action within five working days of receiving the worker's request:

(1) Terminate time-loss benefits with proper notification to the worker as required in WAC 296-15-420(9);

(2) Establish the total amount of the option 2 award and a payment schedule for the option 2 benefits that begins the date time-loss is terminated;

(3) Submit a Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form to the department. The Self-Insurance Vocational Reporting Form must include:

(a) The total vocational services costs paid since the date the worker was found eligible for services;

(b) The option 2 election form signed by the worker; and

(c) Documentation that includes the total amount of the option 2 award and payment schedule; and

(4) Commence payment of option 2 benefits to the worker according to the established payment schedule. The first payment must be made no later than fifteen days after the date time-loss is terminated. Option 2 benefits may be paid before the department issues an order.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-15-4316, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-15-4318 What must the self-insurer do when the worker elects option 2 benefits and the claim is closed? The self-insurer must submit a quarterly report to the department on a form stipulated by the department listing the total retraining costs paid to date for each worker since the option 2 benefit was granted. These quarterly reports must document all funds expended and funds that remain available for all workers of the employer until each worker has expended the total vocational costs available to him or her, or until five years have passed since the benefit was granted.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-15-4318, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-15-450 Closure of self-insured claims. (1) **Who closes self-insured claims?**

The department has the authority to close all self-insured claims. Self-insurers have the authority to close certain claims.

Within two years of claim closure, the department may require a self-insurer to pay additional benefits on a claim the self-insurer closed if the self-insurer:

(a) Made an error in benefits paid; or

(b) Violated the conditions of claim closure.

(2) **What claims may a self-insurer close?**

A self-insurer may close	If the	With time loss?	Other requirements?	With PPD?
Medical only (MO) claims	Claim was filed on or after 07/01/90 and before 08/01/97	Without	None.	Without[1]
Time loss (TL) claims	Claim was filed on or after 07/01/86 and before 08/01/97	With	1. Not if the department issued an order resolving a dispute; AND 2. Only if the worker returned to work with the employer of record at the same job or at a job with comparable wages and benefits.[2]	Without[1]
All claims: Medical only (MO) claims Time loss (TL) claims Permanent partial disability (PPD) claims	Claim was filed on or after 08/01/97	With or without	1. Not if the department issued an order resolving a dispute; AND 2. Only if the worker returned to work with the employer of record at the same job or at a job with comparable wages and benefits;[2] AND 3. Only if the closing medical report was sent to the attending or treating doctor and 14[3] days allowed for response.	With or without

[1] A self-insurer may not close a claim with PPD if the injury or illness occurred before 08/01/97.

[2] Comparable means the wages and benefits are at least ninety-five percent of the wages and benefits received by the worker at the time of injury.

[3] When not specified, time is in calendar days.

(3) **When a self-insurer is closing a PPD claim, what must it do with the closing medical report?**

When a self-insurer is closing a PPD claim, it must send the closing medical report to the attending or treating doctor, and the doctor must be allowed fourteen days to respond. When the attending or treating doctor responds:

Within 14 days	And the doctor AGREES with	And the doctor DISAGREES with	Then the self-insurer	
Within	Fixed and stable and PPD rating		MAY	Close the claim.
Does not respond			MAY	Close the claim
Within or before the order is issued		Fixed and stable	MUST	1. Obtain a supplemental medical opinion from (an) examiner(s) listed on the department's approved examiner's list; OR 2. Forward the claim to department for closure. The department may require additional medical examinations.
Within or before the order is issued	Fixed and stable	PPD rating	MUST	1. Obtain a supplemental medical opinion from (an) examiner(s) listed on the department's approved examiner's list; OR 2. Forward the claim to department for closure. The department may require additional medical examinations.
Not within, after the order is issued, but before the order is final		Fixed and stable and/or PPD rating	MUST	Forward the claim including the doctor's response to the department as a protest within five working days of receipt.

(4) **What must a self-insurer do with a closing medical report, regardless of who is closing the claim?**

A self-insurer must send the closing medical report to the attending or treating doctor. If the doctor responds that he/she does not concur with the results, the self-insurer must:

(a) Obtain a supplemental medical opinion from (an) examiner(s) listed on the department's approved examiner's list in order to do the closing action itself; OR

(b) Forward the claim to department for closure. The department may require additional medical examinations.

(5) **When a self-insurer is closing a claim, what written notice must it provide to the worker and attending or treating doctor?**

At claim closure, a self-insurer must send the closing order to the worker and attending or treating doctor.

(a) For a MO claim, use a Self-Insurer's Claim Closure Order and Notice substantially similar to F207-020-111.

(b) For a TL claim, use a Self-Insured Employers' Time Loss Claim Closure Order and Notice substantially similar to F207-070-000. Include a complete and accurate SIF-5 substantially similar to L&I form F207-005-000 with the worker's copy.

(c) For a PPD claim:

(i) When no TL or loss of earning power (LOEP) was paid, use a form substantially similar to L&I form F207-165-000 (MO with PPD). Include a complete and accurate SIF-5 with the worker's copy.

(ii) When TL or LOEP was paid, use a form substantially similar to L&I form F207-164-000 (TL with PPD). Include a complete and accurate SIF-5 with the worker's copy.

(6) **When a self-insurer is closing a claim, what information must it submit to the department?**

A self-insurer must submit to the department:

(a) MO claim closures by the end of the month following closure. These may be transferred electronically or reported by paper.

(i) Closures transferred electronically must be in the department's format.

(ii) Closures submitted in paper must include the SIF-2 L&I form F207-002-000 showing the date of closure and any vocational services provided.

(b) TL and PPD claim closures at the time of closure. Include copies of each of the following:

(i) SIF-2 if not previously submitted.

(ii) Closure order.

Note: If no one protests the self-insurer's closure order, it will become final and binding in sixty days, just like a department order.

(iii) A PPD Payment Schedule, if necessary, substantially similar to L&I form F207-162-000.

(A) A payment schedule is required when the amount of the award is more than three times the state's average monthly wage at the date of injury. At initial/down payment, send copies to the worker and the department.

(B) The first payment of the PPD award must be paid within five working days of claim closure. Continuing payments must be paid according to the established payment schedule.

(iv) A complete and accurate SIF-5 showing all requirements for closure have been met, any TL or LOEP paid, period of payment, and total amount paid.

(7) **When the department is closing a claim, what must the self-insurer submit when requesting claim closure?**

When a self-insurer is asking the department to close the claim, it must submit:

(a) A complete and accurate SIF-5; and

(b) All records not previously submitted to the department excluding bills.

(8) **When the department has closed a PPD claim, when must the self-insurer create a payment schedule?**

When the department has closed a PPD claim, the self-insurer must create a PPD Payment Schedule substantially similar to L&I form F207-162-000 when the amount of the award is more than three times the state's average monthly wage at the date of injury. At initial/down payment, send copies to the worker and the department.

(9) **When the department has closed a PPD claim, when must the self-insurer make the first payment of the award?**

When the department has closed a PPD claim, the self-insurer must make the first payment of the award without delay. Continuing payments must be paid according to the established payment schedule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-450, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a). 98-24-121, § 296-15-450, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99.]

WAC 296-15-470 When a worker files for reopening. When must a self-insurer forward an application to reopen a claim to the department? A self-insurer must forward an application to reopen a claim to the department within five working days of receipt.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-470, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06.]

WAC 296-15-480 When a self-insured claim is protested. When must a self-insurer submit a worker's written protest or appeal to the department?

A self-insurer must submit a written protest by a worker to the department within five working days of receipt. The date the protest is received by the self-insurer is considered the date the protest is received by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-480, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a). 98-24-121, § 296-15-480, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99.]

WAC 296-15-490 When a self-insured claim is on appeal. (1) **When must a self-insurer submit a worker's written appeal to the department?** A self-insurer must submit to the department a written appeal by a worker within five working days of receipt. The date the appeal is received by the self-insurer is considered the date the appeal is received by the department.

(2) **How may department orders be defended in self-insured appeals?**

The department may ask the office of the attorney general to represent the department at the board of industrial insurance appeals.

(3) **What must a self-insurer send to the department when any party appeals a claim to superior or appellate court?**

When any party appeals a claim to superior or appellate court, the self-insurer must promptly send to the department copies of the notice of appeal, judgment, and all other relevant information.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.14.020, 51.32.190, 51.14.090, and 51.14.095. 06-06-066, § 296-15-490, filed 2/28/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a). 98-24-121, § 296-15-490, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99.]

WAC 296-15-495 Third party action on a self-insured claim. What must a self-insurer send to the department when there is a third party action?

When there is a third party action, in addition to fulfilling the statutory requirements, the self-insurer must send the department copies of:

When	What
Upon notification	Written indication of the worker's election.
After recovery of damages	1. Signed settlement agreement or court order; and 2. Total amount of attorney fees and costs; and 3. Total amount of benefits paid, including TL, PPD, and medical, excluding payments for IMEs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190(6), 51.32.055 (8)(a) and (9)(a). 98-24-121, § 296-15-495, filed 12/2/98, effective 1/2/99.]

Chapter 296-15A WAC

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DISCRIMINATION

WAC

296-15A-010 Definitions.
296-15A-020 Filing a complaint of discrimination.

WAC 296-15A-010 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following words shall have these meanings:

(1) "Director" shall mean the director of the department of labor and industries of the state of Washington.

(2) "Employee" shall have the same meaning as that defined in [RCW] 51.08.180 and 51.08.185.

(3) "Employer" shall have the same meaning as defined in RCW 51.08.070.

[Statutory Authority: 1985 c 347 § 8 and RCW 51.04.020. 86-01-016 (Order 85-35), § 296-15A-010, filed 12/9/85.]

WAC 296-15A-020 Filing a complaint of discrimination. (1) Any employee who believes that he or she has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against by an employer in violation of this section may file a complaint with the director alleging discrimination within ninety days of the date of the alleged violation. Upon receipt of such complaint, the director shall cause an investigation to be made as the director deems appropriate. Within ninety days of the receipt of the complaint filed under this section, the director shall notify the complainant of his or her determination. If upon investigation, it is determined that this section has been violated, the director shall bring an action in the superior court of the county in which the violation is alleged to have occurred.

(2) Who may file. A complaint of discrimination may be filed by the employee.

(3) Nature of filing. A complaint must be filed in writing; however, no particular form of complaint is required.

(4) Place of filing. The complaint should be filed with the director of the department of labor and industries. The complaint should be sent to the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries, Olympia, Washington 98504.

[Statutory Authority: 1985 c 347 § 8 and RCW 51.04.020. 86-01-016 (Order 85-35), § 296-15A-020, filed 12/9/85.]

Chapter 296-16 WAC

EMPLOYER—WORKER REEMPLOYMENT INCENTIVES

WAC

296-16-100	What is the department's "preferred worker" program?
296-16-110	Who may be certified as a "preferred worker"?
296-16-112	For purposes of the "preferred worker" program, who is the "employer of record"?
296-16-115	How does a worker apply for "preferred worker" certification?
296-16-120	Who certifies industrially injured or ill workers as "preferred workers"?
296-16-130	How long does a worker's "preferred worker" certification last?
296-16-135	Will the department grant a worker "preferred worker" certification under multiple open claims at the same time?
296-16-140	Which employers are eligible to benefit from the "preferred worker" program?
296-16-150	What benefits do eligible employers receive from the "preferred worker" program?
296-16-160	What must an employer do to qualify for benefits when hiring or reemploying a "preferred worker"?
296-16-170	Where may an employer obtain an *Intent to Hire Preferred Worker* form?

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-16-010 Premium waived for employment of preferred worker. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.120(3) and 51.32.095. 88-21-022 (Order 88-24), § 296-16-010, filed 10/10/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.120(3). 85-13-027 (Order 85-12), § 296-16-010, filed 6/11/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-033 (Order 80-24), § 296-16-010, filed 12/1/80, effective 1/1/81.] Repealed by 05-01-105, filed 12/15/04, effective 1/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 2004 c 258.

WAC 296-16-100 What is the department's "preferred worker" program? The department's "preferred worker" program provides eligible employers with financial incentives to hire certified "preferred workers," and to reemploy certified "preferred workers" with developmental disabilities.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 2004 c 258. 05-01-105, § 296-16-100, filed 12/15/04, effective 1/15/05.]

WAC 296-16-110 Who may be certified as a "preferred worker"? A worker may be certified as a "preferred worker" if he or she has an open claim for an industrial injury or occupational disease that:

(1) Prevents the worker from returning to work with the employer of record, and substantially impairs the likelihood of the worker's reemployment with a different employer; or

(2) Has resulted in payment of time-loss compensation benefits for a period of at least fourteen consecutive days, if the worker has a developmental disability as defined by RCW 71A.10.020.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 2004 c 258. 05-01-105, § 296-16-110, filed 12/15/04, effective 1/15/05.]

WAC 296-16-112 For purposes of the "preferred worker" program, who is the "employer of record"? When "preferred worker" certification is considered under a claim, the employer of record is any employer determined as responsible for all or part of that claim's costs in the department's final order establishing:

(1) Claim allowance, for injury claims; and

(2) Claim liability, for occupational disease claims.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 51.16.120. 05-17-040, § 296-16-112, filed 8/9/05, effective 9/15/05.]

WAC 296-16-115 How does a worker apply for "preferred worker" certification? Any claim party may inquire about the "preferred worker" program by contacting the claim manager, vocational counselor, or the department's "preferred worker" section.

A worker who is unable to return to work with the employer of record must receive assistance applying for "preferred worker" certification from a registered vocational provider.

Exception: A worker with developmental disabilities, who will be reemployed by the employer of record, does not need to apply for "preferred worker" certification. Instead, the department will consider the worker's eligibility for certification after receiving the employer's *Intent to Hire Preferred Worker* form.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 2004 c 258. 05-01-105, § 296-16-115, filed 12/15/04, effective 1/15/05.]

WAC 296-16-120 Who certifies industrially injured or ill workers as "preferred workers"? Only a department

employee with authority to do so may certify a worker as a "preferred worker."

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 2004 c 258. 05-01-105, § 296-16-120, filed 12/15/04, effective 1/15/05.]

WAC 296-16-130 How long does a worker's "preferred worker" certification last? A worker's "preferred worker" certification lasts for thirty-six consecutive months, and will not be extended.

Exception: The department may interrupt the certification period if:

(1) Medical documentation shows that the worker is unable to work or look for work, due to the industrial injury or occupational disease for which the "preferred worker" certification was granted; and

(2) The worker's claim for the same injury or disease is still open.

When the worker is again able to work or look for work, the certification period will resume. The period of interruption does not count toward the thirty-six month total.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 2004 c 258. 05-01-105, § 296-16-130, filed 12/15/04, effective 1/15/05.]

WAC 296-16-135 Will the department grant a worker "preferred worker" certification under multiple open claims at the same time? No. While a worker may have multiple open claims at the same time, the department will not grant the worker "preferred worker" certification under more than one of these claims at the same time.

(1) If the worker still has "preferred worker" certification time remaining from a previous claim, and also applies for "preferred worker" certification under a subsequent claim, the department will not grant the worker additional certification. In order to seek employment as a certified "preferred worker," the worker must use the certification time remaining from the previous claim.

(2) If the worker received "preferred worker" certification under a prior claim, and the thirty-six months of that certification has ended, the worker may be eligible for "preferred worker" certification under a subsequent or new open claim.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, and 51.16.120. 05-17-040, § 296-16-135, filed 8/9/05, effective 9/15/05.]

WAC 296-16-140 Which employers are eligible to benefit from the "preferred worker" program? When an employer offers the worker a medically appropriate job, the employer is eligible to benefit from the "preferred worker" program if:

(1) The employer is the employer of record who reemploys their own worker, and the worker:

(a) Has a developmental disability as defined by RCW 71A.10.020; and

(b) Under the open claim with that employer, has received payment of time-loss compensation for a period of at least fourteen consecutive days; or

(2) The employer is NOT the employer of record, and the employer hires a certified preferred worker.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 2004 c 258. 05-01-105, § 296-16-140, filed 12/15/04, effective 1/15/05.]

WAC 296-16-150 What benefits do eligible employers receive from the "preferred worker" program? (1) Eligible employers insured with the state fund who hire a certified "preferred worker," or who reemploy a certified "preferred worker" with developmental disabilities:

(a) Do not pay accident fund and medical aid fund premiums for that worker during the "preferred worker" certification period; and

(b) Will not have the cost of any new claim filed by that worker charged to their experience rating, if the claim is for a new injury sustained or an occupational disease diagnosed during the "preferred worker" certification period.

(2) Eligible self-insured employers who hire a certified "preferred worker," or who reemploy a certified "preferred worker" with developmental disabilities, will receive reimbursement from the second injury fund for all benefits paid on any new claim filed by that worker, if the claim is for a new injury sustained or an occupational disease diagnosed during the "preferred worker" certification period.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 2004 c 258. 05-01-105, § 296-16-150, filed 12/15/04, effective 1/15/05.]

WAC 296-16-160 What must an employer do to qualify for benefits when hiring or reemploying a "preferred worker"? An employer must complete an *Intent to Hire Preferred Worker* form. The employer must return the completed form to the department within sixty days from the "preferred worker's" first day of:

(1) Employment, if the employer is a subsequent or new employer. In these situations, the employer must also provide the department a description of the job offered to the worker.

(2) Reemployment, if the employer is the employer of record and the worker has a developmental disability as defined by RCW 71A.10.020. In these situations, if the doctor has released the worker without restrictions and the worker is returning to the job of record, a job description is not needed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 2004 c 258. 05-01-105, § 296-16-160, filed 12/15/04, effective 1/15/05.]

WAC 296-16-170 Where may an employer obtain an *Intent to Hire Preferred Worker* form? Employers may obtain an *Intent to Hire Preferred Worker* form from the department's offices or web site.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020 and 2004 c 258. 05-01-105, § 296-16-170, filed 12/15/04, effective 1/15/05.]

Chapter 296-17 WAC

GENERAL REPORTING RULES, AUDIT AND RECORDKEEPING, RATES AND RATING SYSTEM FOR WASHINGTON WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

WAC

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-17-010 Seventy-five percent of average cost of pension claims—Industrial insurance base rates and medical aid rates. [Order 70-11, § 296-17-010, filed 11/30/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 69-5, § 296-17-010, filed 12/1/69; Order 68-8, § 296-17-010, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69; General Order 1-67, filed 11/20/67, effective 1/1/68; General Order 1-66, filed 11/28/66, effective 1/1/67; General Order 1-65, filed 11/30/65, effective 1/1/66.] Repealed by Order 71-14, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.

296-17-020 Agricultural workers. [Order 68-9, § 296-17-020, filed 2/26/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by Order 71-14, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.

296-17-030 Agricultural workers—Definition of casual employee. [Order 68-9, § 296-17-030, filed 2/26/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by Order 71-14, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.

296-17-040 Agricultural workers—Payroll audit equivalent for hours of work. [Order 68-9, § 296-17-040, filed 2/26/69, effective 4/1/69.] Repealed by Order 71-14, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.

296-17-100 Premium payments—Quarterly reports. [Order 72-12, § 296-17-100, filed 7/18/72; Order 71-14, § 296-17-100, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-110 Determining accident fund premiums—Cost experience. [Order 72-19, § 296-17-110, filed 11/30/72, effective 1/1/73; Order 71-14, § 296-17-110, filed 2/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-120 Merit rating plan. [Order 72-19, § 296-17-120, filed 11/30/72, effective 1/1/73; Order 71-14, § 296-17-120, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-130 Credibility table for industrial insurance rates. [Order 72-19, § 296-17-130, filed 11/30/72, effective 1/1/73; Order 71-14, § 296-17-130, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/19/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-140 Average cost of pension claims—Effective date. [Order 71-14, § 296-17-140, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-150 Basis for determining medical aid premium. [Order 71-14, § 296-17-150, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-160 Qualifications for employer groups or workmen's compensation insurance. [Order 71-14, § 296-17-160, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-170 Dividends. [Order 71-14, § 296-17-170, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-180 Industrial insurance (accident fund) base rates and medical aid rates by class of industry. [Order 72-19, § 296-17-180, filed 11/30/72, effective 1/1/73; Order 72-12, § 296-17-180, filed 7/18/72; Order 71-14, § 296-17-180, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-190 Notice of employer inclusion—Reporting of hours. [Order 71-14, § 296-17-190, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-200 Minimum premium for elective adoption. [Order 71-14, § 296-17-200, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.

296-17-210 Assessment for supplemental pension fund. [Order 73-16, § 296-17-210, filed 8/27/73; Order 72-16, § 296-17-210, filed 8/4/72; Order 71-14, § 296-17-210, filed 12/1/71, effective 1/1/72.] Repealed by Order 73-22, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74. Second repeal by Order 74-40, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75.

296-17-310 General rules and instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-310, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-310, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-16-012 (Order 88-12), § 296-17-310, filed 7/22/88, effective 1/1/89; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-310, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-310, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-310, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-310, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-310, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-310, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-310, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-310, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-28, § 296-17-310, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 74-40, § 296-17-310, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-310, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-320 General definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020. 95-08-052, § 296-17-320, filed 4/3/95, effective 7/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.120. 91-24-057, § 296-17-320, filed 11/29/91, effective 1/1/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-320, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-320, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-320, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-320, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-320, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-330 Officers or members of a corporate employer. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-330, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 84-24-016 (Order 84-23), § 296-17-330, filed 11/28/84, effective 1/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-330, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-330, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 75-28, § 296-17-330, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 74-40, § 296-17-330, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-330, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-340 Sole proprietors and partners. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-340, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 84-24-016 (Order 84-23), § 296-17-340, filed 11/28/84, effective 1/1/85; Order 75-28, § 296-17-340, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 74-40, § 296-17-340, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-340, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-345 Professional and semiprofessional athletic teams. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 84-19-024 (Order 84-19), § 296-17-345, filed 9/13/84.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-349 Corporate officer and limited partner—Coverage extended. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-06-048 (Order 88-01), § 296-17-349, filed 3/1/88, effective 4/1/88.] Repealed by 91-24-057, filed 11/29/91, effective 1/1/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.120.

296-17-350 Assumed worker hours. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-08-052, § 296-17-350, filed 4/3/95, effective 7/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 94-12-050, § 296-17-350, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-350, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 90-13-018, § 296-17-350, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-350, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-350, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020. 89-07-078 (Order 89-02), § 296-17-350, filed 3/21/89, effective 4/21/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-14-076 (Order 87-31), § 296-17-350, filed 7/1/88, effective 1/1/89; 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-350, filed 5/31/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-350, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-350, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 84-24-016 (Order 84-23), § 296-17-350, filed 11/28/84, effective 1/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 84-11-034 (Order 84-11), § 296-17-350, filed 5/15/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-350, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-350, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-350, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 77-27, § 296-17-350, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 77-10, § 296-17-350, filed 5/31/77; Order 76-18, § 296-17-350, filed 5/28/76, effective 7/1/76; Order 75-28, § 296-17-350, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 74-40, § 296-17-350, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-350, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-351 Periodic review of cash deposit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and Title 51 RCW. 82-10-034 (Order 82-16), § 296-17-351, filed 4/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-351, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-351, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 76-36, § 296-17-351, filed 11/30/76; Order 74-29, § 296-17-351, filed 5/29/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 91-20-078, filed 9/27/91, effective 10/28/91. Statutory Authority: HB 1206 and RCW 51.04.020.

296-17-35101 Employer's surety bond in lieu of a cash deposit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 84-06-018 (Order 84-3), § 296-17-35101, filed 2/29/84.] Repealed by 91-20-078, filed 9/27/91, effective 10/28/91. Statutory Authority: HB 1206 and RCW 51.04.020.

296-17-360 Assignment of classification by analogy. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-360, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-360, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-360, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035.

296-17-370 Governing classification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-370, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-370, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-370, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-370, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-370, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-375 Work done by contract. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-375, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), filed 5/31/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-380 Single enterprise. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-380, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-380, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-380, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-390 Multiple enterprises. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-390, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-390, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-390, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-400 Mercantile operations. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-400, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-410 Division of single employee's worker hours. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-410, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-410, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-410, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-28, § 296-17-410, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-410, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-411 Classification for employees supporting separate operations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-411, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-05-019 (Order 83-5), § 296-17-411, filed 2/9/83.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-420 General inclusions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 96-12-039, § 296-17-420, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-420, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-420, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-420, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-420, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-420, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-430 General exclusions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-430, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-430, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-430, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-430, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-430, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-430, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-440 Standard exceptions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 96-12-039, § 296-17-440, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-440, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 91-12-014, § 296-17-440, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-440, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-440, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-440, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-440, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-440, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-440, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-440, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-44001 Business described by a standard exception classification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-44001, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-441 Special exceptions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-441, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-441, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-441, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035.

296-17-450 Special agricultural classification interpretations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-450, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-450, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-450, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-450, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-450, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-450, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-450, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 74-40, § 296-17-450, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-29, § 296-17-450, filed 5/29/74, effective 7/1/74; Order 73-22, § 296-17-450, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035.

296-17-45001 Special horse racing classification interpretation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-45001, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-45002 Special trucking industry rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-45002, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-45002, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.-035 and 51.12.095. 89-18-051 (Order 89-11), § 296-17-45002, filed 8/31/89, effective 10/1/89.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-45003 Building, construction and erection contractor reporting rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-45003, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97; 97-06-007, § 296-17-45003, filed 2/24/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 96-12-039, § 296-17-45003, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-45003, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-45003, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-45004 Forest, range, or timber land services—Industry rule. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-24-008, § 296-17-45004, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1), 51.16.035, 51.12.-070 and 51.16.060. 92-18-065, § 296-17-45004, filed 8/31/92, effective 10/1/92.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-45005 Logging and/or tree thinning—Mechanized operations—General reporting rule. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-051, § 296-17-45005, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-45006 Special drywall industry rule. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-45006, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97; 97-06-007, § 296-17-45006, filed 2/24/97, effective 4/1/97.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-455 Special temporary help classification interpretation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-455, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-455, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-455, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-460 Classification phraseology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-460, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-460, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-470 Penalty assessments for employers who fail to register under Title 51 RCW. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-470, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-470, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-05-019 (Order 83-5), § 296-17-470, filed 2/9/83.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-480 Penalty assessment for failure to keep records, or file quarterly reports and pay premiums under Title 51 RCW. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-480, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-05-019 (Order 83-5), § 296-17-480, filed 2/9/83.] Repealed by 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-501 Classification 0101. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-501, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-501, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-501, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-051, § 296-17-501, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94; 93-12-093, § 296-17-501, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-501, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-501, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-501, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-501, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-501, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-501, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-501, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0101.

296-17-502 Classification 0102. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16-.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-502, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-502, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-502, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-502, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-502, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-502, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-502, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 96-12-039, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-503 Classification 0103. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16-.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-503, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-503, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-503, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-503, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-503, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-503, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-503, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-503, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0103.

296-17-504 Classification 0104. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16-.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-504, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-504, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-504, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-504, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0104.

296-17-505 Classification 0105. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-505, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-505, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-505, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-505, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-505, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-505, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-505, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-505, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-505, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-505, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0105.

296-17-506 Classification 0106. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-506, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-506, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-506, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-506, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-506, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 94-12-051, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-50601 Classification 0107. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-50601, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-50601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-50601, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-50601, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0107.

296-17-50602 Classification 0108. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-50602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-50602, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; 93-12-093, § 296-17-50602, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-50602, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0108.

296-17-50603 Classification 0112. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-50603, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-50603, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-50603, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0112.

296-17-507 Classification 0109. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-507, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-507, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-507, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-507, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 96-12-039, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

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

296-17-509 Classification 0202. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-509, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-509, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-509, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-509, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-509, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-509, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 76-36, § 296-17-509, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-509, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by

07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0202.

296-17-50904 Classification 0206. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-50904, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-50904, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-50904, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-50904, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-50904, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-50904, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-50904, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Repealed by 96-12-039, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-50908 Classification 0210. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-50908, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-50908, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0210.

296-17-50910 Classification 0212. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-50910, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-50910, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-50910, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0212.

296-17-50912 Classification 0214. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-50912, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-50912, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0214.

296-17-50915 Classification 0217. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-50915, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-50915, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0217.

296-17-50917 Classification 0219. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-50917, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-50917, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-50917, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0219.

296-17-510 Classification 0301. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-510, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-510, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-510, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-510, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-510, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-510, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-510, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0301.

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

296-17-51101 Classification 0303. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-51101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-51101, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0303.

296-17-512 Classification 0306. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-512, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-512, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-512, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 91-12-014, § 296-17-512, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-512, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-512, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-512, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-512, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-512, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 74-40, § 296-17-512, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-512, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0306.

296-17-513 Classification 0307. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-513, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-513, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-513, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-513, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-513, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-513, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0307.

296-17-51301 Classification 0308. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-51301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-51301, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0308.

296-17-514 Classification 0401. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-514, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-514, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-514, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-514, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-514, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-514, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-515 Classification 0402. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-515, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-515, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-515, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-516 Classification 0403. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-516, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-516, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-516, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-516, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-516, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-516, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-516, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0403.

296-17-517 Classification 0502. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-517, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; 05-23-161, § 296-17-517, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-20-023, § 296-17-517, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-517, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-517, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-517, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-517, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-517, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, §

296-17-517, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-517, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0502.

296-17-518 Classification 0503. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-518, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-518, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-518, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-518, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-519 Classification 0504. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-519, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-519, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-519, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-519, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-519, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; 90-13-018, § 296-17-519, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-519, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-519, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-519, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-519, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-519, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-519, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-519, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0504.

296-17-520 Classification 0505. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-520, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-520, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-520, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-520, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-520, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-520, filed 5/31/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-520, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-520, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-520, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-520, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-520, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-520, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-52001 Classification 0506. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52001, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52001, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-52001, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-52001, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Repealed by 03-23-025, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120.

296-17-52002 Classification 0507. [Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-20-023, § 296-17-52002, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-52002, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52002, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0507.

296-17-521 Classification 0508. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-521, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-521, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-521, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-521, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-521, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-521, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-521, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-521, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-521, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-521, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-521, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-521, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-521, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-521, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0508.

296-17-52101 Classification 0509. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52101, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-52101, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-52101, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0509.

296-17-52102 Classification 0510. [Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-20-023, § 296-17-52102, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-52102, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-52102, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-52102, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-52102, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52102, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-52102, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52102, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0510.

296-17-52103 Classification 0511. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52103, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-52103, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-52103, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0511.

296-17-52104 Classification 0512. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52104, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-52104, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-52104, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-52104, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-52104, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0512.

296-17-52105 Classification 0513. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52105, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-52105, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0513.

296-17-52106 Classification 0514. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-52106, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-52106, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-52106, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-52106, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52106, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52106, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0514.

296-17-52107 Classification 0515. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 96-12-039, § 296-17-52107, filed 5/31/96, effec-

tive 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52107, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Repealed by 97-06-007, filed 2/24/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073.

296-17-52108 Classification 0516. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-52108, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-52108, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-52108, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-52108, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52108, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52108, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0516.

296-17-52109 Classification 0517. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-52109, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-52109, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-52109, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52109, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0517.

296-17-52110 Classification 0518. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-52110, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-52110, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-52110, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-52110, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-52110, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52110, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0518.

296-17-52111 Classification 0519. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-52111, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-52111, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52111, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0519.

296-17-52112 Classification 0520. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 96-12-039, § 296-17-52112, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Repealed by 97-06-007, filed 2/24/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073.

296-17-52113 Classification 0521. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-52113, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-52113, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-52113, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0521.

296-17-52114 Classification 0522. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-06-007, § 296-17-52114, filed 2/24/97, effective 4/1/97.] Repealed by 97-12-011, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073.

296-17-52115 Classification 0523. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-06-007, § 296-17-52115, filed 2/24/97, effective 4/1/97.] Repealed by 97-12-011, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073.

296-17-52116 Classification 0524. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52116, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-06-007, § 296-17-52116, filed 2/24/97, effective 4/1/97.] Repealed by 01-23-059, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-52117 Classification 0525. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-06-007, § 296-17-52117, filed 2/24/97, effective 4/1/97.] Repealed by 97-12-011, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073.

296-17-52118 Classification 0526. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52118, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-52118, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97.] Repealed by 01-23-059, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-52119 Classification 0527. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52119, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-52119, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97.] Repealed by 01-23-059, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-52120 Classification 0528. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52120, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-52120, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97.] Repealed by 01-23-059, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-52121 Classification 0529. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52121, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-52121, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97.] Repealed by 01-23-059, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-52122 Classification 0530. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52122, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-52122, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97.] Repealed by 01-23-059, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-52123 Classification 0531. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52123, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-52123, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97.] Repealed by 01-23-059, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-52124 Classification 0532. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52124, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-52124, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97.] Repealed by 01-23-059, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-52125 Classification 0533. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52125, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-52125, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97.] Repealed by 01-23-059, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-52126 Classification 0534. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52126, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-12-011, § 296-17-52126, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97.] Repealed by 01-23-059, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-52140 Classification 0540. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. 02-09-093, § 296-17-52140, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 01-23-059, § 296-17-52140, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0540.

296-17-52141 Classification 0541. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. 02-09-093, § 296-17-52141, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 01-23-059, § 296-17-52141, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0541.

296-17-52150 Classification 0550. [Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-20-023, § 296-17-52150, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. 02-09-093, § 296-17-52150, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 01-23-059, § 296-17-52150, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.] Decod-

ified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0550.

296-17-52151 Classification 0551. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. 02-09-093, § 296-17-52151, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 01-23-059, § 296-17-52151, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0551.

296-17-522 Classification 0601. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-522, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-522, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-522, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-522, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-522, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-522, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-522, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-522, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0601.

296-17-523 Classification 0602. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-523, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-523, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-523, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-523, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0602.

296-17-524 Classification 0603. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-524, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-524, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-524, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-524, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; 93-12-093, § 296-17-524, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-524, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-524, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-524, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-524, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-524, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-524, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0603.

296-17-525 Classification 0604. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-525, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-525, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-525, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-525, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-525, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0604.

296-17-526 Classification 0606. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-526, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-526, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-526, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-526, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-526, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-526, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-526, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-526, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0606.

296-17-527 Classification 0607. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-527, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-527, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-527, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-527, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-527, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-527, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-527, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-527, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-527, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-527, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-527, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-527, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-527, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0607.

296-17-52701 Classification 0608. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52701, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52701, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52701, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-52701, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52701, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-52701, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0608.

296-17-528 Classification 0701. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-528, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-528, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-528, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-528, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-528, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-528, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0701.

296-17-529 Classification 0803. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-529, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-529, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-529, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-529, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-529, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-529, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-529, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-529, filed 12/1/77; Order 75-38, § 296-17-529, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-529, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0803.

296-17-530 Classification 0804. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-530, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-530, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-530, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-530, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 96-12-039, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-531 Classification 8-6. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-531, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 74-40, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75.

296-17-532 Classification 0901. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-532, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-532, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-532, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-532, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-532, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-532, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-532, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-532, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-0901.

296-17-533 Classification 9-2. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-533, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-534 Classification 1002. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-534, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-534, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-01-013 (Order 89-21), § 296-17-534, filed 12/8/89, effective 1/8/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-534, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-534, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-534, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-36, § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-534, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1002.

296-17-535 Classification 1003. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-535, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-535, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-535, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-535, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-535, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-535, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1003.

296-17-53501 Classification 1004. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-53501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-53501, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53501, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-53501, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1004.

296-17-53502 Classification 1005. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-53502, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-53502, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53502, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53502, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-53502, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1005.

296-17-53504 Classification 1007. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-53504, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-53504, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-53504, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; 93-12-093, § 296-17-53504, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1007.

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

296-17-537 Classification 1102. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-537, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-537, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-537, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-537, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-537, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-537, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1102.

296-17-538 Classification 1103. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-538, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-538, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-538, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-538, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-538, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-538, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-538, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-538, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-538, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-538, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1103.

296-17-53801 Classification 1104. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-53801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53801, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-53801, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53801, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53801, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1104.

296-17-53802 Classification 1105. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-53802, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-53802, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-53802, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1105.

296-17-53803 Classification 1106. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-53803, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-53803, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53803, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-53803, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53803, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53803, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1106.

296-17-53805 Classification 1108. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-53805, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-53805, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-53805, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-53805, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53805, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-53805, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53805, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1108.

296-17-53806 Classification 1109. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-53806, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-53806, filed 5/31/96,

effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-53806, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53806, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1109.

296-17-539 Classification 1301. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-539, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-539, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-539, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-539, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-539, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-539, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-539, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1301.

296-17-540 Classification 1303. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-540, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-540, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-540, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-540, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-540, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-540, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-540, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1303.

296-17-541 Classification 1304. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-541, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-541, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-541, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-541, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1304.

296-17-54101 Classification 1305. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-54101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-54101, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-54101, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-54101, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-54101, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-54101, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1305.

296-17-542 Classification 1401. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-542, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-542, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-542, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-542, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-542, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-542, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-542, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1401.

296-17-543 Classification 14-3. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-543, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-544 Classification 1404. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-544, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-544, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-544, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-544, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-544, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-544, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-544, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-544, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-544, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-544, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1404.

296-17-54401 Classification 1405. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-54401, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-54401, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-54401, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1405.

296-17-54403 Classification 1407. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-54403, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1407.

296-17-545 Classification 1501. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-545, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-545, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-545, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-545, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 54.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-545, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-545, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-545, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-545, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-545, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-545, filed 12/1/77; Order 73-22, § 296-17-545, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1501.

296-17-546 Classification 1507. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-546, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-546, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-546, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-546, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-546, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-546, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-546, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-546, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1507.

296-17-547 Classification 16-2. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-547, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 74-40, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75.

296-17-548 Classification 1701. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-548, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-548, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-548, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1701.

296-17-549 Classification 1702. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-549, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-549, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-549, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 75-38, § 296-17-549, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-549, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-549, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1702.

296-17-550 Classification 1703. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-550, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-550, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-550, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-550, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1703.

296-17-551 Classification 1704. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-551, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-551, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-551, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1704.

296-17-552 Classification 1801. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-552, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-552, filed 8/28/98, effec-

tive 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-552, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-552, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-552, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1801.

296-17-55201 Classification 1802. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-55201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-55201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-06-047 (Order 87-33), § 296-17-55201, filed 3/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-1802.

296-17-553 Classification 18-2. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-553, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 75-38, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.

296-17-554 Classification 18-3. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-554, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 75-38, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.

296-17-555 Classification 2002. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-555, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-555, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-555, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-555, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-555, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-555, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-555, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-555, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-555, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2002.

296-17-556 Classification 2003. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-556, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-556, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 96-12-039, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-557 Classification 2004. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-557, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-557, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-557, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-557, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-557, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2004.

296-17-558 Classification 2005. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-558, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-558, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-558, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 94-12-063, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-559 Classification 20-6. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-559, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-560 Classification 2007. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-560, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-560, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-560, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; 73-22, § 296-17-560, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2007.

296-17-561 Classification 2008. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-561, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-561, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-561, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-561, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-561, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2008.

296-17-56101 Classification 2009. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; 93-12-093, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2009.

296-17-562 Classification 2101. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-562, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-562, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-562, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-562, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-562, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-562, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-562, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2101.

296-17-563 Classification 2102. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-563, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-563, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-563, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-563, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-563, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-563, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-563, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-563, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-563, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2102.

296-17-564 Classification 2104. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-564, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-564, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-564, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-564, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-564, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-564, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-564, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2104.

296-17-56401 Classification 2105. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56401, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-56401, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-56401, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-56401, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-56401, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2105.

296-17-56402 Classification 2106. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56402, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-56402, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-56402, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2106.

296-17-565 Classification 2201. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-565, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-565, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-565, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-565, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-565, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-565, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2201.

296-17-566 Classification 2202. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-566, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-566, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-566, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-566, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-566, filed 11/9/73, effec-

tive 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2202.

296-17-56601 Classification 2203. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-56601, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2203.

296-17-56602 Classification 2204. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-56602, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2204.

296-17-567 Classification 2401. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-567, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-567, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-567, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-567, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-567, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-17-567, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-567, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2401.

296-17-568 Classification 2903. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-568, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07; 05-12-031, § 296-17-568, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-568, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-568, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-568, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-568, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-568, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-568, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-568, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-568, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 75-28, § 296-17-568, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-568, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2903.

296-17-569 Classification 2904. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-569, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-569, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-569, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-569, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-569, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2904.

296-17-56901 Classification 2905. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-56901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-56901, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-56901, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2905.

296-17-570 Classification 2906. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-570, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-570, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-570, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2906.

296-17-57001 Classification 2907. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-57001, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-57001, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-57001, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-57001, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-57001, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-57001, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 91-12-014, § 296-17-57001, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57001, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2907.

296-17-57002 Classification 2908. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-57002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-57002, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2908.

296-17-57003 Classification 2909. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-57003, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-57003, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-57003, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57003, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-2909.

296-17-571 Classification 3101. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-571, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-571, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-571, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-571, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-571, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-571, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-571, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-571, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3101.

296-17-572 Classification 3102. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-572, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-572, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-572, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-572, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-572, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3102.

296-17-573 Classification 3103. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-573, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-573, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-573, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-573, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3103.

296-17-574 Classification 3104. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-574, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-574, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-574, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-574, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-574, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-574, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3104.

296-17-575 Classification 3105. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-575, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-575, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-575, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-575, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3105.

296-17-576 Classification 3301. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-576, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-576, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-576, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-576, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-576, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 75-38, § 296-17-576, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-576, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-57601 Classification 3302. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57601, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-57601, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-57601, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-57601, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.] Repealed by 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-57602 Classification 3303. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-57602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-57602, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-57602, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57602, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-57602, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-57602, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-57602, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3303.

296-17-57603 Classification 3304. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-57603, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-57603, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-57603, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-57603, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3304.

296-17-577 Classification 33-8. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-577, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 75-38, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.

296-17-578 Classification 3309. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-578, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-578, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-578, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-578, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-578, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3309.

296-17-579 Classification 3401. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-579, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 91-12-014, § 296-17-579, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-579, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-579, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-579, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-579, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-579, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-579, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-579, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 96-12-039, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-580 Classification 3402. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-24-055, § 296-17-580, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07; 06-12-075, § 296-17-580, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-580, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-580, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-580, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-580, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-580, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-580, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-580, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-580, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3402.

296-17-581 Classification 3403. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-581, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-581, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-581, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-581, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-581, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-581, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 73-22, § 296-17-581, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3403.

296-17-58105 Classification 3404. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-24-055, § 296-17-58105, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3404.

296-17-582 Classification 3404. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-582, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-582, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-582, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-582, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-582, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-582, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-582, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-582, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-582, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-582, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 75-38, § 296-17-582, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-582, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 06-12-075, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100.

296-17-58201 Classification 3405. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-58201, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3405.

296-17-583 Classification 3406. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-

583, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-583, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-583, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-583, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-583, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-583, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-583, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-583, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-583, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3406.

296-17-584 Classification 3407. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-584, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-584, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-584, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-584, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-584, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3407.

296-17-585 Classification 3408. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-585, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-585, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-585, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-585, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-585, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-585, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3408.

296-17-58501 Classification 3409. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58501, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3409.

296-17-58502 Classification 3410. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-58502, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-58502, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-58502, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3410.

296-17-58503 Classification 3411. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-58503, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58503, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58503, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3411.

296-17-58504 Classification 3412. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58504, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58504, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3412.

296-17-58505 Classification 3413. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58505, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58505, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Repealed by 99-18-068, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-58506 Classification 3414. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58506, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58506, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3414.

296-17-58507 Classification 3415. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58507, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58507, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3415.

296-17-586 Classification 3501. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-586, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-586, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-586, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-586, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-586, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-586, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3501.

296-17-587 Classification 3503. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-587, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-587, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-587, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-587, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-587, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-587, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3503.

296-17-588 Classification 35-4. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-588, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), filed 11/30/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035.

296-17-589 Classification 35-5. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-589, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 75-38, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.

296-17-590 Classification 3506. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-590, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-590, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-590, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-590, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-590, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-590, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3506.

296-17-591 Classification 35-7. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-591, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 75-38, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.

296-17-592 Classification 3508. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-592, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-592, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-592, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 91-12-014, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-59201 Classification 3509. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-59201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-59201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-59201, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3509.

296-17-59202 Classification 3510. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-59202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-59202, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-59202, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; 90-13-018, § 296-17-59202, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3510.

296-17-59203 Classification 3511. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-59203, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-59203, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.] Decodified by 07-01-014,

filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3511.

296-17-59204 Classification 3512. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-59204, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-59204, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3512.

296-17-59205 Classification 3513. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-59205, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-59205, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3513.

296-17-593 Classification 36-1. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-593, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-594 Classification 3602. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-594, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-594, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-594, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-594, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-594, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-594, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-594, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-594, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-594, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-594, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-594, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-594, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-594, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 75-38, § 296-17-594, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-594, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3602.

296-17-595 Classification 3603. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-595, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-595, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-595, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-595, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-595, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-595, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3603.

296-17-596 Classification 3604. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-596, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-596, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-596, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-596, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3604.

296-17-597 Classification 3605. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-597, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-597, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-597, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-597, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3605.

296-17-598 Classification 3606. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-598, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-598, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-598, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-598, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-599 Classification 3701. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-599, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-599, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-599, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-599, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-599, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.02 (1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-599, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 74-40, § 296-17-599, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-599, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3701.

296-17-600 Classification 3702. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-600, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-600, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-600, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-600, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-600, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3702.

296-17-601 Classification 37-3. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-601, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Repealed by 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), filed 2/28/84, effective 7/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-602 Classification 37-6. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-602, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), filed 11/30/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035.

296-17-603 Classification 3707. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-603, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-603, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-603, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-603, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 91-12-014, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-604 Classification 3708. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-604, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-604, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-604, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 91-12-014, § 296-17-604, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-604, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-604, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-604, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-604, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-604, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3708.

296-17-605 Classification 3801. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-605, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-605, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-605, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-605, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-605, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 96-12-039, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-606 Classification 3802. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-606, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-606, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-606, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 91-12-014, § 296-17-606, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-606, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-606, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-606, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-606, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-606, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3802.

296-17-607 Classification 38-3. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-607, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-608 Classification 38-4. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-608, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-609 Classification 38-5. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-609, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-610 Classification 38-6. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-610, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-611 Classification 38-7. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-611, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 75-38, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.

296-17-612 Classification 3808. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-612, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-612, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-612, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-05-019 (Order 83-5), § 296-17-612, filed 2/9/83; Order 75-28, § 296-17-612, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-612, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3808.

296-17-613 Classification 38-9. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-613, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-614 Classification 3901. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-614, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-614, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-614, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-614, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-614, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-614, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-614, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3901.

296-17-615 Classification 3902. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-615, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-615, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-615, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-615, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-615, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-615, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-615, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-615, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-615, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-615, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3902.

296-17-616 Classification 3903. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-616, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-616, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-616, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3903.

296-17-617 Classification 39-4. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-617, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-618 Classification 3905. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-618, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-618, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-618, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-618, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-618, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-618, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-618, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-618, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-618, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-618, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-618, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-618, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3905.

296-17-61801 Classification 3906. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-61801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-61801, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3906.

296-17-61804 Classification 3909. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-61804, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-61804, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-61804, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-61804, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-3909.

296-17-619 Classification 4002. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-619, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-619, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-619, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-619, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-619, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-619, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-619, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4002.

296-17-620 Classification 4101. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-620, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-620, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-620, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-620, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-620, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 75-38, § 296-17-620, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-620, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4101.

296-17-621 Classification 41-2. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-621, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-622 Classification 4103. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-622, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-622, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-622, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-622, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-622, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-622, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-622, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-622, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-622, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4103.

296-17-623 Classification 41-4. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-623, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047

(Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-624 Classification 41-5. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-624, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-625 Classification 41-6. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-625, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-626 Classification 4107. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-626, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-626, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-626, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-626, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-626, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-626, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4107.

296-17-627 Classification 4108. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-627, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-627, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-627, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-627, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-627, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-627, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4108.

296-17-628 Classification 4109. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-628, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-628, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-628, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-628, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-628, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-628, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4109.

296-17-629 Classification 4201. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-629, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-629, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-629, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-629, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4201.

296-17-630 Classification 4301. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-630, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-630, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-630, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-630, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-630, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 76-36, § 296-17-630, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-630, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-630, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-630, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4301.

296-17-631 Classification 4302. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-631, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-631, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-631, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-631, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 76-36, § 296-17-631, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-631, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4302.

296-17-632 Classification 4303. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-632, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-632, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-633 Classification 4304. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-633, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-633, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-633, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-633, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4304.

296-17-634 Classification 4305. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-634, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-634, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-634, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-634, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; 90-13-018, § 296-17-634, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-634, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-634, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-634, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-634, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-634, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4305.

296-17-635 Classification 4401. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-635, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-635, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-635, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-635, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4401.

296-17-63501 Classification 4402. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-63501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-63501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-63501, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4402.

296-17-636 Classification 4404. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-636, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-636, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-636, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4404.

296-17-637 Classification 4501. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-637, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-637, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-637, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-637, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4501.

296-17-638 Classification 4502. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-638, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-638, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-638, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-638, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4502.

296-17-639 Classification 45-3. [Order 75-38, § 296-17-639, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-639, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-640 Classification 4504. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-640, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-24-007, § 296-17-640, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-640, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-640, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-640, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-640, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-640, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4504.

296-17-641 Classification 4601. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-641, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-641, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 74-40, § 296-17-641, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-641, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4601.

296-17-642 Classification 47-1. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-642, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 74-40, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75.

296-17-643 Classification 4802. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-643, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-643, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-643, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-643, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/85; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-643, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-643, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-643, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-643, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-643, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-643, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4802.

296-17-644 Classification 4803. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-644, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-644, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-644, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-644, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-644, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-644, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-644, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-644, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-644, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-644, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-644, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4803.

296-17-645 Classification 4804. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-645, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-645, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-645, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-645, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-645, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-645, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4804.

296-17-646 Classification 4805. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-646, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-646, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-646, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-646, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-646, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-646, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-646, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-646, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-646, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 75-38, § 296-17-646, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-646, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4805.

296-17-647 Classification 4806. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-647, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-647, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-647, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-647, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-647, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 76-36, § 296-17-647, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-647, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-647, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-647, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4806.

296-17-648 Classification 48-7. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-648, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-648, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-648, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-649 Classification 4808. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-649, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-649, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-649, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-649, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-649, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-649, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-649, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-649, filed 5/31/85; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-649, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-649, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-649, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-649, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-649, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4808.

296-17-64901 Classification 4809. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-64901, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-64901, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4809.

296-17-64902 Classification 4810. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64902, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64902, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-64902, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-64902, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-64902, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64902, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4810.

296-17-64903 Classification 4811. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64903, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64903, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-64903, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64903, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4811.

296-17-64904 Classification 4812. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-64904, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64904, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64904, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-64904, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64904, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4812.

296-17-64905 Classification 4813. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64905, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64905, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-64905, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4813.

296-17-64999 Classification 4900. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-64999, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-64999, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64999, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64999, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4900.

296-17-650 Classification 4901. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-650, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-650, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-650, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-650, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-650, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-650, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-650, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-650, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-650, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4901.

296-17-651 Classification 4902. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-651, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; 06-12-075, § 296-17-651, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-651, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-651, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-651, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-651, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-651, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-651, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-651, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4902.

296-17-652 Classification 4903. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-652, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-652, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-652, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-652, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 73-22, § 296-17-652, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4903.

296-17-653 Classification 4904. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-653, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-653, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-653, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-653, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-653, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-653, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4904.

296-17-654 Classification 4905. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-654, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-654, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-654, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-654, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-654, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-654, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4905.

296-17-655 Classification 4906. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-655, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-655, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-655, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-655, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-655, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-655, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4906.

296-17-656 Classification 4907. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-656, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-656, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-656, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4907.

296-17-657 Classification 4908. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-657, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-657, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-657, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4908.

296-17-658 Classification 4909. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-658, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-658, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-658, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4909.

296-17-65801 Classification 4910. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-65801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-65801, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4910.

296-17-65802 Classification 4911. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-65802, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-4911.

296-17-659 Classification 5001. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-659, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-659, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-659, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-659, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-659, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-659, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-659, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-659, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-659, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 77-27, § 296-17-659, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-659, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-659, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5001.

296-17-660 Classification 5002. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-660, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-660, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-660, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5002.

296-17-66001 Classification 5003. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-66001, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23),

§ 296-17-66001, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5003.

296-17-66002 Classification 5004. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-66002, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-66002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-66002, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1), 51.16.035, 51.12.070 and 51.16.060. 92-18-065, § 296-17-66002, filed 8/31/92, effective 10/1/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-66002, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5004.

296-17-66003 Classification 5005. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-66003, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-66003, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-66003, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-66003, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-051, § 296-17-66003, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5005.

296-17-66004 Classification 5006. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-66004, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-66004, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5006.

296-17-661 Classification 5101. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-661, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-661, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-661, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-661, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5101.

296-17-662 Classification 5102. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-662, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-662, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-662, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-663 Classification 5103. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-663, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-663, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-663, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-663, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5103.

296-17-664 Classification 51-4. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-664, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-665 Classification 51-5. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-665, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-666 Classification 5106. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-666, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-666, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-666, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-666, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5106.

296-17-667 Classification 51-7. [Order 75-38, § 296-17-667, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-667, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-668 Classification 5108. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-668, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-668, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-668, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-668, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5108.

296-17-669 Classification 5109. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-669, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-669, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 91-12-014, § 296-17-669, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-669, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-669, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-669, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-669, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 75-38, § 296-17-669, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-669, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 06-12-075, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100.

296-17-66901 Classification 5109. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-24-055, § 296-17-66901, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5109.

296-17-670 Classification 5201. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-670, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-670, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-670, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-670, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-670, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-670, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-670, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5201.

296-17-671 Classification 52-2. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-671, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-672 Classification 52-3. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-672, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-673 Classification 5204. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-673, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-673, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-673, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-673, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5204.

296-17-674 Classification 52-5. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-674, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-675 Classification 5206. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-675, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-675, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-675, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-675, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-675, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-675, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-675, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-675, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 76-36, § 296-17-675, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-675, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5206.

296-17-676 Classification 5207. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-676, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and

51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-676, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-676, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-676, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-676, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-676, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5207.

296-17-676001 Classification 5208. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-24-055, § 296-17-676001, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5208.

296-17-67601 Classification 5208. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-67601, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-67601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-67601, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-67601, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-67601, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-67601, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-67601, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Repealed by 06-12-075, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100.

296-17-676002 Classification 5209. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-24-055, § 296-17-676002, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5209.

296-17-67602 Classification 5209. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-67602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-67602, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-67602, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-67602, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-67602, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-67602, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-67602, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Repealed by 06-12-075, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100.

296-17-67603 Classification 5300. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-67603, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; 06-12-075, § 296-17-67603, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5300.

296-17-677 Classification 5301. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-677, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-677, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-677, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-677, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-677, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-677, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-677, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-677, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-677, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-677, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-677, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-677, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 75-38, § 296-17-677, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-677, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5301.

296-17-67701 Classification 5302. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 04-13-017, § 296-17-67701, filed 6/4/04, effective 7/5/04.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5302.

296-17-678 Classification 5305. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-678, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-678, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-678, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-678, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-678, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-678, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-678, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5305.

296-17-679 Classification 5306. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-679, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-679, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-679, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-679, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-679, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-679, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-679, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5306.

296-17-67901 Classification 5307. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-67901, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; 06-12-075, § 296-17-67901, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-67901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-67901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-67901, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-5307.

296-17-680 Classification 6103. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-680, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; 05-23-161, § 296-17-680, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-680, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-680, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-680, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-680, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-680, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-680, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-680, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-680, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-680, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6103.

296-17-681 Classification 6104. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-681, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; 05-23-161, § 296-17-681, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-681, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-681, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-681, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-681, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-681, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-681, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-681, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-681, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6104.

296-17-682 Classification 6105. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-682, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-682, filed 8/28/98,

effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-682, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-682, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-682, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-682, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-682, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 73-22, § 296-17-682, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6105.

296-17-683 Classification 61-6. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-683, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-684 Classification 6107. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-684, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-684, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-684, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-684, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-684, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-684, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6107.

296-17-685 Classification 6108. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-685, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-685, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-685, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-685, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-685, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-685, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-685, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-685, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6108.

296-17-686 Classification 6109. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-686, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-686, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-686, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-686, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; 93-12-093, § 296-17-686, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-686, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-686, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-686, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-686, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-686, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-686, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-686, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6109.

296-17-68601 Classification 6110. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-68601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-68601, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6110.

296-17-68640 Classification 6120. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-68640, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6120.

296-17-68641 Classification 6121. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-68641, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6121.

296-17-687 Classification 6201. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-687, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-687, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-687, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-687, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-687, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-687, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6201.

296-17-688 Classification 6202. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-688, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-688, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-688, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-688, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6202.

296-17-689 Classification 6203. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-689, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-689, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-689, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-689, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-689, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-689, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-689, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-689, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-689, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6203.

296-17-690 Classification 6204. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-690, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-690, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-690, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-690, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-690, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-690, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-690, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-690, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6204.

296-17-691 Classification 6205. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-691, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-691, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-691, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-691, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-691, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-691, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6205.

296-17-692 Classification 6206. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-692, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-692, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-692, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-692, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-692, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-692, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-692, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6206.

296-17-693 Classification 6207. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-693, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-693, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-693, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-693, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-693, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-693, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 77-27, § 296-17-693, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-693, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6207.

296-17-694 Classification 6208. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-694, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035,

51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-694, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-694, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-694, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-694, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-694, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-694, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-694, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-694, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-694, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6208.

296-17-695 Classification 6209. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-695, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-695, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-695, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-695, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-695, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-695, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-695, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-695, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6209.

296-17-696 Classification 6301. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-696, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-696, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-696, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-696, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-696, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-696, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6301.

296-17-697 Classification 6302. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-697, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-697, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-697, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-697, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-697, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 06-12-075, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100.

296-17-698 Classification 6303. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-698, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-698, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-698, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-698, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-698, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-698, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-698, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6303.

296-17-699 Classification 6304. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-699, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-699, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-699, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-699, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-699, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-699, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-699, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6304.

296-17-700 Classification 6305. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-700, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-700, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-700, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-700, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-700, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-700, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-700, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-700, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-700, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6305.

296-17-701 Classification 6306. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-701, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; 05-12-031, § 296-17-701, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-701, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-701, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-701, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-701, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-701, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 76-36, § 296-17-701, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-701, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-701, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6306.

296-17-702 Classification 63-7. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-702, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 75-38, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.

296-17-703 Classification 6308. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-703, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-703, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-703, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-703, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-703, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-703, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-703, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-703, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6308.

296-17-704 Classification 6309. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-704, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-704, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-704, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-704, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-704, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; 93-12-093, § 296-17-704, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-704, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-704, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-704, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-704, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-704, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-704, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-704, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-704, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6309.

296-17-705 Classification 64-1. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-705, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 75-38, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.

296-17-706 Classification 6402. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-706, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-706, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-706, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-706, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-706, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-706, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-706, filed 11/30/83, effec-

tive 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-706, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-706, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6402.

296-17-707 Classification 6403. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-707, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-707, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-707, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-707, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-707, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-707, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-707, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-707, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-707, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-707, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6403.

296-17-708 Classification 6404. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-708, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-708, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-708, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-708, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-708, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-708, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-708, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-708, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-708, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-708, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-708, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6404.

296-17-709 Classification 6405. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-709, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-709, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-709, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-709, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-709, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-709, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 75-38, § 296-17-709, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-709, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6405.

296-17-710 Classification 6406. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-710, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-710, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-710, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-710, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-710, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-710, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-710, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-710, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-710, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-710, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-710, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-710, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6406.

296-17-711 Classification 6407. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-711, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-711, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-711, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-711, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-711, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-711, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-711, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6407.

296-17-712 Classification 6408. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-712, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-712, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-712, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-712, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-712, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-712, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-712, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-712, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-712, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6408.

296-17-713 Classification 6409. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-713, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-713, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-713, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-713, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-713, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-713, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-713, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 74-40, § 296-17-713, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-713, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6409.

296-17-71301 Classification 6410. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-71301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-71301, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6410.

296-17-714 Classification 6501. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-714, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-714, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-714, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-714, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-714, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6501.

296-17-715 Classification 6502. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-715, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-715, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-715, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-715, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-715, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-715, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-715, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-715, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6502.

296-17-716 Classification 6503. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-716, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-716, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-716, filed 5/31/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-716, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-716, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-716, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6503.

296-17-717 Classification 6504. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-717, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-717, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-717, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-717, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-717, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-717, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-717, filed

11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6504.

296-17-718 Classification 6505. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-718, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-718, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-718, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-718, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-718, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6505.

296-17-719 Classification 6506. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-719, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-719, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-719, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-719, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-719, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-719, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-719, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-719, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6506.

296-17-720 Classification 65-7. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-720, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-721 Classification 6508. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-721, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-721, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-721, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-721, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-721, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-721, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-18-042, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-722 Classification 6509. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-722, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-722, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-722, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-722, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-722, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6509.

296-17-72201 Classification 6510. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-72201, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-72201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6510.

296-17-72202 Classification 6511. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-72202, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-72202, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6511.

296-17-72203 Classification 6512. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-72203, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6512.

296-17-723 Classification 6601. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-723, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-723, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-723, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-723, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-723, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-723, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-723, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6601.

296-17-724 Classification 6602. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-724, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-724, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-724, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-724, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-724, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-724, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-724, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-724, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-724, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-724, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-724, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6602.

296-17-725 Classification 6603. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-725, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-725, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-725, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-725, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-725, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6603.

296-17-726 Classification 6604. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-726, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-726, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-726, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-726, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-726, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6604.

296-17-727 Classification 6605. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-727, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-727, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-24-007, § 296-17-727, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-727, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-727, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 77-27, § 296-17-727, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-727, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-727, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6605.

296-17-728 Classification 66-6. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-728, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 74-40, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75.

296-17-729 Classification 6607. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-729, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-729, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-729, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-729, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-729, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-729, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6607.

296-17-730 Classification 6608. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-730, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-730, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-730, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-730, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-730, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6608.

296-17-731 Classification 6609. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-731, filed 5/31/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-731, filed

11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-731, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-731, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 73-22, § 296-17-731, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1).

296-17-73101 Classification 6610. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-73101, filed 5/31/88.] Repealed by 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1).

296-17-73102 Classification 6611. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-73102, filed 5/31/88.] Repealed by 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1).

296-17-73103 Classification 6612. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-73103, filed 5/31/88.] Repealed by 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1).

296-17-73104 Classification 6613. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-73104, filed 5/31/88.] Repealed by 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1).

296-17-73105 Classification 6614. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-092, § 296-17-73105, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73105, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73105, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6614.

296-17-73106 Classification 6615. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73106, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73106, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6615.

296-17-73107 Classification 6616. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-092, § 296-17-73107, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73107, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73107, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6616.

296-17-73108 Classification 6617. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73108, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73108, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6617.

296-17-73109 Classification 6618. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73109, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6618.

296-17-73111 Classification 6620. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-73111, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73111, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020. 94-24-007, § 296-17-73111, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6620.

296-17-732 Classification 67-1. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-732, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 74-40, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75.

296-17-73201 Classification 6622. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-092, § 296-17-73201, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6622.

296-17-73203 Classification 6623. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-092, § 296-17-73203, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6623.

296-17-733 Classification 67-2. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-733, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 74-40, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75.

296-17-734 Classification 67-3. [Order 73-22, § 296-17-734, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by Order 74-40, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75.

296-17-735 Classification 6704. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-735, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-735, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-735, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-735, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6704.

296-17-736 Classification 6705. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-736, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-736, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-736, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-736, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-736, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-736, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-736, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-736, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-736, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6705.

296-17-737 Classification 6706. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-737, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-737, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-737, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-737, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-737, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-737, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6706.

296-17-738 Classification 6707. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-738, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-738, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-738, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-738, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-738, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 74-40, § 296-17-738, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-738, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6707.

296-17-739 Classification 6708. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-739, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-739, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-739, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-739, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-10, § 296-17-739, filed 5/31/77; Order 74-40, § 296-17-739, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-739, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6708.

296-17-740 Classification 6709. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-740, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-740, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-740, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-740, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-740, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-740, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6709.

296-17-741 Classification 6801. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-741, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-741, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-741, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-

33), § 296-17-741, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-741, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6801.

296-17-742 Classification 6802. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-742, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-742, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-742, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-742, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-742, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6802.

296-17-743 Classification 6803. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-743, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-743, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-743, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-743, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-743, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-743, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6803.

296-17-744 Classification 6804. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-744, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-744, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-744, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-744, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-744, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; 73-22, § 296-17-744, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6804.

296-17-745 Classification 6809. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-745, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-745, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-745, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-10, § 296-17-745, filed 5/31/77; Order 74-40, § 296-17-745, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-745, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6809.

296-17-746 Classification 6901. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-746, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-746, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-746, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-746, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-746, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-746, filed 12/1/77; Order 75-28, § 296-17-746, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6901.

296-17-747 Classification 6902. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-747, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-747, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-747, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-747, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-747, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-747, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-747, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6902.

296-17-748 Classification 6903. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-748, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-748, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-748, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-748, filed 11/30/76.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6903.

296-17-749 Classification 6904. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-749, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-749, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-749, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-27, § 296-17-749, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-749, filed 12/1/77.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6904.

296-17-750 Classification 6905. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-750, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-750, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-750, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-750, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-750, filed 12/1/77.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6905.

296-17-751 Classification 6906. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-751, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-751, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-751, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-751, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-751, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-751, filed 12/1/77.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6906.

296-17-752 Classification 6907. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-752, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-752, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-752, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-27, § 296-17-752, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6907.

296-17-753 Classification 6908. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-753, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-753, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-753, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-753, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-753, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-753, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-17-753, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6908.

296-17-75301 Classification 6909. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-75301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-75301, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-75301, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-6909.

296-17-75303 Classification 7002. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-75303, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7002.

296-17-75306 Classification 7100. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-75306, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7100.

296-17-754 Classification 7101. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-754, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-754, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-754, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-754, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7101.

296-17-755 Classification 7102. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-755, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-755, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-755, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-755, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-755, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-755, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodi-

fied by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7102.

296-17-756 Classification 7103. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-756, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-756, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-756, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-756, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-756, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-756, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7103.

296-17-757 Classification 7104. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-757, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-757, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-757, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-757, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-757, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-757, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7104.

296-17-758 Classification 7105. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-758, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-758, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-758, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-758, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-758, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-758, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-758, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-758, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-758, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7105.

296-17-759 Classification 7106. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-759, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-759, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-759, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-759, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-759, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-759, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-759, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-759, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-759, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-759, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7106.

296-17-760 Classification 7107. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-760, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-760, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-760, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-760, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-760, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-760, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-760, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-760, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-760, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-760, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7107.

296-17-761 Classification 7108. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-761, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-761, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-761, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-761, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-761, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-761, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-761, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-761, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-761, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7108.

296-17-762 Classification 7109. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-762, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-762, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-762, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-762, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-762, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-762, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7109.

296-17-76201 Classification 7110. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76201, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-76201, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76201, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7110.

296-17-76202 Classification 7111. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76202, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-76202, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76202, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7111.

296-17-76203 Classification 7112. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76203, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76203, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76203, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7112.

296-17-76204 Classification 7113. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76204, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76204, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-76204, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76204,

filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7113.

296-17-76205 Classification 7114. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76205, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76205, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-76205, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76205, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7114.

296-17-76206 Classification 7115. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76206, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76206, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76206, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7115.

296-17-76207 Classification 7116. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76207, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76207, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-76207, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76207, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7116.

296-17-76208 Classification 7117. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76208, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76208, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76208, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7117.

296-17-76209 Classification 7118. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76209, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76209, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-76209, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76209, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7118.

296-17-76210 Classification 7119. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76210, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76210, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76210, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7119.

296-17-76211 Classification 7120. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76211, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76211, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76211, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7120.

296-17-76212 Classification 7121. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-76212, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76212, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76212, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76212, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7121.

296-17-76213 Classification 7122. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76213, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7122.

296-17-76240 Classification 7200. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-76240, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7200.

296-17-763 Classification 7201. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-763, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; 06-12-075, § 296-17-763, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-763, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-763, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-763, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-763, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-763, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-763, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7201.

296-17-764 Classification 7202. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-764, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-764, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-764, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-764, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-764, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-764, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-764, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7202.

296-17-765 Classification 7203. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-765, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-765, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-765, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 84-12-048 (Order 84-12), § 296-17-765, filed 6/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-765, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-765, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7203.

296-17-766 Classification 7204. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-766, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-766, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-766, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-766, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7204.

296-17-76601 Classification 7205. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-76601, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7205.

296-17-772 Classification 7301. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-772, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-772, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-772, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-772, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7301.

296-17-773 Classification 7302. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-773, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-773, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-773, filed 5/31/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-773, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-773, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-773, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7302.

296-17-777 Classification 7307. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-777, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-777, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-777, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-777, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-777, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order

82-38), § 296-17-777, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7307.

296-17-778 Classification 7308. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-778, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-778, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-778, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-778, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-778, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7308.

296-17-779 Classification 7309. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-779, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-779, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-779, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-779, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 84-11-034 (Order 84-11), § 296-17-779, filed 5/15/84.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7309.

296-17-780 Classification 7400. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-780, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.] Decodified by 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Recodified as WAC 296-17A-7400.

296-17-86501 Building industry experience modification limitations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.-035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-86501, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020. 88-24-012 (Order 88-30), § 296-17-86501, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-24-049 (Order 87-27), § 296-17-86501, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.] Repealed by 91-24-053, filed 11/27/91, effective 1/1/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-86505 2007 Alternative claim-free experience modification calculation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-86505, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07.] Repealed by 07-24-046, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1).

296-17-87307 Revision or withdrawal of experience modifications. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-87307, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Repealed by 90-20-092, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-87308 Experience modification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-87308, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-87308, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Repealed by 90-20-092, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-87309 Classification assignments—Applicability. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-87309, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Repealed by 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-891 Table IV-A. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-891, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07.] Repealed by 07-24-046, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1).

296-17-89501 Average hourly wage effective July 1, 1993. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-89501, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93.] Repealed by 96-24-063, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073.

296-17-896 Christmas tree industry base rate revision. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-24-041, § 296-17-896, filed 11/30/90, effective 12/31/90.] Repealed by 93-12-093, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

296-17-90100 Purpose. [Statutory Authority: 1996 c 127 § 13. 96-18-040, § 296-17-90100, filed 8/29/96, effective 9/29/96.] Repealed by 02-24-029, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1).

296-17-90110 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: 1996 c 127 § 13. 96-18-040, § 296-17-90110, filed 8/29/96, effective 9/29/96.] Repealed by 02-24-029, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1).

296-17-90120 Qualifications for drug-free workplace discount. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-90120, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99. Statutory Authority: 1996 c 127 § 13. 96-18-040, § 296-17-90120, filed 8/29/96, effective 9/29/96.] Repealed by 02-24-029, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1).

296-17-90130 Application of drug-free workplace discount. [Statutory Authority: 1996 c 127 § 13. 96-18-040, § 296-17-90130, filed 8/29/96, effective 9/29/96.] Repealed by 02-24-029, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1).

296-17-90140 Drug-free workplace discount certification. [Statutory Authority: 1996 c 127 § 13. 96-18-040, § 296-17-90140, filed 8/29/96, effective 9/29/96.] Repealed by 02-24-029, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1).

296-17-90150 Maximum program cap for drug-free workplace discount. [Statutory Authority: 1996 c 127 § 13. 96-18-040, § 296-17-90150, filed 8/29/96, effective 9/29/96.] Repealed by 02-24-029, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1).

296-17-904 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-06-069, § 296-17-904, filed 3/1/95, effective 4/10/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-24-053, § 296-17-904, filed 11/27/91, effective 1/1/92; 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-904, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-904, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-904, filed 2/25/86; 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-904, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-904, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-90403 Can you give me an overview of the retrospective rating program? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90403, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90406 I understand that there are specific requirements that an employer must meet before they can participate in either individual or group retrospective rating. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90406, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90408 Can all organizations sponsor a retro group? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90408, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90412 Are there safety, accident prevention and claim cooperation requirements that an organization must satisfy once the preliminary requirements have been met? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90412, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90415 Can an organization lose the right to sponsor a retrospective rating group if workplace safety for their members is not improved? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90415, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90418 I have several businesses that report and pay premiums using separate subaccounts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90418, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90424 Does the homogeneity requirement applicable to a group mean that members of the group have to report in the same risk classification? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90424, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90427 Can you tell me how the authorized classifications for a retrospective rating group plan are determined? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90427, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90430 After a retrospective rating group plan has been authorized a classification or classifications, can an organization be allowed additional classifications at a later date? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90430, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90433 Does sponsoring organization have to reapply each year for authorized classifications applicable to their retrospective rating group? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90433, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90434 Can an organization sponsor more than one retro group? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90434, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90436 We have been approved to sponsor a retrospective rating group. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90436, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90439 Does each member of the group have to complete an application? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90439, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90442 Is there an application process to enroll in an individual retrospective rating plan? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90442, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90448 Is there a maximum loss value for each claim? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90448, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90451 If I disagree with the open status of a claim and ask, will you review the status? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90451, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90463 If I am successful in reducing my workers' compensation insurance costs, and you inform me that I am entitled to a refund, when will I get the refund? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90463, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90466 Do you establish how the refund is to be distributed to members of a group? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90466, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90469 If a group is subject to an additional assessment, does the department bill each member of the group for their share? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90469, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90472 If a group or individually enrolled employer owes money related to a retrospective rating adjustment, when is it due? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90472, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90475 If I am in a dispute with the department over an assessment, claim cost or moneys alleged to be owed to the department, can I participate in the retrospective rating program? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90475, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90478 Are employers required to share retrospective rating refunds with their workers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90478, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90481 If a member of a group changes their legal structure or sells their business does the new entity or owner automatically become a member of the group? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90481, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-90491 How is retrospective premium calculated? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90491, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 02-23-089, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1).

296-17-910 Qualifications for employer groups for workers' compensation insurance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.12.095. 89-18-051 (Order 89-11), § 296-17-910, filed 8/31/89, effective 10/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 88-12-048 (Order 87-30), § 296-17-910, filed 5/31/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-910, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-910, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84; 82-05-019 (Order 82-5), § 296-17-910, filed 2/10/82; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-910, filed 1/30/81; Order 73-22, § 296-17-910, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-911 Group dividends. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-18-083, § 296-17-911, filed 8/31/93, effective 10/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-911, filed 2/25/86; 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-911, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-911, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84; 83-05-018 (Order 83-4), § 296-17-911, filed 2/9/83, effective 7/1/83; 82-05-019 (Order 82-5), § 296-17-911, filed 2/10/82; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-911, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-912 Retrospective rating plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-912, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-91201 Introduction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91201, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91202 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91202, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91203 Can you give me an overview of the retrospective rating program? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91203, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91204 I understand that there are specific requirements that an employer must meet before they can participate in either individual or group retrospective rating. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91204, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91205 I understand that there are specific prerequisites that an organization must meet to sponsor a retrospective rating group plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91205, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91206 Are there other qualifying requirements that an organization must satisfy once the preliminary requirements

have been met? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91206, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91207 I have several businesses that have been combined for experience rating purposes because of common majority ownership. They still report and pay premiums using separate sub-accounts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91207, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91208 Is there a requirement for employer members of an organization to be engaged in substantially similar businesses to participate in the organization's group plan? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91208, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91209 Do all organization members enrolled in a retrospective rating group plan have to report within one classification? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91209, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91210 Can you tell me how the authorized classifications for a retrospective rating group plan are determined? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91210, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91211 After a retrospective rating group plan has been authorized a classification or classifications, can an organization be allowed additional classifications at a later date? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91211, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91212 Does an organization have to reapply each year for authorized classifications applicable to their retrospective rating group plan? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91212, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91213 The department has approved our organization to sponsor a retrospective rating group. Is there an application process that we must follow? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91213, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91214 What is the next step after the organization has submitted this application? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91214, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91215 Is there an application process to enroll in an individual retrospective rating plan? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91215, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91216 Can you tell me what happens at the end of a coverage period? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91216, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91219 If I am successful in reducing my workers' compensation insurance costs, and you inform me that I am entitled to a refund, when will I get the refund? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91219, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91220 Do you establish how the refund is to be distributed to members of a group? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91220, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91221 If a group is subject to an additional assessment, does the department bill each member of the group for their share? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91221, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91222 If a group or individually enrolled employer owes money related to a retrospective rating adjustment, when is it due? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91222, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91223 If I am in a dispute with the department over an assessment, claim cost or moneys alleged to be owed to the department, can I participate in the retrospective rating program? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91223, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91224 Are employers required to share retrospective rating refunds with their workers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91224, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91225 Can an organization be disqualified from sponsoring a retrospective rating group? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91225, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91250 Limitation of liability indemnification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91250, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-913 Qualifications for employer participation in a retrospective rating plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-06-069, § 296-17-913, filed 3/1/95, effective 4/10/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 87-12-033 (Order 87-17), § 296-17-913, filed 5/29/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-913, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-913, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84; 82-05-019 (Order 82-5), § 296-17-913, filed 2/10/82; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-913, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-914 How is retrospective premium calculated? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-914, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-06-069, § 296-17-914, filed 3/1/95, effective 4/10/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-914, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-914, filed 2/25/86; 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-914, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-914, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84; 83-05-018 (Order 83-4), § 296-17-914, filed 2/9/83, effective 7/1/83; 82-05-019 (Order 82-5), § 296-17-914, filed 2/10/82; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-914, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91402 Table II. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91402, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91403 Table III. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91403, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91404 Table IV. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91404, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91405 Table V. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91405, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91406 Table VI. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-24-072, § 296-17-91406, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-915 Evaluation of incurred losses dividend and retrospective rating plans. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 96-12-039, § 296-17-915, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-06-069, § 296-17-915, filed 3/1/95, effective 4/10/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-915, filed 12/1/88, effec-

tive 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-915, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 83-05-018 (Order 83-4), § 296-17-915, filed 2/9/83, effective 7/1/83; 82-05-019 (Order 82-5), § 296-17-915, filed 2/10/82; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-915, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-916 Retrospective premium adjustments—Due and payable. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.-035. 90-24-040, § 296-17-916, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91; 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-916, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89; 88-12-048 (Order 87-30), § 296-17-916, filed 5/31/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-916, filed 2/25/86; 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-916, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-916, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84; 83-05-018 (Order 83-4), § 296-17-916, filed 2/9/83, effective 7/1/83; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-916, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-91601 Ninety-day open option. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-24-040, § 296-17-91601, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91; 88-12-049 (Order 88-08), § 296-17-91601, filed 5/31/88.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-917 Qualifications for employer group participation in retrospective rating plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-18-083, § 296-17-917, filed 8/31/93, effective 10/1/93; 87-12-033 (Order 87-17), § 296-17-917, filed 5/29/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-917, filed 2/25/86; 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-917, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-917, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84; 83-05-018 (Order 83-4), § 296-17-917, filed 2/9/83, effective 7/1/83; 82-05-019 (Order 82-5), § 296-17-917, filed 2/10/82; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-917, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-918 Limitation of liability indemnification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-918, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-919 Table I. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.-035 and 51.32.073. 98-24-094, § 296-17-919, filed 12/1/98, effective 1/1/99; 97-24-062, § 296-17-919, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-919, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 96-10-029, § 296-17-919, filed 4/24/96, effective 4/26/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-23-080, § 296-17-919, filed 11/20/95, effective 1/1/96; 95-06-069, § 296-17-919, filed 3/1/95, effective 4/10/95; 94-24-007, § 296-17-919, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95; 93-24-114, § 296-17-919, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 92-24-063, § 296-17-919, filed 11/30/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-24-053, § 296-17-919, filed 11/27/91, effective 1/1/92; 90-24-042, § 296-17-919, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-919, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90; 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-919, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-919, filed 2/25/86; 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-919, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-919, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84; 83-05-018 (Order 83-4), § 296-17-919, filed 2/9/83, effective 7/1/83; 82-05-019 (Order 82-5), § 296-17-919, filed 2/10/82; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-919, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-919, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 00-11-060, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010.

296-17-91901 Table II. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-24-062, § 296-17-91901, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-91901, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-06-069, § 296-17-91901, filed 3/1/95, effective 4/10/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-91901, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89; 88-14-107 (Order 88-10), § 296-17-91901, filed 7/6/88; 86-17-002 (Order 86-29), § 296-17-91901, filed 8/8/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-91901, filed 2/25/86; 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-91901, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-91901, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84; 83-05-018 (Order 83-4), § 296-17-91901, filed 2/9/83, effective 7/1/83; 82-05-019 (Order 82-5), § 296-17-91901, filed 2/10/82; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-91901, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-91902 Table III. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-24-062, § 296-17-91902, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-91902, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-06-069, § 296-17-91902, filed 3/1/95, effective 4/10/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-91902, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89; 88-14-107 (Order 88-10), § 296-17-91902, filed 7/6/88; 86-17-002 (Order 86-29), § 296-17-91902, filed 8/8/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-91902, filed 2/25/86; 85-06-025 (Order 85-8), § 296-17-91902, filed 2/28/85, effective 7/1/85; 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-91902, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84; 83-05-018 (Order 83-4), § 296-17-91902, filed 2/9/83, effective 7/1/83; 82-05-019 (Order 82-5), § 296-17-91902, filed 2/10/82; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-91902, filed 1/30/81.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-91903 Table IV. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-24-062, § 296-17-91903, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-91903, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-06-069, § 296-17-91903, filed 3/1/95, effective 4/10/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-91903, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89; 88-14-107 (Order 88-10), § 296-17-91903, filed 7/6/88; 86-17-002 (Order 86-29), § 296-17-91903, filed 8/8/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-91903, filed 2/25/86.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-91904 Table V. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.-035 and 51.32.073. 97-24-062, § 296-17-91904, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-91904, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-06-069, § 296-17-91904, filed 3/1/95, effective 4/10/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-91904, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89; 88-14-107 (Order 88-10), § 296-17-91904, filed 7/6/88; 86-17-002 (Order 86-29), § 296-17-91904, filed 8/8/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-91904, filed 2/25/86.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

296-17-91905 Table VI. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-24-062, § 296-17-91905, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-91905, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-06-069, § 296-17-91905, filed 3/1/95, effective 4/10/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 88-24-010 (Order 88-26), § 296-17-91905, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89; 88-14-107 (Order 88-10), § 296-17-91905, filed 7/6/88; 86-17-002 (Order 86-29), § 296-17-91905, filed 8/8/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-06-018 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-91905, filed 2/25/86.] Repealed by 98-24-072, filed 11/30/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035.

WAC 296-17-31001 Introduction. WAC 296-17-31001 through 296-17-35204 provides rules applicable to workers' compensation insurance coverage (industrial insurance) that employers in the state of Washington must provide for their workers. We refer to these rules (WACs) as sections

and the complete body of information as the *workers' compensation underwriting manual*. The workers' compensation underwriting manual contains sections (WACs) that define or explain:

- Words and phrases which we use
- Who the workers' compensation system applies to
- How to obtain workers' compensation coverage
- Why a classification system is necessary
- How our classification plan is designed
- How our classification approach compares to other states
- How we assign classifications to your business
- How we classify your business if a specific classification treatment is not referenced in our classification plan
- How employers report and pay premiums to us
- How we compute base rates
- Audit and recordkeeping requirements
- Experience rating plan
- Base rate tables.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-31001, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31001, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31002 General rule definitions. In developing the general reporting rules and classifications which govern Washington's workers' compensation classification plan, we have used certain words or phrases which could have several meanings. Many of these words or phrases are defined by law in the Revised Code of Washington (*Title 51 RCW*) and can be found in **Appendix A** of this manual. Some words, however, are not defined by law. To reduce the misunderstanding which can result by our use of certain words or phrases not defined in law (*Title 51 RCW*), we have developed definitions which will govern what these words and phrases mean for purposes of this chapter (*chapter 296-17 WAC*).

***The following words or phrases mean*:**

Account: A unique numerical reference that we assign to you that identifies your business or businesses and allows us to track exposure that you report to us and losses (*claims*) which we pay on your behalf.

Account manager: An individual who works in the underwriting section of the department of labor and industries and manages an employer's workers' compensation insurance account. An account manager is also referred to as an underwriter.

Actual hours worked: A worker's composite work period beginning with the starting time of day that the employee's work day commenced, and includes the entire work period, excluding any nonpaid lunch period, and ending with the quitting time each day work was performed by an employee. The following example is provided to illustrate how work hours are to be reported. If you have questions on reporting please contact our underwriting section at 360-902-4817.

***Example*:** *A carpet installer arrives at the employer's place of business at 8:00 a.m. to pick up supplies, carpet, and the job assignment. The carpet installer arrives at the job site at 9:00 a.m. and works until 12 noon. The installer takes a half hour nonpaid lunch period and resumes working from 12:30 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. The installer then returns to the employer's premise to drop off supplies and carpet waste. The installer leaves the employer's premise at 5:30 p.m. The employer is to report nine hours of work time regardless of whether the employee is paid by the hour or by the number of yards of carpet installed.*

All: When a classification contains a descriptive phrase beginning with "*all*" such as in "*all employees*," "*all other employees*," "*all operations*," or "*all work to completion*," it includes all operations and employments which are normally associated with the type of business covered by the classification. This condition applies even if the operations or employments are physically separated or conducted at a separate location. Operations or employments are to be classified separately when the classification wording requires it, or when the operations or employments are not incidental to, and not usually associated with, the business described by the classification.

And: When this word is contained in any rule it is to be considered the same as the phrase "and/or."

Basic classification: A grouping of businesses or industries having common or similar exposure to loss without regard to the separate employments, occupations or operations which are normally associated with the business or industry. Basic classifications describe a specific type of business operation or industry such as mechanical logging, sawmills, aircraft manufacturing, or restaurants. In most business operations some workers are exposed to very little hazard, while others are exposed to greater hazard. Since a basic classification reflects the liability (*exposure to hazard*) of a given business or industry, all the operations and occupations that are common to an industry are blended together and included in the classification. The rate for a basic classification represents the average of the hazards within the classification. All classifications contained in this manual are considered basic classifications with the exception of classifications 4806, 4900, 4904, 5206, 6301, 6302, 6303, 7100, 7101, and temporary help classifications 7104 through 7122. Classification descriptions contained in WAC 296-17A-0101 through 296-17A-7400 establish the intended purpose or scope of each classification. These descriptions will routinely include types of businesses, operations, processes or employments which are either included or excluded from the classification. These references are not to be considered an all inclusive listing unless the classification wording so specifies.

But not limited to: When this phrase is used in any rule in this manual it is not to be interpreted as an all inclusive list. Such a list is meant to provide examples of operations, employments, processes, equipment or types of businesses which are either included or excluded from the scope of the classification.

Excludes or excluding: When a classification contains a descriptive phrase beginning with "*excludes*" or "*excluding*" such as "*excluding drivers or delivery*," "*excluding second hand appliance stores*," or "*excludes construction operations*," you must report those operations in a separate classification. If a business fails to keep the records required in the auditing recordkeeping section of this manual and we discover this, we will assign all workers hours for which records were not maintained to the highest rated classification applicable to the work which was performed.

Exposure: Worker hours, worker days, licenses, material, payroll or other measurement which we use to determine the extent to which an employer's workers have been exposed to the hazards found within a particular business or industry classification.

Governing classification: Is the basic classification assigned to a business that produces the largest number of worker hours during a calendar year (*twelve months*). The governing classification rule applies only to situations where a business has been assigned two or more basic classifications and is used for the sole purpose of determining what classification applies to employees and covered owners who support two or more operations. The governing classification rule is not to be used to determine the basic classification of a business.

Includes or including: When a classification contains a descriptive phrase beginning with "*includes*" or "*including*" such as "*including clerical office*," "*including meter readers*," or "*includes new construction or extension of lines*," you must report these operations in that basic classification even though they may be specifically described by some other classification contained in this manual or may be conducted at a separate location.

Industrial insurance: Refer to the definition of "workers' compensation insurance."

N.O.C.: This abbreviation stands for not otherwise classified. Classifications are often worded in this way when there are many variations of the same general type of business and it would be nearly impossible to list all the variations. Before a classification designated with N.O.C. is used, all other related classifications must be reviewed to determine if the business or industry is specified in another classification.

Example: *You operate a retail store that sells greeting cards. In our search to classify your business we come across a classification that covers retail stores N.O.C. Before our underwriter assigns this classification to your business, they would look at other retail store classifications to see if a more precise classification could be found. In our review we note several classifications such as grocery and department stores where greeting cards are sold. None of these classifications, however, specify that they include stores that exclusively sell greeting cards. Classification 6406 "Retail stores, N.O.C.," on the other hand, contains language in its description that states it includes stores that sell items such as greeting cards, table top appliances, tropical fish and birds, and quick print shops. We would assign classification 6406 "Retail stores, N.O.C." to your business.*

Or: Refer to the definition of the word "*and*."

Premium: The total amount of money owed to the department of labor and industries as calculated by multiplying the assigned classification composite rate by the total units of exposure.

Rate: The amount of premium due for each unit of exposure. All rates are composite rates per worker hour except as otherwise provided for by other rules in this manual.

Risk: All insured operations of one employer within the state of Washington.

Temporary help: The term "temporary help" means the same as temporary service contractors defined in (*Title 19 RCW*) and applies to any person, firm, association or corporation conducting a business which consists of employing individuals directly for the purpose of furnishing such individuals on a part-time or temporary help basis to others.

Underwriter: Refer to the definition of an "account manager."

Work day: Any consecutive twenty-four hour period.

Work hour: Refer to the definition of "actual hours worked."

Workers' compensation insurance: The obligation imposed on an employer by the industrial insurance laws (*Title 51 RCW*) of the state of Washington to insure the payment of benefits prescribed by such laws.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-31002, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-31002, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-31002, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-31002, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31003 No-fault insurance. What is a workers' compensation insurance program? Workers' compensation insurance is a no-fault insurance program that eliminates blame to either party for workplace injuries or illnesses. The principle features include:

- Wage and medical benefits to employees who suffer on-the-job injuries or illnesses; and
- Immunity from lawsuits for employers as a result of workplace injuries or illnesses suffered by their employees.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31003, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

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

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

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

Second, the Industrial Insurance Act imposes premium liability on anyone who contracts with another to have work performed. Even if the contractor you hire is not your worker (for example, if the contractor uses one or more workers on

the job), you could be liable for their premiums if they fail to pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) **How do I know that someone's account is considered to be "in good standing"?** You can find out whether someone's account is in good standing by visiting the department's web site or calling your account manager. If the account is in good standing, we will give you a confirmation number you can keep as proof that you verified their status.

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

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

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

[Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-20-023, § 296-17-31004, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31004, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31005 Employer/employee relationship. How do I determine if I am an employer? Chances are that if you employ one or more individuals to work for you, you are probably an employer. RCW 51.08.070, 51.08.-180 and 51.08.195 all define the employer/employee relationship. These laws present the conditions that must exist before an exception or an independent contractor status can be recognized. Copies of these laws can be found in **Appendix A** of the workers' compensation underwriting manual. You may call one of our offices and a representative will help you determine if you are an employer. We are listed in the government pages of your local telephone directory, or you can call our underwriting section at (360) 902-4817 for assistance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31005, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31006 Application process. (1) **Where can I buy workers' compensation insurance?** Washington law requires that you:

- Purchase your workers' compensation insurance through labor and industries; or
- Be certified as a self-insured employer by the self insurance section of the department of labor and industries.

Employers engaged exclusively in interstate or foreign commerce are permitted to purchase workers' compensation insurance from a private carrier in another state if they do business in that state. The workers' compensation laws of the other state must allow the Washington drivers to be covered in that state. You will need to complete a *master application* to obtain workers' compensation insurance from us. For more information on self insurance you can call (360) 902-6867 and one of our self insurance representatives will assist you.

(2) **Where can I get a master application?**

You can get a master application from any labor and industries, employment security, department of revenue office, the department of licensing master license service, or the corporations division of the office of the secretary of state. For your convenience you can call us at (360) 902-4817 and we will mail you one.

(3) **Where do I send my completed master application?**

You can mail your completed master application to the department of licensing address shown on the form, or you can return it to your local labor and industries, department of revenue, or employment security district tax office. Be sure to include the appropriate fees indicated on the form.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31006, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31007 Owner coverage. (1) **As a business owner, can I buy workers' compensation insurance to cover myself?**

Yes. If you are a sole proprietor, partner, corporate officer, or member of a limited liability company you may not be required to have industrial insurance coverage as provided in RCW 51.12.020. In these instances, you can still obtain workers' compensation coverage from us. We refer to this coverage as optional coverage since as the owner/officer,

you are not required to have this insurance. Because owner insurance coverage is optional, you must meet certain conditions and requirements which are detailed on the *application for owner/officer optional coverage*. These requirements include:

- Completing an application for optional owner/officer coverage;
- Reporting owner/officer hours in the classification assigned to your business that is applicable to the work being performed by the owner/officer;
- Submitting a supplemental report which lists the name of each covered owner/officer; and
- Reporting four hundred eighty hours or actual hours worked each quarter for each covered owner/officer and in the applicable workers' compensation classification code.

(2) **When will my owner/officer coverage become effective?**

Your coverage will become effective upon receipt of your application in the department in writing or by fax unless you indicate a future date. However, no such person or beneficiaries thereof shall be entitled to benefits unless the date of injury were the next day or later after coverage was elected. We will not make coverage effective on a date prior to our receipt of your completed application for owner/officer coverage.

(3) **Where can I obtain an application for owner/officer coverage?**

To obtain a copy of this application, contact your local labor and industries office. We are listed in the government pages of your local directory or you can call our underwriting section at (360) 902-4817.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-31007, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-31007, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-31007, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-31007, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31008 Notification requirements. (1) **Will you notify me when you have opened my workers' compensation insurance account?**

Yes, we will notify you when we have opened your workers' compensation insurance account.

(2) **Will you contact me if you need additional information about my business?**

Yes, we will contact you if we need additional information to classify your business or establish your workers' compensation insurance account.

(3) **Will you provide me with instructions on how to report and pay premiums to you?**

Yes, we will send you a written notice describing the classification or classifications we have assigned to your business and how to report the worker hours or other exposure of your employees to us. You will receive a rate notice which will detail information about your premium rate and what portions of the rate you may deduct from your employees wages. You should keep these notices with your business records. A copy of a rate notice can be found in **Appendix B** of this manual.

(4) **Will you notify me if you are going to change a classification assigned to my business?**

Yes, if we need to change the classifications assigned to your business, we will send you a written notice describing the new classifications and when they become effective.

(5) **How do I notify my employees that they are covered by workers' compensation insurance?**

We will send you a certificate of coverage and a packet of information when we open your account. The packet will include some special notices which you are required to post in areas where employees frequently gather. Areas where you might consider posting the special notices include employee break rooms, employee bulletin boards, or areas where time cards are kept. These notices will inform your employees that they are covered for workers' compensation insurance under the Washington state fund and will tell them what they must do if they suffer a workplace injury or illness. The certificate of coverage should be posted in a place visible to the public. This certificate provides confirmation that you have obtained workers' compensation insurance coverage for your employees.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31008, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31009 Reciprocal agreements. (1) **Occasionally one of my Washington employees will do some work for me in another state. Do I need to buy workers' compensation insurance in the state where they are working?**

In some cases, we can provide workers' compensation insurance coverage for your Washington based employees working for you on a temporary assignment in another state. We have formal written agreements with some states which detail coverage and jurisdiction issues. We refer to these formal agreements as "*reciprocal agreements*." If you have questions regarding temporary coverage in another state you should contact your account manager for assistance. The name and telephone number of your account manager can be found on your quarterly premium report or annual rate notice. For your convenience you can call us at 360-902-4817 for assistance and we will put you in contact with your assigned account manager.

(2) **What is a reciprocal agreement?**

A reciprocal agreement is a contract between the department of labor and industries acting on behalf of the state of Washington and another state. The primary purpose of the agreement is to identify which state will be responsible for paying benefits if one of your employees is injured. This also limits your insurance costs. If you employ only Washington workers you need to buy workers' compensation insurance only from us.

(3) **You mentioned that there are circumstances when you can provide insurance coverage. What are the circumstances?**

The actual circumstances will vary by state. In most cases we will look at:

- The work to be performed,
- The location where the work is to be performed,
- Where the employee was first hired to work,
- How long the employee will be working in the other state.

(4) **Which states have reciprocal agreements with Washington?** We currently have reciprocal agreements with the following states:

• **IDAHO**

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT BETWEEN IDAHO INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD AND WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES IN REGARD TO EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

This agreement is made between the industrial accident board of the state of Idaho (herein, for convenience, abbreviated Idaho IAB) and the department of labor and industries of the state of Washington (DOLAI), as administrators of the worker's compensation (WC) laws of their respective states, each of said parties being authorized to enter into reciprocity agreements with other states in matters involving their respective extraterritorial jurisdictional powers and duties.

PREMISES:

1. Employers in each state on occasion find it necessary or expedient to have their workers perform services in the other state. The parties are desirous of entering into an agreement whereby the employers and workers of each of the respective states may continue to be entitled to the protection and benefits provided by the WC laws of their respective home states.

DEFINITIONS:

2. For the purposes of this agreement: Person whose employment is "principally localized" in Idaho shall be deemed to be an Idaho worker. A person's employment is "principally localized" in Idaho when:

(1) His/her employer has a place of business in Idaho and he/she regularly works (or it is contemplated that he/she shall regularly work) at or from such place of business; or

(2) If clause (1) foregoing is not applicable, he/she is domiciled and spends a substantial part of his/her working time in the service of his/her employer in Idaho.

A person whose employment is "principally localized" in Washington shall be deemed to be a Washington worker. A person's employment is "principally localized" in Washington when:

(1) His/her employer has a place of business in Washington and he/she regularly works (or it is contemplated that he/she shall regularly work) at or from such place of business; or

(2) If clause (1) foregoing is not applicable, he/she is domiciled and spends a substantial part of his/her working time in the service of his/her employer in Washington.

An employee whose duties require him/her to travel regularly in the service of his/her employer in more than one state may, by written agreement with his/her employer, designate the state in which his/her employment shall be "principally localized." Unless the state so designated refuses jurisdiction, such agreement shall be given effect under the instant agreement.

In cases where none of the foregoing tests can be made to apply, the person shall be deemed to be a worker of whichever jurisdiction in which his/her contract of hire was made.

3. This agreement shall not apply to Washington workers of an Idaho employer working in the state of Washington, nor to Idaho workers of a Washington employer working in the state of Idaho: Provided, however, That the right and remedies of both Idaho and Washington workers engaged in the construction and maintenance of interstate structures such as dams, bridges, trestles and similar structures between the two states, may be regulated by specific separate reciprocity agreements.

THE PARTIES AGREE:

4. The Idaho IAB in keeping with the provision of the Idaho WC law will assume and exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction of compensation claims on any Idaho worker injured in the state of Washington and of his/her dependents upon any Idaho employer under its jurisdiction and the latter's surety or insurance carrier.

5. The Washington DOLAI in keeping with the provisions of the Washington WC law will provide protection of any Washington employer under its jurisdiction and benefits to any Washington worker injured in the course of his/her employment while working in the state of Idaho.

6. A Washington employer while performing work in the state of Idaho shall be subject to the safety codes of the state of Idaho, **AND** an Idaho employer working in the state of Washington shall be subject to the safety codes of the state of Washington.

7. Employers' premium payments on the out-of-state earnings of Idaho workers shall be due and payable to the respective employers' insurance carriers **AND** premium payments of the out-of-state earnings of Washington workers shall be made to the Washington DOLAI.

8. For the purpose of implementing the terms of the agreement, the parties agreed upon the following procedures:

The Idaho IAB will upon request and on behalf of an Idaho employer issue a certificate of extraterritorial coverage to the Washington DOLAI **AND** the latter upon request and on behalf of a Washington employer will issue a certificate of extraterritorial coverage to the Idaho IAB. Such certificates may be canceled or revoked at the discretion of the issuing agency. Due notice of issuance, modification and cancellation of any such certificate shall be given to the employer and to his/her insurance carrier, if any.

9. This agreement shall be effective January 1, 1971, and shall remain in full force and effect until superseded or modified by the parties hereto.

• **MONTANA**

THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OF THE STATE OF MONTANA, DESIRING TO RESOLVE JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES THAT ARISE WHEN WORKERS FROM ONE STATE TEMPORARILY WORK IN ANOTHER, ENTER INTO THE FOLLOWING AGREEMENT:

WHO IS AFFECTED BY THIS AGREEMENT?

This agreement affects the rights of workers and their employers when the contract of employment arises in one state and the worker is temporarily working in the other. To be covered by this agreement, an employer must be considered an employer under both Washington's and Montana's workers' compensation laws, and workers must be considered workers under both Washington's and Montana's workers' compensation laws.

BASIC RULE:

When a worker's contract of hire arises in one state and the worker is temporarily working in the other state:

Employers are required to secure the payment of workers' compensation benefits under the workers' compensation law of the state the contracts of employment arose in, and pay premiums if not self-insured for the work performed while in the other state; and

Workers' compensation benefits for injuries and occupational diseases arising out of the temporary employment in the other state are payable under the workers' compensation law of the state the contract of employment arose in, and that state's workers' compensation law provides the exclusive remedy available to the injured worker.

Any Washington employer while performing work in the state of Montana will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Montana. Any Montana employer while performing work in the state of Washington will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Washington.

Washington and Montana both agree to notify the other state in writing of any changes to their law that may affect this agreement within thirty days of that law change.

EXCLUSIONS FROM THE BASIC RULE:

This agreement does not apply to Washington workers of Montana employers while working in the state of Washington nor to Montana workers of Washington employers while working in the state of Montana.

Washington employers engaged in the construction industry as defined in Section 39-71-116 MCA and working in Montana must obtain coverage for workers so employed in Montana under the provisions of Montana's Workers' Compensation Act.

Montana employers engaged in the construction industry and working in Washington must obtain coverage for workers so employed in Washington under the provisions of Washington's Industrial Insurance Act.

CERTIFICATES OF COVERAGE:

Upon request, each state will issue certificates of extraterritorial coverage to the other when appropriate. The issuing state may cancel these certificates at any time.

AGREEMENT:

This agreement retroactively supersedes the previous agreement between Washington and Montana in effect July 1, 1968. This agreement is effective November 1, 2000, and will remain in effect unless terminated, modified, or amended in writing between the parties. Either party may terminate the agreement, without cause, by giving written notice to the other party at least thirty days in advance of such termination.

This agreement creates no rights or remedies, causes of action, or claims on behalf of any third person or entity against Washington or Montana and is executed expressly and solely for the purpose of coordinating issues of workers' compensation coverage between the states.

Any communication between the parties hereto or notices to be given hereunder shall be given in writing by personal delivery, facsimile or mailing the same, postage prepaid, to the addresses or numbers set forth below on the signature pages or as subsequently modified in writing by the party to be noticed.

• NEVADA

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON AND THE NEVADA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA REGARDING EXTRATERRITORIAL RECIPROCITY

WHEREAS, The worker's compensation law of the state of Washington authorizes the director of labor and industries to enter into agreement of reciprocity for worker's compensation purposes with other states; and

WHEREAS, The worker's compensation law of the state of Nevada authorizes the Nevada industrial commission to enter into agreements of reciprocity for worker's compensation purposes with other states; and

WHEREAS, Employers who conduct operations in the state of Washington are required on occasion to have Washington workers perform services in the state of Nevada; and

WHEREAS, Employers who conduct operations in the state of Nevada are required on occasion to have Nevada workers perform services in the state of Washington; and

WHEREAS, The department of labor and industries of the state of Washington and the Nevada industrial commission of the state of Nevada are desirous of entering into an agreement whereby the employers and workers of each of the respective states may continue to be entitled to the protection and benefits provided by the worker's compensation laws of their respective home state.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED That for the purpose of this agreement of reciprocity, a Washington worker is a person hired to work in the state of Washington, and a Nevada worker is a person hired to work in the state of Nevada.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED BETWEEN The department of labor and industries of the state of Washington and the Nevada industrial commission of the state of Nevada.

That the department of labor and industries of the state of Washington in keeping with the provisions of the Washington worker's compensation law will provide protection for any Washington employer under its jurisdiction and benefits to any of the Washington workers who may be injured in the course of employment while working temporarily in the state of Nevada. In the event of an injury to one of these workers, his/her exclusive remedy would be that provided by the worker's compensation law of the state of Washington.

That the Nevada industrial commission of the state of Nevada in keeping with the provisions of the Nevada worker's compensation law will provide protection for any Nevada employer under its jurisdiction, and benefits to any of its workers who may be injured in the course of employment while working temporarily in the state of Washington. In the event of injury to one of these workers, his/her exclusive remedy would be that provided by the worker's compensation law of the state of Nevada.

That the department of labor and industries of the state of Washington will upon request and on behalf of the Washington employer issue a certificate of extraterritorial coverage to the Nevada industrial commission of the state of Nevada, and that the Nevada industrial commission of the state of Nevada will upon request and on behalf of the Nevada employer issue a certificate of extraterritorial coverage to the department of labor and industries of the state of Washington.

That these certificates of extraterritorial coverage shall be issued and/or canceled at the discretion of the Washington department of labor and industries or the Nevada industrial commission.

That the Nevada employer while performing work in the state of Washington will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Washington, and that the Washington employer while performing work in the state of Nevada will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Nevada.

IT IS MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD, That this agreement will not apply to Nevada workers of the Washington employer working in the state of Nevada, nor to the Washington workers of the Nevada employer working in the state of Washington.

IT IS ALSO MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD, That premium payments on the out-of-state earnings of Washington workers will be made to the Washington department of labor and industries, and that premium payments on the out-of-state earnings of Nevada workers will be made to the Nevada industrial commission of the state of Nevada.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED That this statement of extraterritorial reciprocity shall be effective April 1, 1970, and further that this agreement shall remain in full force and effect until superseded or modified by the parties to this agreement.

• NORTH DAKOTA

THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES AND THE NORTH DAKOTA WORKERS COMPENSATION, DESIRING TO RESOLVE JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES THAT ARISE WHEN WORKERS FROM ONE STATE TEMPORARILY WORK IN ANOTHER, ENTER INTO THE FOLLOWING AGREEMENT:

WHO IS AFFECTED BY THIS AGREEMENT?

This agreement affects the rights of workers and their employers when the contract of employment arises in one state and the worker is temporarily working in the other. To be covered by this agreement, an employer must be considered an employer under both Washington's and North Dakota's workers' compensation laws, and workers must be considered workers under both Washington's and North Dakota's workers' compensation laws.

BASIC RULE:

When a worker's contract of hire arises in one state and the worker is temporarily working in the other state:

Employers are required to secure the payment of workers' compensation benefits under the workers' compensation law of the state the contracts of employment arose in, and pay premiums if not self-insured for the work performed while in the other state; and

Workers' compensation benefits for injuries and occupational diseases arising out of the temporary employment in the other state are payable under the workers' compensation law of the state the contract of employment arose in, and that state's workers' compensation law provides the exclusive remedy available to the injured worker.

Any Washington employer while performing work in the state of North Dakota will be subject to the safety codes of the state of North Dakota. Any North Dakota employer while performing work in the state of Washington will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Washington.

EXCLUSION FROM THE BASIC RULE:

This agreement does not apply to Washington workers of North Dakota employers while working in the state of Washington or to North Dakota workers of Washington employers while working in the state of North Dakota.

CERTIFICATES OF COVERAGE:

Upon request, each state will issue certificates of extraterritorial coverage to the other when appropriate. The issuing state may cancel these certificates at any time.

AGREEMENT:

This agreement is effective March 1, 2001, and will remain in effect unless terminated, modified, or amended in writing between the parties. Either party may terminate the agreement, without cause, by giving written notice to the other party at least thirty days in advance of such termination.

This agreement creates no rights or remedies, causes of action, or claims on behalf of any third person or entity against Washington or North Dakota, and is executed expressly and solely for the purpose of coordinating issues of workers' compensation coverage between the states.

Any communication between the parties hereto or notices to be given hereunder shall be given in writing by personal delivery, facsimile or mailing the same, postage prepaid, to the addresses or numbers set forth below on the signature pages or as subsequently modified in writing by the party to be noticed.

• OREGON

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, ACTING BY AND THROUGH THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES AND THE STATE OF OREGON, ACTING BY AND THROUGH ITS DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES, DESIRING TO RESOLVE JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES THAT ARISE WHEN WORKERS FROM ONE STATE TEMPORARILY WORK IN ANOTHER, ENTER INTO THE FOLLOWING AGREEMENT (THE "AGREEMENT"):

WHO IS AFFECTED BY THIS AGREEMENT?

This agreement affects the rights of workers and their employers when the contract of employment arises in Washington and the worker is temporarily working in Oregon, or when the contract of employment arises in Oregon and the worker is temporarily working in Washington. To be covered by this agreement, an employer must be considered an employer under both Washington's and Oregon's workers' compensation laws, and workers must be considered workers under both Washington's and Oregon's workers' compensation laws.

BASIC RULE:

When a contract of employment arises in Washington and the worker is temporarily working in Oregon or when the contract of employment arises in Oregon and the worker is temporarily working in Washington:

Employers shall be required to secure the payment of workers' compensation benefits under the workers' compensation law of the state the contract of employment arose in, and pay premiums or be self-insured in that state for the work performed while in the other state; and

Workers' compensation benefits for injuries and occupational diseases arising out of the temporary employment in the other state shall be payable under the workers' compensa-

tion law of the state the contract of employment arose in, and that state's workers' compensation law provides the exclusive remedy available to the injured worker.

In determining whether a worker is temporarily working in another state, Washington and Oregon agree to consider:

1. The extent to which the worker's work within the state is of a temporary duration;

2. The intent of the employer in regard to the worker's employment status;

3. The understanding of the worker in regard to the employment status with the employer;

4. The permanent location of the employer and its permanent facilities;

5. The extent to which the employer's contract in the state is of a temporary duration, established by a beginning date and expected ending date of the employer's contract;

6. The circumstances and directives surrounding the worker's work assignment;

7. The state laws and regulations to which the employer is otherwise subject;

8. The residence of the worker; and

9. Other information relevant to the determination.

• Washington and Oregon both agree to notify the other state of any changes to their law that may affect this agreement within thirty days of that law change.

• Any Washington employer while performing work in the state of Oregon will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Oregon. Any Oregon employer while performing work in the state of Washington will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Washington.

EXCLUSION FROM THE BASIC RULE:

This agreement does not apply to any Washington worker of an Oregon employer while working in the state of Washington nor to any Oregon worker of a Washington employer while working in the state of Oregon. It is understood that an employer from either Oregon or Washington may have a contract in the other state where they may have both Oregon and Washington workers which may require obtaining coverage in both states for that same contract.

This agreement does not apply to employees of an employer working for stevedoring or steamship companies.

This agreement does not supersede separate agreements made regarding workers employed in the construction or maintenance of interstate structures such as dams, bridges, trestles, etc. between Oregon and Washington.

CERTIFICATES OF COVERAGE:

Upon request, each state will issue certificates of extraterritorial coverage to the other when appropriate. The issuing state may cancel these certificates at any time.

MERGER:

This agreement replaces and supersedes the previous agreement on the same subject matter entered into between Washington and Oregon in effect since October 5, 1997.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

This agreement shall take effect immediately upon completion of all of the following requirements:

(1) Execution by both parties;

(2) Public notification in compliance with Oregon law; and

(3) Adoption as a rule in compliance with Washington law.

This agreement will remain in effect unless terminated, modified, amended or replaced in writing between the parties.

TERMINATION:

Either party may terminate the agreement, without cause, by giving written notice to the other party at least thirty days in advance of such termination.

NOTICE:

Any communication between the parties hereto or notices to be given hereunder shall be given in writing by personal delivery, facsimile or mailing the same, postage prepaid, to the addresses or numbers set forth below on the signature pages or as subsequently modified in writing by the party to be noticed.

• SOUTH DAKOTA

THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES AND THE SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DESIRING TO RESOLVE JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES THAT ARISE WHEN WORKERS FROM ONE STATE TEMPORARILY WORK IN ANOTHER, ENTER INTO THE FOLLOWING AGREEMENT:

WHO IS AFFECTED BY THIS AGREEMENT?

This agreement affects the rights of workers and their employers when the contract of employment arises in one state and the worker is temporarily working in the other. To be covered by this agreement, an employer must be considered an employer under both Washington's and South Dakota's workers' compensation laws, and workers must be considered workers under both Washington's and South Dakota's workers' compensation laws.

BASIC RULE:

When a worker's contract of hire arises in one state and the worker is temporarily working in the other state:

Employers are required to secure the payment of workers' compensation benefits under the workers' compensation law of the state the contracts of employment arose in, and pay premiums if not self-insured for the work performed while in the other state; and

Workers' compensation benefits for injuries and occupational diseases arising out of the temporary employment in the other state are payable under the workers' compensation law of the state the contract of employment arose in, and that state's workers' compensation law provides the exclusive remedy available to the injured worker.

Any Washington employer while performing work in the state of South Dakota will be subject to the safety codes of the state of South Dakota. Any South Dakota employer while performing work in the state of Washington will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Washington.

EXCLUSION FROM THE BASIC RULE:

This agreement does not apply to Washington workers of South Dakota employers while working in the state of Washington or to South Dakota workers of Washington employers while working in the state of South Dakota.

CERTIFICATES OF COVERAGE:

Upon request, each state will issue certificates of extraterritorial coverage to the other when appropriate. The issuing state may cancel these certificates at any time.

AGREEMENT:

This agreement is effective March 1, 2001 and will remain in effect unless terminated, modified, or amended in writing between the parties. Either party may terminate the agreement, without cause, by giving written notice to the other party at least thirty days in advance of such termination.

This agreement creates no rights or remedies, causes of action, or claims on behalf of any third person or entity against Washington or South Dakota, and is executed expressly and solely for the purpose of coordinating issues of workers' compensation coverage between the states.

Any communication between the parties hereto or notices to be given hereunder shall be given in writing by personal delivery, facsimile or mailing the same, postage prepaid, to the addresses or numbers set forth below on the signature pages or as subsequently modified in writing by the party to be noticed.

• UTAH

THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES AND THE UTAH LABOR COMMISSION, DESIRING TO RESOLVE JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES THAT ARISE WHEN WORKERS FROM ONE STATE TEMPORARILY WORK IN ANOTHER, ENTER INTO THE FOLLOWING AGREEMENT:

WHO IS AFFECTED BY THIS AGREEMENT?

This agreement affects the rights of workers and their employers when the contract of employment arises in one state and the worker is temporarily working in the other. To be covered by this agreement, an employer must be considered an employer under both Washington's and Utah's workers' compensation laws, and workers must be considered workers under both Washington's and Utah's workers' compensation laws.

BASIC RULE:

When a worker's contract of hire arises in one state and the worker is temporarily working in the other state:

Employers are required to secure the payment of workers' compensation benefits under the workers' compensation law of the state the contracts of employment arose in, and pay premiums if not self-insured for the work performed while in the other state; and

Workers' compensation benefits for injuries and occupational diseases arising out of the temporary employment in the other state are payable under the workers' compensation law of the state the contract of employment arose in, and that state's workers' compensation law provides the exclusive remedy available to the injured worker.

Any Washington employer while performing work in the state of Utah will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Utah. Any Utah employer while performing work in the state of Washington will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Washington.

Washington and Utah both agree to notify the other state in writing of any changes to their law that may affect this agreement within thirty days of that law change.

EXCLUSION FROM THE BASIC RULE:

This agreement does not apply to Washington workers of Utah employers while working in the state of Washington nor to Utah workers of Washington employers while working in the state of Utah.

CERTIFICATES OF COVERAGE:

Upon request, each state will issue certificates of extraterritorial coverage to the other when appropriate. The issuing state may cancel these certificates at any time.

AGREEMENT:

This agreement is effective March 1, 2001, and will remain in effect unless terminated, modified, or amended in writing between the parties. Either party may terminate the agreement, without cause, by giving written notice to the other party at least thirty days in advance of such termination.

This agreement creates no rights or remedies, causes of action, or claims on behalf of any third person or entity against Washington or Utah and is executed expressly and solely for the purpose of coordinating issues of workers' compensation coverage between the states.

Any communication between the parties hereto or notices to be given hereunder shall be given in writing by personal delivery, facsimile or mailing the same, postage prepaid, to the addresses or numbers set forth below on the signature pages or as subsequently modified in writing by the party to be noticed.

• WYOMING

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON AND THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF WYOMING REGARDING EXTRATERRITORIAL RECIPROCITY

WHEREAS, The workmen's compensation law of the state of Washington authorized the director of labor and industries to enter into agreements of reciprocity for workmen's compensation purposes with other states; and

WHEREAS, The workmen's compensation law of the state of Wyoming authorizes the workmen's compensation department to enter into agreements of reciprocity for workmen's compensation purposes with other states; and

WHEREAS, Employers who conduct operations in the state of Washington are required on occasion to have Washington-hired workers perform services in the state of Wyoming; and

WHEREAS, Employers who conduct operations in the state of Wyoming are required on occasion to have Wyoming-hired workers perform services in the state of Washington; and

WHEREAS, The department of labor and industries of the state of Washington and the workmen's compensation department of the state of Wyoming are desirous of entering into an agreement whereby the employers and workers of each of the respective states may continue to be entitled to the protection and benefits provided by the workmen's compensation laws of their respective home states.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED BETWEEN The department of labor and industries of the state of Washington and the workmen's compensation department of the state of Wyoming:

That the department of labor and industries of the state of Washington in keeping with the provisions of the Washington workmen's compensation law will provide protection for any Washington employer under its jurisdiction and benefits to any of his/her workers who may be hired in the state of Washington and injured in the course of employment while working temporarily in the state of Wyoming. In the event of

injury to one of these workers, his/her exclusive remedy would be that provided by the workmen's compensation law of the state of Washington.

That the workmen's compensation department of the state of Wyoming in keeping with the provision of the Wyoming workmen's compensation law will provide protection for any Wyoming employer under its jurisdiction, and benefits to any of his/her workers who may be hired in the state of Wyoming and injured in the course of employment while working temporarily in the state of Washington. In the event of injury to one of these workers, his/her exclusive remedy would be that provided by the workmen's compensation law of the state of Wyoming.

That for the purpose of this agreement "temporary" shall mean a period not to exceed six months.

That the department of labor and industries of the state of Washington will, upon request and on behalf of the Washington employer, issue a certificate of extraterritorial coverage to the workmen's compensation department of the state of Wyoming, and that the workmen's compensation department of the state of Wyoming will, upon request and on behalf of the Wyoming employers, issue a certificate of extraterritorial coverage to the department of labor and industries of the state of Washington.

That these certificates of extraterritorial coverage shall be issued for a maximum period of six months subject to renewal upon request by the affected employers and at the discretion of the Washington department of labor and industries, or the Wyoming workmen's compensation department.

That the Wyoming employer and his/her workers while performing work in the state of Washington under this agreement will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Washington, and that the Washington employer and his/her workers while performing work in the state of Wyoming under this agreement will be subject to the safety codes of the state of Wyoming.

IT IS MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD That this agreement will not apply to workers of the Washington employer who may be hired in the state of Wyoming, nor to the workers of the Wyoming employer who may be hired in the state of Washington.

IT IS ALSO MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD That premium payments on the out-of-state earnings of Washington-hired workers will be made to the Washington department of labor and industries, and that premium payments on the out-of-state earning of Wyoming-hired workers will be made to the workmen's compensation department of the state of Wyoming.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED That this agreement of extraterritorial reciprocity shall become effective on July 15, 1963, and shall remain in full force and effect until superseded or modified by the parties to this agreement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-31009, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-31009, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31009, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31010 Premium cost. How much will I pay for workers' compensation insurance? What you pay for workers' compensation insurance will vary by:

- The nature of the business you are conducting,
- The specific classifications applicable to your business,
- The unit of exposure applicable to your industry, and
- Your company's experience factor.

You may call our underwriting section at (360) 902-4817 and one of our representatives will help you estimate your premium cost per hour.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31010, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31011 Classification system and plan. (1) **What is a workers' compensation classification system?**

A workers' compensation classification system is an objective method of collecting money (*premiums*) to pay the benefits of workers injured on the job. We believe the method used to spread this cost among the employers we insure should be fair and have some relationship to their hazard and potential for loss. Classifications are the tool used to achieve a fair method of distributing the risk among employers we insure. Objective boundaries are established for each classification. These boundaries describe the types of businesses which are included in the classification, as well as the operations and employments routinely encountered. We refer to these objective boundaries as the scope of the classification. Once these boundaries have been defined, we can begin collecting information about the employers assigned to each classification. The information includes the exposure which is being covered (*risk*) and the losses (*claims*) which are related to these businesses. Next, we use this information to establish premium rates that employers in each industry will pay for their workers' compensation insurance. Our goal is to produce fair insurance rates which reflect the hazardous nature of each industry. We have tailored our classification system in Washington to reflect industries found in our state. This makes our system responsive to change and provides rate payer equity to the employers we insure. Employers engaged in more hazardous industries such as logging will pay higher insurance rates than employers engaged in less hazardous businesses such as retail store operations.

(2) **Why is a classification system needed?**

We need a classification system to provide fair premium rates. Washington law (*RCW 51.16.035*) also requires us to have a classification system.

(3) **Is the classification system the same as the classification plan?**

No, we refer to the body of rules (*WACs*) which establish the general parameters of how classifications are to be used as the "classification system." These rules speak to the requirements of workers' compensation insurance and to our general classification approach, such as classifying by nature of business in the state of Washington, not by occupation of worker. The "classification plan" refers to all of the various classification descriptions which describe different types of business or industry. The classification system rules (*general rules*) will apply to all businesses unless another treatment is specifically provided for in the classification plan rules (*special rules*).

(4) **How is our classification plan designed?**

We have designed a plan which is keyed to the nature of the businesses or industries of the employers we insure. Our

plan has over three hundred business or industry classifications. Each classification carries a premium rate which reflects the hazards that workers are exposed to. Descriptions of our classifications can be found in *WAC 296-17A-0101* through *296-17A-7400*.

(5) **Is your classification approach similar to the approach used by private insurance companies?**

Yes, we are required by law (*RCW 51.16.035*) to use the same classification (*underwriting*) approach used by private carriers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-31011, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-31011, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31011, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31012 Classification assignment. (1) **How are classifications assigned to my business?**

We will assign a basic classification or classifications to your business based on the nature of your business operation(s) in the state of Washington. We will not assign classifications to your business based on the individual operations, duties or occupations of individuals found within your business unless the basic classification assigned to your business either requires or permits a separate classification treatment for specified operations or employments. Exceptions to this approach are outlined in WAC 296-17-31017 and 296-17-31018.

(2) **Does this same classification approach apply if I have several businesses?**

This classification approach will apply to each separate legal entity. Each separate legal entity will be classified on its own merits.

(3) **How do you decide what classification(s) to assign to my business?**

To determine what classification(s) to assign to your business, we need enough information to give us a clear understanding of the precise nature of your business and the hazards your business poses to your workers. In some cases we will need to call you to obtain more detailed information about your business. Occasionally one of our field representatives may visit your business to gain a better understanding of the nature of your business. In most cases we will find a classification that specifically describes your business.

Example: *You operate a company that sells baked goods to retail customers. Before we can classify your business we need to determine whether you bake the goods you are selling or are simply selling goods another business has baked. Once we have determined the precise nature of your business, we will review all of the available classifications to find the one that best describes the entire business. If the business has baked the products they are selling, we would consider a bakery classification or maybe a restaurant classification. If your business simply sells baked goods that another business made, we may look at a retail store classification. In most cases we will find a classification that specifically describes the business we are classifying.*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-31012, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-31012, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-31012, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31013 Building construction. (1) **Does this same classification approach apply to building and construction contractors?**

Yes, but it may not appear that way without further explanation. We classify contractors by phase and type of construction since it is common for each contract to vary in scope.

Example: *A contractor who builds and remodels private residences may frame the structure and work on no other phases of the project. On another job the same contractor may do only the interior finish carpentry. On still another job the contractor may install a wood deck or build a garden arbor. Each of these carpentry activities is covered by a different classification code. To ensure that contractor businesses receive the same treatment as other businesses, we assign classifications according to the phases and types of construction they contract to perform. Since some contractors specialize in one area of construction, such as plumbing, roofing, insulation, or electrical services, this classification approach mirrors that of nonbuilding contractor businesses. The policy of assigning several basic classifications to contractors engaged in multiple phases of construction may seem to be in conflict with the classification approach used for nonbuilding contractor businesses, but we have simply used the* ***multiple business*** *classification approach.*

If we have assigned multiple classifications to your construction business you should take special care in maintaining the records required in the auditing and recordkeeping section of this manual. If we discover that you have failed to keep the required records we will assign all worker hours for which the records were not maintained to the highest rated classification applicable to the work that was performed.

(2) **Who does this rule apply to?**

If you are a building, construction or erection contractor and we have assigned one or more of the following classifications to your business, this rule applies to you: 0101, 0103, 0104, 0105, 0107, 0108, 0112, 0201, 0202, 0210, 0212, 0214, 0217, 0219, 0301, 0302, 0303, 0306, 0307, 0403, 0502, 0504, 0507, 0508, 0509, 0510, 0511, 0512, 0513, 0514, 0516, 0517, 0518, 0519, 0521, 0540, 0541, 0550, 0551, 0601, 0602, 0603, 0607, 0608, and 0701.

(3) **Can I have a single classification assigned to my business to cover a specific construction project?**

Yes, to simplify recordkeeping and reporting requirements we will assign a single classification to cover an entire project.

(4) **How do I request the single classification for one of my construction projects?**

You should send your request to the attention of your account manager at the address below:

Department of Labor and Industries
P.O. Box 44144
Olympia, Washington 98504-4144

(5) **If I have asked for a single classification on one of my construction projects, how do you determine which classification will apply?**

You must supply us with a description of the project and a break down of the total number of hours of exposure by phase of construction that you are responsible for.

Example: *You notify us that your company will be responsible for all plumbing and iron erection work on a commercial building site. You have requested a single classification for this project. In your request you tell us that you estimate that it will take one thousand work hours to perform all the plumbing work and five hundred work hours to do the steel erection work.*

With this information we will estimate the premiums by classification.

Example: *We determine that the plumbing work is covered under classification 0306 and the steel erection work is covered under classification 0518. Assume that classification 0306 has an hourly premium rate of $1.50 and classification 0518 has an hourly premium rate of $2.55. We estimate the total premium on this job to be $2,775 (1,000 hours x $1.50 = $1,500 + 500 hours x $2.55 = $1,275).*

Our next step in this process is to develop an average hourly rate for the project. We will use this information to select the single classification which will apply to this project.

Example: *We will take the estimated premium ($2,775) and divide this number by the estimated hours (1,500) and arrive at an average hourly rate of $1.85.*

To select the single classification that will apply to a construction project, we will compare the average hourly rate that we have computed to the rates of the classifications applicable to the project. We will select the classification whose hourly rate is the closest to the average hourly rate that we computed from the information you supplied us with.

Example: *From the information you supplied, we have determined that the average hourly rate for this project is $1.85. We also know that the rate for the plumbing classification (0306) is $1.50 per hour and the rate for steel erection is $2.55 per hour. We would assign classification 0306 as the single classification applicable to this project.*

(6) **How will I know what classification will apply to my construction project?**

We will send you a written notice which will specify the basic classification and premium rate that will apply to this project.

(7) **If I have asked for a single classification to cover one of my construction projects, am I required to use the single classification which you gave me?**

No, but you should call your account manager to verify what other classifications would apply to the project. The name and phone number of your account manager can be found on your quarterly premium report or your annual rate notice. For your convenience you can call us at 360-902-4817 and we will put you in contact with your assigned account manager.

(8) **I am a general construction or erection contractor, I subcontract all my work and have no employees of my own. Do I have to report to the department of labor and industries?**

No, since you do not have employees, you do not need to report to the department of labor and industries. You should be aware that the workers' compensation insurance laws of Washington include certain independent contractors as workers. If we determine that an independent contractor that you used qualifies as a covered worker, you will be responsible for the premium due for their work time. You can also be held responsible for premiums due to labor and industries if you subcontract with an unregistered contractor and they fail to pay premiums on behalf of their employees. It is in your best interest to make sure that your subcontractors are registered contractors in good standing by confirming their status on the department's web site or contacting your account manager.

(9) **Am I required to keep any special records of subcontractors that I use?**

Yes, you are required to keep certain information about the subcontractors that you use. The information required is:

- Subcontractor's legal name;
- Contractor registration number and expiration date;
- UBI number (or labor and industries account ID number).

If you supply materials to a subcontractor, also keep a record of the:

- Amount of material supplied;
- Project name or location;
- Date material was supplied; and
- Completion date of contracted work.

Failure to maintain these records may result in the subcontractor being considered a covered worker for whom you must report hours.

(10) **What classification should I use to report construction site cleanup by my employees?** You should report the cleanup of construction debris in the same classification that applied to the work which generated the debris unless another classification treatment is provided for in other rules. For example, if you are a roofing contractor and you have an employee pick up roofing debris at the construction (project) site, you would report the employee involved in the site cleanup in the roofing classification (0507). If you are the general contractor at a construction site and have either classification 0510 "wood frame building construction" or classification 0518 "nonwood frame building construction" assigned to your business, you would report site cleanup in the classification applicable to the type of building you are constructing. For example, if you are a general contractor and you are engaged in building a single-family wood frame dwelling, you would report construction site cleanup by your employees in classification 0510 "wood frame building construction."

(11) **I am a construction site clean-up contractor, my employees only pick up construction debris, we do no construction work, what classification do I report site cleanup in?** If your employees are collecting and/or removing construction site debris, you would report in classification 4305-22. If your employees are collecting and/or removing nonconstruction debris such as household junk, garden waste, basement debris, furniture and appliances, you would also report in classification 4305-22. If you have contracts to clean up construction debris and also provide preoccupancy clean up work and are not a construction contractor, then you can divide hours between the two risk classifications 4305-22 and 6602-03 providing accurate accounting records are kept for both activities.

(12) **What classification should I use to report the work time of my employees when they are involved in the set up of scaffolding, hoists, cranes, towers or elevators at a construction site?** We use the same classification treatment for this type of work as we do with construction site

cleanup. For example, if you are a roofing contractor and you have an employee set up scaffolding at the construction (project) site, you would report the employee involved in the set up of scaffolding in the roofing classification (0507). If you are the general contractor at a construction site and have either classification 0510 "wood frame building construction" or classification 0518 "nonwood frame building construction" assigned to your business, you would report the set up of scaffolding at the construction in the classification applicable to the type of building you are constructing. For example, if you are a general contractor and you are engaged in building a single-family wood frame dwelling, you would report scaffolding set up by your employees in classification 0510 "wood frame building construction." Helicopter services that are engaged to assist in lifting beams, air conditioning units, statues and other objects onto buildings or structures are to be reported separately in classification 6803.

(13) **Is preoccupancy cleanup of a building by my employees classified the same as debris cleanup at a construction site?** Since your understanding of what preoccupancy clean-up work is may be different from ours, we need to share with you our understanding before we can answer this question. Our understanding in this area is that preoccupancy cleanup occurs after the building is finished. The clean-up work consists of washing paint and overspray from windows, vacuuming carpets, washing floors and fixtures, and dusting woodwork, doors and cabinets. If you have employees whose duties are limited to this type of cleaning, we will allow you to report their work time in classification 6602 "janitors."

(14) **If I have an employee who does some construction work, construction site cleanup and preoccupancy cleanup, can I divide their work time between the janitor and a construction classification?** No, we will not permit you to divide the work time of an employee between the janitor classification and a construction classification. If you have an employee who does preoccupancy clean-up work for you, and that employee also performs other nonpreoccupancy clean-up work for you such as construction work, shop work or construction site debris clean-up work, then you must report all of their work time in the applicable construction or nonshop classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17-31013, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-31013, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-31013, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07; 05-12-031, § 296-17-31013, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-20-023, § 296-17-31013, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-31013, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04; 04-13-017, § 296-17-31013, filed 6/4/04, effective 7/5/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 01-23-059, § 296-17-31013, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 99-18-068, § 296-17-31013, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-31013, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31014 Farming and agriculture. (1) **Does this same classification approach apply to farming or agricultural operations?**

Yes, but it may not appear so without further explanation. We classify farming and agricultural operations by type of crop or livestock raised. This is done because each type of grower will use different processes and grow or raise multiple crops and livestock which have different levels of hazards. It is common for farmers and ranchers to have several basic classifications assigned to their account covering various types of crops or livestock. If you fail to keep the records required in the auditing recordkeeping section of this manual, and we discover this, we will assign all worker hours for which records were not maintained to the highest rated classification applicable to the work performed.

(2) **I am involved in diversified farming and have several basic classifications assigned to my business. Can I have one classification assigned to my account to cover the different types of farming I am involved in?**

Yes, your account manager can assist you in determining the single classification that will apply to your business. The name and phone number of your account manager can be found on your quarterly premium report or your annual rate notice. For your convenience you can call us at 360-902-4817 and we will put you in contact with your assigned account manager.

(3) **How do you determine what single farming classification will be assigned to my business?**

The approach used to assign a single classification to a farming business is much the same as we use for construction or erection contractors. To do this, we will need a break down of exposure (*estimate of hours to be worked by your employees*) by type of crop or livestock being cared for (*classification*). This information will be used to estimate the premium which would be paid using multiple classifications. The total premium is then divided by the total estimated hours to produce an average rate per hour. We will select the classification assigned to your business which carries the hourly premium rate which is the closest to the average rate that we produced from the estimated hours. Classification 4806 is not to be assigned to any grower as the single farming classification.

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

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

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

Yes, but you will need to call your account manager to verify the applicable classifications.

The name and phone number of your account manager can be found on your quarterly premium report or your annual rate notice. For your convenience you can call us at 360-902-4817 and we will put you in contact with your assigned account manager.

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

If you are a farm labor contractor we will assign the basic classification that applies to the type of crop being grown, or livestock being cared for. If you contract to supply both machine operators and machinery on a project, all operations are to be assigned to classification 4808.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-31014, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31014, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31015 General inclusions. When are certain operations like delivery drivers included in a basic classification and when are they excluded? There are certain operations, such as delivery of goods or merchandise, which are routinely found in the businesses we insure. We refer to these operations as *general inclusions* to a basic classification. Although these operations are sometimes covered by a specific basic classification, we will not assign separate basic classifications to a business to cover these operations unless it was, coincidentally, the nature of the employer's business. *General inclusion* operations are support functions or operations of a business and, as such, are usually included within the scope of each basic classification. The determination of whether or not these operations will be included within the scope of a basic classification is made when the basic classification is first developed. That is why some basic classifications will exclude certain operations and others will include them. Unless the wording of a basic classification specifically excludes any operation listed below, they are to be included. The more common general inclusion operations are:

- Aircraft travel by employees in connection with the business of the employer, other than members of the flying crew.
- Commissaries and restaurants for the employers' employees. However, such operations, when operated in connection with construction, erection, lumbering, or mining, will be assigned classification 3905 - restaurants.
- Manufacture of containers, such as bags, barrels, bottles, boxes, cans, cartons, wooden pallets, or packing cases by employees of the employers for use in the employer's operations.
- Hospitals, medical facilities, or dispensaries operated by employers for their employees.
- Printing, lithography, or similar operations of the employer when used exclusively for their own products or needs.
- Maintenance or ordinary repair of the employer's building or equipment when performed by employees of the employer.
- Pick up and delivery when performed by employees of the employer in connection with the business of the employer.
- Sales of all products being manufactured by the employer.
- Warehousing, handling, packing, and shipping when performed by employees of the employer in connection with the business of the employer.
- Testing or analytical laboratories when operated by employees of the employer in connection with the business of the employer.

Example: *Picture the variety of delivery vans and trucks you encounter as you drive down a highway. In this example, there is a company-owned truck delivering grocery items, a van that delivers parcels and packages, a moving van transporting household furnishings for a customer, and a common carrier company hauling goods from one state to another. Even though the drivers of these vehicles are performing similar duties (hauling goods/driving on a freeway), we would not assign them to the same basic classification. Our classification policy requires us to assign classifications based on the type of the businesses they work for and to consider the overall operations of that business. We learn that the truck delivering grocery items was owned by a retail grocery store and they were transporting goods from a central warehouse to one of their stores. Since the employer is engaged in operating retail grocery stores we would begin our classification search by looking for a classification that covers retail grocery stores. Our search discloses classification 6402 which covers retail grocery stores. A review of the wording of that classification does not require drivers to be reported in another classification so the grocery store classification would include the driver. Now, assume that the driver of the van delivering parcels and packages is an employee of a drug store. Drug stores are covered in classification 6406. A review of that classification reveals that drivers are to be reported separately in classification 1101. Therefore the driver would be reported in classification 1101 and not classification 6406. Moving and storage companies are covered in classification 6907. Since this classification does not exclude drivers, the driver would be reported in classification 6907. And, finally, we would assign the interstate/intrastate trucking classification 1102 to the common carrier trucking operation.*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31015, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31016 Classification by analogy. How do you determine what classification(s) to assign to my business if a specific reference does not exist in the classification plan? You may operate a business which is not specifically referenced in our classification plan. This can simply be the result of differences in terminology. Classifications are constantly evolving as employers adopt new technology, employ more specialized employees, modernize equipment, and employ new processes. In rare instances our classification plan will not specifically reference a type of business. When we discover a type of business or industry for which a classification does not exist, we will follow the same general classification approach that we use to classify a business when a reference does exist. However, we need to go a step further by considering the processes used and the related hazards. We call this *classifying by analogy*.

Example: *You are the owner of a pen manufacturing business. Assume we have contacted you and learn the following:*

- *You purchase all the plastic components from another unrelated business;*
- *Some of your pens have plastic housings and others have metal housings;*
- *You manufacture all of the small metal components at your plant;*
- *Your metal manufacturing consists of metal stamping, using metal lighter than nine gauge, and extrusion processes;*
- *You also manufacture small boxes to package your pens;*
- *You operate a printing department for printing your company's logo and pen information on the boxes;*
- *As a special service to customers, you will deliver their pens if they are within a sixty mile radius of your plant.*

We have over three hundred classifications. To simplify the classification process, we have grouped our classification codes into about thirty-eight smaller groupings which we

refer to as a schedule grouping. In the case of a pen manufacturer, we can narrow our search to the group which covers metal goods manufacturing. Within the metal goods manufacturing group we have classifications that cover the fabrication of structural iron or steel beams used in construction; classifications that cover the manufacture of wood stoves, storage tanks, and other products using plate metal; classifications that cover light weight sheet metal works such as heating and ventilating duct work; and a classification that covers the manufacture of light metal products. In our search for a classification we encounter classification 3602. Classification 3602 includes the manufacture of fishing tackle, scientific instruments, metal buttons, and jewelry. When we consider the weight of metal, other materials used in the manufacture of the product, the manufacturing processes, and the end product, we conclude that classification 3602 is the most applicable to the manufacture of writing pens and would assign this classification to your pen manufacturing business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31016, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications. (1) **Can I have more than one basic classification assigned to my account?**

Yes, we will assign other classifications to your business when the assignment of another basic classification is required or permitted by the description(s) of the employer's other classification(s).

Example: *You operate a retail book store. We would assign classification 6406 to your retail book store. Assume that as a part of the book store business you have a separate lunch counter and espresso bar in one section of the book store. A review of classification 6406 reveals that lunch counters are to be reported separately in classification 3905. We would assign classification 3905 for your lunch counter and espresso bar operation. This classification (3905) would be in addition to the book store classification (6406). Remember to keep accurate records of the exposure of each employee by classification. If you do not keep accurate records we will assign the exposure of each employee to the highest rated classification applicable to the work they performed for you. A detailed explanation of payroll records you must keep can be found in WAC 296-17-35201.*

(2) **Are there other circumstances when I can have more than one basic classification assigned to my account?**

Yes, under certain circumstances we will assign more than one basic classification to your account. These circumstances include:

- The employer is operating a secondary business which includes operations that we do not consider a normal part of that employer's principal business in Washington, or
- The employer has multiple retail store locations.

In these instances we will assign additional basic classifications *only if all of the following conditions are met*:

- The employer maintains separate payroll records for each business,
- Different employees work in each business,
- Each business is separated by structural partitions if they share a common business location,
- Each business can exist independently of the other, and
- The classification language of the principal business does not prohibit the assignment of the secondary classification.

If all of the above *five* conditions are not met, then the operations of the secondary business will be reported in the highest rated classification that applies to the employer.

(3) **What do you mean by the term "principal business?"**

The principal business is represented by the basic classification assigned to an employer which produces the greatest amount of exposure. The principal business does not include standard exception or general exclusion classifications or operations.

(4) **If I have more than one basic classification assigned to my business and I have employees who do work in more than one of these classifications, can I divide their hours between these classifications on my quarterly report?**

Yes, you can divide the work hours of any one employee between two or more basic classifications provided the following conditions are met:

- The basic classification assigned to your business allows or requires a division of hours; and
- You keep detailed records of the actual time spent by each employee in each classification. Use of percentages, averages or estimates is not permitted. If you do not have original time card or time book entries to support your reporting, all worker hours in question will be assigned to the highest rated classification applicable to the work being performed.

Example: *In a previous rule (WAC 296-17-31017) we described a book store business that operated a lunch counter and espresso bar in connection with the book store. In that example, the book store business was assigned classification 6406. A review of classification 6406 revealed that the lunch counter operation was to be reported separately in classification 3905. Assume that you have one employee who, in addition to stocking and selling books, prepares sandwiches for customers on occasion. You must keep accurate time records by day for each employee. This time record must reflect the actual time the employee worked in the book store operation and the actual time worked preparing sandwiches. If you fail to keep these records all work hours in question would be assigned to the highest rated classification which, in this example, is classification 3905.*

(5) **If my business is assigned a basic classification and a standard exception classification and I have an employee who works in both classifications, can I divide their exposure (hours) between the two classifications on my quarterly report?**

No, you cannot divide an employee's exposure (*work hours*) between a basic classification and standard exception classification. An explanation of "standard exception classification" is discussed in the next section (*WAC 296-17-31018 (2)*). If an employee performs work covered by a basic classification and a standard exception classification, all of their exposure (*hours*) must be reported in the basic classification applicable to your business. You cannot report the exposure (*hours*) of any employee in a standard exception classifica-

tion if they perform duties covered by a basic classification assigned to your business. Refer to WAC 296-17-31018 for a list and explanation of the "*exception classifications*."

(6) **I have more than one standard exception classification assigned to my business. One of my employees works in more than one of the standard exception classifications. Can I divide their exposure (hours) between two or more standard exception classifications on my quarterly report?**

No, you cannot divide an employee's work hours between two standard exception classifications. You must report all exposure (*work hours*) in the highest rated standard exception classification applicable to the work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31017, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications. (1) **What are exception classifications?**

In *WAC 296-17-31012* we discussed our classification policy. We described the process used to classify risk and stated that we assign the basic classification or basic classifications that best describe the nature of your company's business. While this policy is modeled after the policy used by private insurance carriers and is geared to administrative ease for you, we recognize that there are some duties or operations where your employees do not share the same general workplace hazards that your other employees are exposed to. To provide for those operations that are outside the scope of a basic classification, we have created three types of exception classifications listed below:

- Standard exception classifications,
- Special exception classifications, and
- General exclusion classifications.

(2) **What are the standard exception classifications?**

Standard exception classifications cover those employments that are administrative in nature and common to many industries. Employees covered by a standard exception classification cannot be exposed to any operative hazard of the business. If the language of the basic classification assigned to your business does not include these employments, you may be able to report them separately. The standard exception classifications are:

- Classification 4904 (*WAC 296-17A-4904*) "clerical office employment." This classification includes clerical, administrative, and drafting employees.
- Sales personnel classifications 6301 (*WAC 296-17A-6301*), and 6303 (*WAC 296-17A-6303*) includes outside sales personnel and messengers.
- Classification 7101 (*WAC 296-17A-7101*) applies to corporate officers who have elected optional coverage. A corporate officer as used in these rules is a person who is an officer in the corporation, such as the president, who also serves on the corporation's board of directors and owns stock in the corporation.
- Classification 7100 (*WAC 296-17A-7100*) applies to members of a limited liability company who have elected optional coverage.

Clerical office employees are defined as employees whose duties are limited to: Answering telephones; handling correspondence; creating or maintaining financial, employment, personnel, or payroll records; composing informational material on a computer; creating or maintaining computer software; and technical drafting. Their work must be performed in a clerical office which is restricted to:

- A work area which is physically separated by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers, from all other work areas of the employer, and
- Where only clerical office work as described in this rule is performed.

A clerical office does not include any work area where inventory is located, where products are displayed for sale, or area where the customer brings products for payment. Clerical office employees can perform cashiering and telephone sales work if they do not provide any retail or wholesale customer service that involves handling, showing, demonstrating, or delivering any product sold by the employer. Clerical office employees can make bank deposits, pick up and deliver mail at the post office, or purchase office supplies, if their primary work duties are clerical office duties as defined in this rule.

Sales personnel are defined as employees whose duties are limited to: Soliciting new customers by telephone or in person; servicing existing customer accounts; showing, selling, or explaining products or services; completing correspondence; placing orders; performing public relations duties; and estimating. Although some of sales person's duties may be performed in a clerical office, most of their work is conducted away from the employer's physical business location or in showrooms. We refer to work that takes place away from the employer's premises as "*outside sales*." Sales personnel whose duties include customer service activities such as, but not limited to, the delivery of product, stocking shelves, handling inventory, or otherwise merchandising products sold to retail or wholesale customers are excluded from all standard exception classifications. Sales personnel with duties such as delivery and stocking of shelves are to be reported in the basic classification applicable to the business unless the basic classification assigned to the business requires another treatment.

Messengers are defined as employees whose duties are delivering interoffice mail, making deposits, and similar duties that are exclusively for the administration of the employer's business. Classification 6303 "messengers" does not include delivering mail or packages to the employer's customer or as a service to the public. If a messenger is engaged in delivering mail or packages as a service to the public they are to be assigned to the basic classification of the business or classification 1101 as applicable.

Corporate officers duties in classification 7101 must be limited to: Clerical duties; outside sales duties as described above; administrative duties such as hiring staff, attending meetings, negotiating contracts, and performing public relations work. To qualify for this classification, a corporate officer must:

- Be a shareholder in the corporation,
- Be elected as a corporate officer and empowered in accordance with the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the corporation,
- Serve on the corporation's board of directors,
- Not have any exposure to any operative hazard of the business, and

- Not directly supervise employees who have any exposure to any operative hazard of the business.
  Members of a limited liability company (LLC) duties in classification 7100 must be limited to: Clerical duties; outside sales duties as described above; administrative duties such as hiring staff, attending meetings, negotiating contracts, and performing public relations work. This includes only those members who have duties and authority similar to the exemption criteria of corporate officers in RCW 51.12.020.

Classification 6303 may apply to a corporate officer or member of a limited liability company whose duties are limited to outside sales activities as described in the sales personnel section of this rule. Under no circumstance is classification 4904 to be assigned to any corporate officer or member of a limited liability company. You cannot divide the work hours of an employee between a standard exception classification and a basic classification unless it is permitted by another rule. If an employee works part of their time in a standard exception classification and part of their time in your basic classification, then all exposure (hours) must be reported in the highest rated basic classification applicable to the work being performed.

(3) **What are the special exception classifications?**

Special exception classifications represent operations found within an employer's business that are allowed to be reported separately when certain conditions are met. Assuming the conditions noted under each exception below have been met, the following classifications may be used even if your basic classification includes the phrases "all operations" or "all employees." These special exceptions are subject to a division of worker hours in connection with all other basic classifications unless specifically prohibited in an individual classification WAC rule.

Security guards - classification 6601 (*WAC 296-17A-6601*) will apply if the security guard:

- Is an employee of an employer engaged in logging or construction,
- Is for the purpose of guarding the employer's logging or construction sites,
- Is employed at the site only during the hours the employer is not conducting any other operations at the site,
- Has no other duties during their work shift as a security guard.

If all of the above conditions are not met, the security guard is to be reported in the basic classification applicable to the construction or logging operation being conducted.

Janitors - classification 6602 (*WAC 296-17A-6602*) will apply if:

- The janitorial/cleaning activities being performed are limited to the employer's clerical office,
- The clerical office meets the criteria described earlier in this rule, and
- The employer's office employment is assigned to be reported in classification 4904.

Construction: Superintendent or project manager - classification 4900 (*WAC 296-17A-4900*) will apply if the superintendent or project manager:

- Is an employee of a licensed contractor engaged in construction,
- Has no direct control over work crews,
- Performs no construction labor at the construction site or project location.

If all of the conditions are not met, the superintendent or project manager is to be reported in the basic classification applicable to the construction project.

Construction: Estimator - classification 4911 (*WAC 296-17A-4911*) will apply if the estimator:

- Is the employee of a licensed contractor engaged in construction, and
- Has no duties other than estimating during their work shift.

If these conditions are not met, the estimator is to be reported in the basic classification applicable to their employer's business or the construction project.

Log truck drivers - classification 5003 (*WAC 296-17A-5003*) will apply if the log truck driver has no other duties during their work shift that are subject to the logging classification 5001 (*WAC 296-17A-5001*).

(4) **What are the general exclusion classifications?**

General exclusion classifications represent operations that are so exceptional or unusual that they are excluded from the scope of all basic classifications. If you have these operations, we will assign a separate classification to cover them. You must keep accurate records of the work hours your employees work in these classifications. If you do not keep accurate time records for each employee performing work covered by a general exclusion classification, we will assign the work hours in question to the highest rated classification applicable to those hours. The general exclusion classifications are:

- Aircraft operations: All operations of the flying crew.
- Racing operations: All operations of the drivers and pit crews.
- Diving operations: All operations of diving personnel and ship tenders who assist in diving operations.
- New construction or alterations of the business premises.
- Musicians and entertainers.

A division of work time is permitted between a standard exception classification and flight crew operations, racing operations, or diving operations. If you fail to keep original time records that clearly show the time spent in the office or in sales work, we will assign all work hours in question to the highest rated classification applicable to the work hours in question.

Example: *Assume a corporate officer performs duties which are described in classification 7101. Occasionally, the officer flies a plane to attend a meeting. You would report the flying exposure (hours) of the corporate officer in classification 6803. The remainder of the corporate officer's time would continue to be reported in classification 7101.*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-31018, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-31018, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-31018, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-31018, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31018, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31019 Standard exception classification describes business. What if the only classification that describes my business is a standard exception classification? How do you assign classifications to my business?

When this happens we will assign the standard exception classification that best fits your business. Any work performed by employees that is outside of the scope of the exception classification will be classified according to the type of work being performed.

Example: *You operate an insurance company. Besides having office and sales employees you have a printing department where you produce office stationery, brochures, and insurance policies, and maintenance employees to clean the office. We would assign classification 4904 to your office employees, classification 6303 to your sales employees, classification 4101 for your printing operation and classification 6602 for your janitorial staff. Since classifications 4904 and 6303 are standard exceptions, they do not include printing or maintenance operations.*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31019, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31020 Employee supporting multiple business operations. I have more than one basic classification assigned to my business. I have employees such as laundry workers whose duties never change but who support several operations. Can I divide their work hours on my quarterly report?

No, if we have assigned two or more basic classifications to your business and you have employees whose duties remain the same and are performed at the same location regardless of the operation they support, you would report these workers in the classification which carries the largest number of worker hours. To arrive at the classification that carries the largest number of worker hours, you must first eliminate the hours related to the employees who support two or more operations. Whichever basic classification carries largest number of worker hours after the supporting personnel have been segregated is the classification the supporting employees are to be reported in.

Example: *You operate a motel and a restaurant which are located next to each other. You have a laundry operation that cleans the linens for the restaurant as well as doing the sheets and towels for the motel. The laundry employee's duties never change regardless of whether they are doing linens or sheets. The classification of the laundry workers would depend on which classification produces the largest amount of exposure. Let us assume for this illustration that the motel has a larger exposure (hours worked) because you have reported the laundry workers in that classification. When you remove the laundry workers hours from both classifications the restaurant classification has the larger volume of exposure (hours worked). You would report the laundry workers in the restaurant classification.*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31020, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31021 Units of exposure. (1) **What is a "unit of exposure?"**

A unit of exposure is the measure which is used to help determine the premium you will pay. For most businesses the unit of exposure is the ***hours*** worked by their employees. Because not all employees are compensated based on the hours they work, we have developed reporting alternatives to make reporting to us easier. Those alternatives are outlined in subsection (2) of this section. In other cases, the department *may* authorize some other method in assuming workers hours for premium calculation purposes.

(2) **What are the alternatives to actual hours worked?**

The exceptions are:

- **Apartment house managers, caretakers, domestic, home care or similar employees:** To determine the number of hours you need to report to us, divide an employee's total compensation, including housing and utility allowances, by the average hourly wage for the classification. The total number of work hours to be reported for each employee is not to exceed 520 hours per quarter. You will need to call us at (360) 902-4817 to obtain average hourly wage information.
- **Commission employees - outside (such as, but not limited to, real estate and insurance sales):** You must select one of the following methods to report your commission employees - outside:
- Actual hours worked; or
- Assumed hours of eight hours per day for part-time employees or one hundred-sixty hours per month for full-time employees.

  All outside commission employees of an employer must be reported by the same method. You cannot report some outside commission employees based on the actual hours they work and others using the eight hours per day for part-time employees or one hundred-sixty hours per month for full-time employees method.
- **Drywall - stocking, installation, scrapping, taping, and texturing:** Premiums are based on material installed/finished rather than the hours it took to install/finish the drywall.
- **Horse racing - excluding jockeys:** Employers in the horse racing industry pay premiums based on a type of license their employees hold rather than the hours the employees work. Premiums are collected by the Washington horse racing commission at the time of licensing.
- **Jockeys:** Report ten hours for each race/mount or for any day in which duties are reported.
- **Pilots and flight crew members:** Pilots and flight crew members having flight duties during a work shift including preflight time shall have premium calculated by utilizing daily readings logged per federal requirements of the aircraft tachometer time: Provided, That if the total tachometer time for any day includes a fraction of an hour, the reportable time will be increased to the next full hour: Provided further, That pilots and flight crew members who assume nonflying duties during a work shift will have premium calculated in accordance with the appropriate rules and classifications applicable to nonflight duties.
- **Race car drivers:** Report ten hours for each race/heat.
- **Salaried employees:** You must select one of the following methods to report your salaried employees:
- Actual hours worked; or
- Assumed hours of one hundred-sixty hours per month.

All salaried employees of an employer must be reported by the same method. You cannot report some salaried employees based on the actual hours they work and others using the one hundred sixty hours per month method. Provided further, as in the case of contract personnel employed by schools and/or school districts, the school or school district shall report actual hours worked for each employee, one hundred sixty hours per month for each employee, or the department *may* authorize some other method in assuming workers hours for premium calculation purposes.

(3) **Can I use assumed work hours for piece workers?**

No, if you employ piece workers you must report the actual hours these individuals work for you unless another unit of exposure is required.

Example: *If you have employees engaged in drywall work you would report and pay premiums on the basis of the square footage of the material they installed not the hours they worked.*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17-31021, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-31021, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-31021, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-31021, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-31021, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-31021, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31022 Reporting exception classification employees. How do I report exception classification employees on my quarterly report? If the language of the basic classification assigned to your business does not include those occupations, operations or employments which we have defined by exception classifications and treatments, you may report them separately in the applicable exception classification. To report these employments, operations and occupations separately, you must meet all of the conditions specified in the exception classification rules which are applicable to the classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31022, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31023 Premium reporting. How often will I need to report and pay premiums? Most employers will report and pay premiums once every three months. We refer to these three-month periods as quarters. For example, the months of January, February, and March represent the first quarter of a calendar year. In some cases employers report at more frequent intervals.

Example: *Reforestation contractors report on a contract basis for any project over ten thousand dollars. Since contracts may last only a few days, reforestation contractors may file reports daily, weekly, and monthly.*

If you do not have employees during a quarter, you must return your premium report by the due date and indicate "no payroll" or "no employees" across the face of the report. If you do not submit reports when required, we will estimate premiums and initiate legal action against you to collect premiums due.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31023, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31024 Classification premium rates. (1) **How do you determine what rate to charge me?**

Each classification has corresponding base rates. The base rates assigned to your business will depend on the basic classification(s) assigned to your business.

(2) **What do you mean by a base rate?**

The base rate is a comparison of losses (*claims*) and exposure to produce a cost per unit of exposure. The base rate is an unmodified rate that all employers with an experience factor of 1.000 will pay in a specific classification.

(3) **Do all employers in the same classification pay the base rate?**

In practice, only a few employers pay the *base rate*. Most employers pay rates that are adjusted to take into account the employer's claims and premium reporting experience. We refer to those modified rates as *experience rates*. Your experience rate can be higher or lower than the *base rate*. This means that employers with fewer than expected losses will pay less than employers in the same classification who have more than expected losses. Experience rating encourages strong safety and accident prevention programs. Details of how experience rating affects your premium are found in *WAC 296-17-850 through 296-17-890*. Your account manager can also answer questions about your individual experience factor. The name and phone number of your account manager can be found on your quarterly premium report or your annual rate notice. For your convenience you can call us at 360-902-4817 and we will put you in contact with your assigned account manager.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-31024, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-31024, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31024, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31025 Change in business operations. If I change the type of business I operate, or add a new operation, should I call you? Yes, we rely on you to update us about changes in your business operations. We provide a place on your quarterly premium reports to let us know about any changes you have made. If you need help determining if changes to your account are necessary, you can call your account manager. Depending on the type of change you are making, you may need to complete a new master application. The name and phone number of your account manager can be found on your quarterly premium report or annual rate notice. For your convenience you can call us at 360-902-4817 and we will put you in contact with your assigned account manager.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-31025, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31025, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31026 Reporting multiple business operations. If I have more than one business, can I report them on the same account? The way the businesses are organized will make a difference. Each separate "*ownership type*" must be classified and reported separately from any other much the same way you must keep each business' financial records separate from any other. Your master application must specify the "*ownership type*" of your business, such as, sole proprietor, partnership, corporation, etc. If that one

ownership type registration is for more than one location of the same business or more than one type of business, you can choose to report all of them on the same account or on separate accounts. However, if you register each as a separate ownership type, you must report them on separate accounts.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31026, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31027 Temporary staffing services. (1) **To whom does this rule apply?** This rule applies to any temporary staffing business providing temporary employees to a client customer.

(2) **Who pays the workers' compensation insurance premium for temporary staffing employees?** RCW 51.16.-060 requires the temporary staffing service provider to pay the required premiums for temporary employees assigned to a client customer.

Note: If the temporary staffing service provider fails to pay the required premium to labor and industries, the client customer is responsible for the unpaid premium.

(3) **How are classifications determined for a temporary staffing business?** We will assign the classification or classifications to your business based on the nature of your business.

Note: This process is identical to how classifications are assigned to a nontemporary staffing business.

(4) **Are there special classifications that apply to temporary staffing businesses?** Yes we have created a series of special classifications that only temporary staffing businesses use. They are found in WAC 296-17-757 through 296-17-76213.

Example: A temporary staffing business that specializes in providing nurses to medical facilities would be assigned the temporary staffing classification for health care facilities.

Example: A temporary staffing business that provides temporary employees to a variety of client customers would be assigned multiple temporary staffing classifications.

(5) **Do other businesses have special classifications?** All businesses have special classifications.

Example: A nontemporary service employer engaged exclusively in plumbing work would have a plumbing classification assigned to their business.

Example: A nontemporary service employer engaged in framing houses, land clearing and roofing would have a classification for framing, one for land clearing and a separate classification for the roof work. This is done because construction work is done by contract and each contract will be different.

(6) **Why doesn't labor and industries just use nontemporary staffing classifications for temporary staffing businesses?** Temporary staffing companies requested labor and industries to create special classifications for their industry. The alternative to special industry classifications would result in temporary staffing business to use the nontemporary staffing classification that their client customer uses. Labor and industries has over three hundred main classifications and twelve hundred subclassifications that employers report in. Requiring temporary staffing companies to use all of these classifications would result in an administrative burden for the temporary staffing businesses. Classifications unique to temporary staffing provide temporary staffing businesses the incentives to improve safety for their employees and control the cost of workers' compensation insurance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-31027, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31027, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31028 Closing accounts. What are my responsibilities when I close my business, or when I no longer have employees? You must notify us in writing when you close your business or when you no longer have employees. You may either send a letter, or include a note on your final quarterly report. We will not close your account from a telephone call.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31028, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31029 Insurance principles. (1) **What insurance principles does the department of labor and industries use when a new classification is developed?**

Those principles are broken down into four major components as follows:

- Administration
- Equity
- Homogeneity
- Safety

A detailed explanation of these principles can be found in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) **What are these principles?**

- **Administration:** Recordkeeping requirements must be simple and easy to follow. If our classification system imposed burdensome recordkeeping requirements, most employers would find it difficult to comply. Resolving complaints related to burdensome recordkeeping requirements would be in nobody's interest. The premium rate for your basic classification is based on the *average* exposure to hazard of all your workers. If our classification system were based upon individual occupations, you would pay a lower rate for your workers whose duties are considered low hazard, but you would pay a higher rate for your workers who have duties that expose them to a greater hazard. The total premium you pay would not be decreased; it would only be redistributed and would require more recordkeeping. Having one basic classification assigned to cover all the operations makes recordkeeping and reporting easier for you.
- **Statistical credibility or equity:** By monitoring our classification plan, we ensure that enough hours are reported in each classification to provide a meaningful statistical base. A large enough statistical base helps avoid sudden large increases or decreases in rates and keeps them at the lowest possible level. We refer to this as *statistical credibility.* Classifications must also be *responsive to change* if equity and fairness are to be achieved. Our classification plan is in a constant state of evolution. In the early 1970s we had approximately 45 classifications. Today we have over 300 main classifications and approximately 1,000 subclassification codes to track losses. In some industries, the evolution is gradual, and no change to the classification itself is needed. We recognize that the wording used to describe a classification may not have kept up with changes in an industry. However, as the industry conditions evolve because of modern equipment, new pro-

cesses or materials, or changes in employment laws and safety standards, so does the experience upon which the rate is based. In other words, the changes in the experience which is used to develop premium rates *reflect* new developments in processes, equipment, and technology even though the wording in the classification is unchanged. We strive to keep our classification language current. Although it would be easy to just change the classification wording as we encounter changes in an industry, Washington law requires that we conduct public hearings before we make official changes to the rule. We do this as a public safeguard and to involve business in the change process. As technologies change or new industries develop, we receive requests from industry representatives for new classifications or for determination of proper classification assignments for the new processes. We will evaluate the request and determine if there is a large enough group of employers to justify a new classification. Any classification must produce enough premium to cover losses. In addition, as specific industries become obsolete or certain processes are no longer in use we will discontinue the classifications that covered them.

- **Homogeneity:** Although it is rare that any two businesses are identical, our classification plan recognizes that similar businesses have similar exposures to occupational injury and disease. Employers with similar operations and exposures are grouped together so each classification includes common exposures and carries a rate that reflects those exposures. This method of grouping *homogenous* risks ensures that the overall cost of the workers' compensation system is distributed fairly among the businesses we insure. Classifications must also be *mutually exclusive*. Our classifications are clearly defined so that each type of business or industry fits in only one basic classification.
- **Workplace safety and accident prevention:** By classifying employers by the nature of their business, each industry can take responsibility for controlling its own workers' compensation costs. Employers may belong to a trade association, which usually offers safety or risk management services. If such services result in fewer and less costly accidents, that improved experience will tend to lower the base rates for that industry. If our classification system were based upon the occupations or duties of employees, the success of a single industry's safety or risk management program would have little impact on its premium costs.

Example: *Many retail grocery stores employ meat cutters. If grocery stores wanted to reduce the frequency of injury to their meat cutters they could develop a safety plan that focused on proper meat handling, lifting, and cutting. Assuming the safety program was successful and reduced the cost associated with meat cutter claims, the rate for grocery stores would go down. If, on the other hand, all meat cutters, such as those who work for restaurants, grocery stores, or slaughter houses, reported in a single meat cutter classification, it is doubtful that the grocery stores' safety program would have any impact on the premium rates since grocery stores' meat cutters would represent only a small portion of a meat cutter classification.*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-31029, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-31030 Successorship and other transfers of ownership. RCW 51.16.200 requires a taxpayer to make a return and pay the tax due to the department of labor and industries within ten days of quitting business, selling out, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of the employer's business or stock of goods. If this tax is not paid by the employer, any successor to the employer becomes liable for the full amount of the tax. RCW 51.08.177 defines the term "successor." Subsections (1) through (3) of this section provide an interpretation of successorship issues.

(1) **What does the term "a major part" mean as that term is used in RCW 51.08.177?** A major part refers to a significant or substantial portion of a business's property. Major does not mean more than half.

Example: *A sand and gravel business owns several trucks and a gravel pit as its primary assets. Each may be considered "a major part" of the property of the taxpayer.*

(2) **Can a taxpayer/employer have more than one successor?** Yes.

Example: *Using the sand and gravel business in the example above, if the gravel pit were to be sold to one business (A) and the fleet of trucks to another business (B), both A and B would be considered successors.*

(3) **What is intangible property?** Intangible property is property that has no physical existence, but may have value.

Example: *The most common example is "goodwill." Goodwill is the value of a trade or business based on expected continued customer patronage due to its name, reputation, or any other factor. Other examples of intangible property include literary rights, bank accounts, customer lists, and internet domain names.*

[Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-20-023, § 296-17-31030, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04.]

WAC 296-17-352 Audits. An audit of the employer's books, records and payrolls performed pursuant to the authority contained in RCW 51.48.040 may include but will not be limited to:

(1) An audit to determine whether an employer engaged in a business or trade has employment subject to the industrial insurance laws.

(2) A visual inspection of the employer's workplace or places for the purpose of determining appropriate classifications in accordance with the industrial insurance laws and rules as set forth in chapter 296-17A WAC.

(3) Audits containing a complete and detailed examination of the employer's books and records for a specific period to establish the reporting of the employer's payroll in accordance with the industrial insurance laws and the rules as set forth in chapter 296-17 WAC, and as well, chapter 296-15 WAC in the event the employer has been certified a self-insurer.

Except as otherwise provided in this rule any audit time period may be less than, but will not exceed, three years of the due dates of any payments from any employer where the department has requested submission of the employer's books, or three years of the due dates of any payments where the employer makes claim for adjustment, recomputation or alteration of any such payment: Provided, That an employer certified to self-insure pursuant to the authority contained in chapter 51.14 RCW, shall be subject to such audit as deemed

necessary to guarantee its compliance with the industrial insurance laws and rules and regulations for self-insurers: Provided further, That an employer who fails to make any books and records, or certified copies thereof, available for audit in the state of Washington, will be charged for all costs incurred by the department in auditing any books and records maintained at other places: Provided further, That in any instance where fraud may be indicated with respect to underpayment or nonpayment of premiums the audit time period may be extended beyond that previously set forth.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-352, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-352, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-352, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 76-36, § 296-17-352, filed 11/30/76; Order 76-18, § 296-17-352, filed 5/28/76, effective 7/1/76.]

WAC 296-17-35201 Recordkeeping and retention. Washington law (RCW 51.48.030) requires every employer to make, keep, and preserve records which are adequate to facilitate the determination of premiums due to the state for workers' compensation insurance for their covered workers. In the administration of Title 51 RCW, the department of labor and industries has deemed the records and information required in the various subsections of this section to be essential in the determination of premiums due to the state fund. The records so specified and required, shall be provided at the time of audit to any authorized representative of the department who has requested them.

Failure to produce the requested records within thirty days of the request, or within an agreed upon time period shall constitute prima facie evidence of noncompliance with this rule and shall invoke the statutory bar to challenge found in RCW 51.48.030 and/or 51.48.040.

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

(a) The name of each worker;

(b) The Social Security number of each worker;

(c) The beginning date of employment for each worker and, if applicable, the separation date of employment of each such worker;

(d) The basis upon which wages are paid to each worker;

(e) The number of units earned or produced for each worker paid on a piecework basis;

(f) The risk classification applicable to each worker whenever the worker hours of any one employee are being divided between two or more classifications;

(g) The number of actual hours worked (WAC 296-17-31002) by each worker, unless another basis of computing hours worked is prescribed in WAC 296-17-31021;

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

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

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

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

(2) Business, financial records, and record retention. Every employer is required to keep and preserve all original employment time records for three full calendar years following the calendar year in which employment occurred. The three-year period is specified in WAC 296-17-352 as the composite period from the date any such premium became due.

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

(3) Recordkeeping - Estimated premium computation. Any employer required by this section to make, keep, and preserve records containing the information as specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, who fails to make, keep, and preserve such records, shall for the purpose of premium calculation assume worker hours using the average hourly wage rate for each classification, and also will be subject to penalties prescribed in subsection (4) of this section. The records compiled by the department shall be the basis for determining the average hourly wage rate: Provided, That the average hourly wage rate shall be no less than the state minimum wage existing at the time such assumed hours are worked. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, workers employed in a work activity center subject to Classification 7309 shall be reported on the basis of the average hourly wage.

(4) Failure to maintain records - Penalties. Any employer required by this section to make, keep, and preserve records containing the information as specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, who fails to make, keep, and preserve such record, shall be liable, subject to RCW 51.48.030, to a penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars for each such offense. Failure to make, keep, and preserve records containing the information as specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, for a single employee shall constitute one offense, for two employees two offenses, and so forth.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-35201, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-35201, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-08-052, § 296-17-35201, filed 4/3/95, effective 7/1/95.]

WAC 296-17-35202 Definitions. For the purpose of interpretation of this manual, chapter 296-17 WAC, or administering Title 51 RCW, the following terms shall have the meanings given below:

(1) "Free from control or direction" shall mean that the contracted individual has the responsibility to deliver a finished product or service without the contracting firm or individual either exercising direct supervision over the work hours or the methods and details of performance or having the right to exercise that authority under the contract.

(2) "Principle place of business" shall be the physical location of the business from which the contract of service is directed and controlled.

(3) "Within a reasonable period" for establishing an account with state agencies shall be the time prior to the first date on which the individual begins performance of service toward the contract or the date upon which the individual is

required to establish an account with a state agency, as otherwise required by law, whichever event shall last occur.

(4) "Bona fide officer" means any person empowered in good faith by stockholders or directors, in accordance with articles of incorporation or bylaws, to discharge the duties of such officer.

(5) "Related by blood within the third degree" means the degree of kinship as computed according to the rules of the civil law.

(6) "Related by marriage" means the union subject to legal recognition under the domestic relations laws of this state.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-35202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-35203 Special reporting instruction. (1) **Professional and semiprofessional athletic teams.** Athletes assigned to a Washington-domiciled sports team are mandatorily covered by Washington industrial insurance: Provided, That a professional athlete who is under contract with a parent team domiciled outside of the state of Washington while assigned to a team domiciled within Washington is subject to mandatory coverage by Washington industrial insurance unless the player and employer (parent team) have agreed in writing as to which state shall provide coverage in accordance with RCW 51.12.120(6).

The following rules shall apply to the written agreement:

(a) Agreement must be in writing and signed by the employer and the individual athlete.

(b) Agreement must specify the state that is to provide coverage. The state agreed upon to provide coverage must be a state in which the player's team, during the course of the season, will engage in an athletic event. For example, if the Washington-based team is a part of a league with teams in only Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, the player and the employer can agree to any of those three states to provide coverage. However, they could not agree to have California provide the coverage as this would not qualify as a state in which the player regularly performs assigned duties.

(c) The state agreed upon accepts responsibility for providing coverage and acknowledges such to the department by certified mail.

(d) Agreement and certification by the other state must be received by this department's underwriting section prior to any injury incurred by the athlete.

(e) Agreement will be for one season only commencing with the assigning of the player to a particular team. A separate agreement and certification must be on file for each additional season.

Failure to meet all of these requirements will result in the athlete being considered a Washington worker for premium and benefit purposes until such time as all requirements have been met.

Professional sports teams who are domiciled outside the state of Washington and who participate in sporting events with Washington-domiciled teams are not subject to Washington industrial insurance for their team members while in this state. These out-of-state teams are not considered employers subject to Title 51 on the basis that they are not conducting a business within this state.

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

(3) **Special trucking industry rules.** The following subsection shall apply to all trucking industry employers as applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Failure of employers to keep accurate records of actual hours worked by their employees will result in the department estimating work hours by dividing gross payroll wages by the state minimum wage for each worker for whom records were not kept. However, in no case will the estimated

or actual hours to be reported exceed five hundred twenty hours per calendar quarter for each worker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The name of each worker;

(ii) The Social Security number of each worker;

(iii) The beginning date of employment for each worker and, if applicable, the separation date of employment for each such worker;

(iv) The basis upon which wages are paid to each worker;

(v) The number of units earned or produced for each worker paid on a piece-work basis;

(vi) The risk classification(s) applicable to each worker;

(vii) The number of actual hours worked by each worker, unless another basis of computing hours worked is prescribed in WAC 296-17-31021. For purposes of chapter 296-17 WAC, this record must clearly show, by work day, the time of day the employee commenced work, and the time of day work ended;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Reporting requirements and premium payments.

(i) Every employer who is awarded a forest, range, or timber land services contract must report the contract to the department promptly when it is awarded, and prior to any work being commenced, except as provided in (e)(iii) of this subsection. Employers reporting under the provisions of (e)(iii) of this subsection shall submit the informational report with their quarterly report of premium. The report shall include the following information:

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

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

(III) The total contract award.

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

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

(VI) Number of acres covered by the contract.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(II) The contractor's UBI number;

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

(IV) The total contract award;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) **Can I deduct material installed or finished by subcontractors?** You may deduct material installed or taped by subcontractors you are not required to report as your workers. You may not deduct for material only scrapped or primed and textured by subcontractors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Do not pay premiums on time;

(iii) Underreport the amount of premium due; or

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

Disqualification takes effect when a criterion for disqualification exists.

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

If the drywall underwriter learns that your business has failed to meet the conditions as required in this rule, your business will need to comply to retain using the discounted classifications. If your business does not comply promptly, the drywall underwriter may refer your business for an audit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hotels, or similar places furnishing only food and lodging, or simply domiciliary care; nor does it include

Clinics, or physicians' offices where patients are not regularly kept as bed patients for twenty-four hours or more; nor does it include

Nursing homes, as defined and which come within the scope of chapter 18.51 RCW; nor does it include

Birthing centers, which come within the scope of chapter 18.46 RCW; nor does it include

Psychiatric or alcoholism hospitals, which come within the scope of chapter 71.12 RCW; nor

Any other hospital or institution specifically intended for use in the diagnosis and care of those suffering from mental illness, mental retardation, convulsive disorders, or other abnormal mental conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) "Actual hours worked" means the total hours of each Washington worker's composite work period during which work was performed by the worker beginning with the time the worker's work day commenced, and ending with the quitting time each day excluding any nonpaid lunch period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) For the first quarterly reporting period and all subsequent quarters during the same calendar year following the date the Washington employer's work exceeds the temporary and incidental period in the other state, the Washington employer must file a supplemental report of out-of-state work with their workers' compensation employer's quarterly report with the department. This supplemental report is available at: http://www.LNI.wa.gov/ClaimsIns/Insurance/File/ExtraTerritorial/Default.asp

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

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

(c) **What if a Washington employer knows the Washington workers work in another state will exceed the temporary and incidental period?** If the Washington employer knows their Washington workers will be working in another state in excess of the temporary and incidental period, it must immediately provide the department with proof of out-of-state coverage in order to avoid Washington premium liability for hours worked during the temporary and incidental period.

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

(d) **What if a Washington employer anticipates its out-of-state work will exceed the temporary and incidental period, but it does not occur?** If a Washington employer did not pay workers compensation premium to Washington during the temporary and incidental period, and at the end of the calendar year Washington workers of the Washington employer had worked fewer than thirty consecutive or nonconsecutive days in another state, by the filing of the fourth quarter report, the Washington employer must file amended reports for the calendar year. The employer may be required to pay Washington premiums, penalties, and interest. The fourth quarter report is due by January 31 of the following year.

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

(f) **What reports does a Washington employer file to avoid paying Washington workers' compensation premiums when employing Washington workers in another state for work that exceeds temporary and incidental?** A Washington employer must submit the workers' compensation employer's quarterly report and a supplemental report of out-of-state work to the department for each state in which it has Washington workers performing work. The supplemental report must include the following information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Statutory Authority: 2008 c 88, RCW 51.12.120, 51.16.035, and Title 51 RCW. 08-20-133, § 296-17-35203, filed 10/1/08, effective 11/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17-35203, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-35203, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-35203, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; 05-23-161, § 296-17-35203, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-35203, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. 02-09-093, § 296-17-35203, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 01-23-059, § 296-17-35203, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 99-18-068, § 296-17-35203, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-35203, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-35204 Penalty assessments for employers who fail to register under Title 51 RCW. (1) Any employer who has failed to secure payment of compensation for their workers covered under this title will be liable, subject to RCW 51.48.010, to a maximum penalty in a sum of

five hundred dollars or in a sum double the amount of premiums due for the four quarters prior to securing payment of compensation under this title, whichever is greater, for the benefit of the medical aid fund.

(2) If an injury or occupational disease is sustained by a worker of an employer who has failed to secure payment of compensation under this title that employer may also be liable for the cost of such an injury or occupational disease at the time the claim for benefits is accepted by the department.

For the purposes of this section only the cost of such claim will be determined as follows:

The case reserve value shall be determined by the nature of the injury or occupational disease, the part of the body affected and other factors which will impact the cost, including but not limited to, age, education and work experience. The case reserve value will include actual costs paid to date and estimated future claim costs. No further adjustments or evaluations of the cost of the claim will be made for the purposes of this subsection after assessment for the cost of an injury or occupational disease is made by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-35204, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17-850 Experience rating plan—Eligibility and experience period. (1) **Eligibility.** Effective January 1, 1991, and thereafter each employer who has reported experience during the "experience period" shall have his/her base rates multiplied by an "experience factor" calculated in accordance with the rules of this manual. The development of the "experience factor" as set forth in WAC 296-17-855 shall include losses and exposure reported in all risk classifications.

(2) **Experience period.** The "experience period" shall be the oldest three of the four fiscal years preceding the effective date of premium rates as set forth in WAC 296-17-895.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-20-092, § 296-17-850, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-850, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-850, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-850, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-850, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-13-046 (Order 85-13), § 296-17-850, filed 6/17/85; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-850, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-850, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-18, § 296-17-850, filed 5/28/76, effective 7/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-850, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-850, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-855 Experience modification. The basis of the experience modification shall be a comparison of the actual losses charged to an employer during the experience period with the expected losses for an average employer reporting the same exposures in each classification. The comparison shall contain actuarial refinements designed to weigh the extent to which the actual experience is credible, due consideration being given to the volume of the employer's experience. Except for those employers who qualify for an adjusted experience modification as specified in WAC 296-17-860 or 296-17-865, the experience modification factor shall be calculated from the formula:

EXPERIENCE MODIFICATION FACTOR	=	(Credible Actual Primary Loss +Credible Actual Excess Loss)/Expected Loss
Where		
Credible Actual Primary Loss	=	Actual Primary Loss x Primary Credibility
	+	Expected Primary Loss x (100% -Primary Credibility)
Credible Actual Excess Loss	=	Actual Excess Loss x Excess Credibility
	+	Expected Excess Loss x (100% - Excess Credibility)

The meaning and function of each term in the formula is specified below.

For each claim, the actual primary loss is the first dollar portion of the claim costs, which has been shown in actuarial studies, to have the greater credibility in predicting future experience. These amounts are summed over all claims. For each claim in excess of $20,112 the actual primary loss shall be determined from the formula:

$$\text{ACTUAL PRIMARY LOSS} = \frac{50{,}280}{(\text{Total loss} + 30{,}168)} \times \text{total loss}$$

For each claim, less than $20,112 the full value of the claim shall be considered a primary loss.

For each claim, the excess actual loss is the remaining portion of the claim costs, which have been shown in actuarial studies to have less credibility in predicting future experience. The excess actual loss for each claim shall be determined by subtracting the primary loss from the total loss. These amounts are summed over all claims.

For any claim without disability benefits (time loss, partial permanent disability, total permanent disability or death) either actually paid or estimated to be paid, the total actual losses for calculating the primary loss and excess loss shall first be reduced by the lesser of $1,790 or the total cost of the claim. Here are some examples for these claims:

Total Loss	Total Loss (after deduction)	Primary Loss	Excess Loss
200	-	-	-
2,000	210	210	-
20,000	18,210	18,210	-
200,000	198,210	43,638	154,572
2,000,000	217,994	44,168	173,826

Note: The deduction, $1,790, is twice the average case incurred cost of these types of claims occurring during the three-year period used for experience rating. On average this results in reducing the average actual loss about seventy percent for these types of claims adjusted. This is done to help make the transition between the two different experience rating methods better by helping make the change in experience factor reasonable for small changes to the actual losses. The $2,000,000 loss is limited by the Maximum Claim Value before the reduction of $1,790 is applied.

For each employer, the primary credibility and the excess credibility determines the percentage weight given to the corresponding actual primary losses and the actual excess losses, included in the calculation of the experience modification, based on the volume of expected losses. Primary credibility and excess credibility values are set forth in Table II.

An employer's expected losses shall be determined by summing the expected loss for each of the three years of the experience period, which are calculated by multiplying the

reported exposure in each classification during the year by the corresponding classification expected loss rate and rounding the result to the nearest cent. Classification expected loss rates by year are set forth in Table III.

Expected losses in each classification shall be multiplied by the classification "Primary-Ratio" to obtain "expected primary losses" which shall be rounded to the nearest cent. Expected excess losses shall then be calculated by subtracting expected primary losses from expected total losses rounded to the nearest cent. Primary-Ratios are also set forth in Table III.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.-020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-855, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; 07-24-046, § 296-17-855, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08; 06-24-054, § 296-17-855, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-855, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06; 04-24-025, § 296-17-855, filed 11/23/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-855, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-855, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-855, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-855, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-855, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-855, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99; 98-24-094, § 296-17-855, filed 12/1/98, effective 1/1/99; 97-24-062, § 296-17-855, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-855, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-23-080, § 296-17-855, filed 11/20/95, effective 1/1/96; 94-24-007, § 296-17-855, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95; 93-24-114, § 296-17-855, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-855, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 92-24-063, § 296-17-855, filed 11/30/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-24-053, § 296-17-855, filed 11/27/91, effective 1/1/92; 90-24-042, § 296-17-855, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-855, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020. 88-24-012 (Order 88-30), § 296-17-855, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-855, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 86-24-042 (Order 86-41), § 296-17-855, filed 11/26/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-855, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 84-24-016 (Order 84-23), § 296-17-855, filed 11/28/84, effective 1/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-855, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-855, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-855, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-855, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-855, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-17-855, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-855, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-855, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-860 Transition adjustment. In the event that an employer has no compensable accidents during the experience period and the experience modification calculated in accordance with WAC 296-17-855 is greater than the experience modification shown in Table IV, WAC 296-17-890 then such modification shall be reduced to the value shown in Table IV. For the purpose of this rule, a compensable accident is defined as one which has resulted in, or is expected to result in, time loss compensation, permanent disability or death.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-860, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 74-40, § 296-17-860, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-860, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-865 Experience modification limitations. No employer's experience modification factor shall increase or decrease by more than twenty-five percent during any one year, as calculated according to WAC 296-17-855. However, if an employer's experience modification factor is calculated to be below 1.00 without this twenty-five percent limitation and that employer had an experience modification factor greater than 1.3333 in the previous year, then the experience modification factor shall be set to 1.00.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.-020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-865, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; Order 77-27, § 296-17-865, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-865, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-865, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-86502 Medical aid experience modification limitations. The medical aid fund premiums shall be experience rated beginning January 1, 1989, using the reported past experience of employers as provided for in the department's experience rating plan. However, the initial experience rating adjustment for each employer shall be made from a base modification of 1.0000, with adjustments limited to twenty-five percent annually until the actual experience rating developed by the department for each employer has been reached or four years from the effective date of this section, whichever comes first. Thereafter, adjustments will be made in accordance with the parameters established by the department's experience rating plan.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-16-012 (Order 88-12), § 296-17-86502, filed 7/22/88, effective 1/1/89.]

WAC 296-17-86507 2007 Claim-free experience modification phase-in limitation. For calendar year 2007, if the experience modification factor using WAC 296-17-860 is greater than 100% of the experience modification factor using WAC 296-17-86505, then the experience modification factor shall be limited to 100% of the factor using WAC 296-17-86505.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-86507, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07.]

WAC 296-17-870 Evaluation of actual losses. Except as provided in the following subsections of this paragraph, actual losses shall include all payments as of the "valuation date" for each claim arising from an accident occurring during the experience period. Losses for claims open as of the valuation date may also include a reserve for future payments. Actual losses on claims for accidents occurring outside of the experience period shall not be included.

(1) **Valuation date.** The valuation date shall be June 1, seven months immediately preceding the effective date of premium rates.

(2) **Retroactive adjustments - revision of losses between valuation dates.** No claim value shall be revised between valuation dates and no retroactive adjustment of an experience modification shall be made because of disputation concerning the judgment of the claims examiner or because of subsequent developments except as specifically provided in the following cases:

(a) In cases where loss values are included or excluded through mistake other than error of judgment.

(b) In cases where a third party recovery is made, subject to subsection (4)(a) of this section.

(c) In cases where the claim qualifies as a second injury claim under the provisions of RCW 51.16.120.

(d) In cases where a claim, which was previously evaluated as a compensable claim, is closed and is determined to be noncompensable (ineligible for benefits other than medical treatment).

(e) In cases where a claim is closed and is determined to be ineligible for any benefits.

In the above specified cases retroactive adjustment of the experience modification shall be made for each rating in which the claim was included. Retroactive adjustments will not be made for rating periods more than ten years prior to the date on which the claim status was changed.

(3) **Average death value.** Each fatality occurring to a worker included within the mandatory or elective coverage of Title 51 RCW shall be assigned the "average death value." The "average death value" shall be the average incurred cost for all such fatalities occurring during the experience period. The average death value is set forth in WAC 296-17-880 (Table II).

(4) **Third-party recovery - effect on experience modification.**

(a) For claims with injury dates prior to July 1, 1994, a potential claim cost recovery from action against a third party, either by the injured worker or by the department, shall not be considered in the evaluation of actual losses until such time as the third-party action has been completed. If a third-party recovery is made after a claim had previously been used in an experience modification calculation, the experience modification shall be retroactively adjusted. The department shall compute a percentage recovery by dividing the current valuation of the claim into the amount recovered or recoverable as of the recovery date, and shall reduce both primary and excess losses previously used in the experience modification calculation by that percentage.

(b) For claims with injury dates on or after July 1, 1994, if the department determines that there is a reasonable potential of recovery from an action against a third party, both primary and excess values of the claim shall be reduced by fifty percent for purposes of experience modification calculation, until such time as the third-party action has been completed. This calculation shall not be retroactively adjusted, regardless of the final outcome of the third-party action. After a third-party recovery is made, the actual percentage recovery shall be applied to future experience modification calculations.

(c) For third-party actions completed before July 1, 1996, the claim shall be credited with the department's net share of the recovery, after deducting attorney fees and costs. For third-party actions completed on or after July 1, 1996, the claim shall be credited with the department's gross share of the recovery, before deducting attorney fees and costs.

(d) Definitions:

(i) As used in this section, "recovery date" means the date the money is received at the department or the date the order confirming the distribution of the recovery becomes final, whichever comes first.

(ii) As used in this section, "recoverable" means any amount due as of the recovery date and/or any amount available to offset case reserved future benefits.

(5) **Second injury claims.** The primary and excess values of any claim which becomes eligible for second injury relief under the provisions of RCW 51.16.120, as now or hereafter amended, shall be reduced by the percentage of relief granted.

(6) **Occupational disease claims.** When a claim results from an employee's exposure to an occupational disease hazard, the "date of injury," for the purpose of experience rating, will be the date the disability was diagnosed and that gave rise to the filing of a claim for benefits. The cost of any occupational disease claim, paid from the accident fund and medical aid fund and arising from exposure to the disease hazard under two or more employers, shall be prorated to each period of employment involving exposure to the hazard. Each insured employer who had employed the claimant during the experience period, and for at least ten percent of the claimant's exposure to the hazard, shall be charged for his/her share of the claim based upon the prorated costs.

(7) **Maximum claim value.** No claim shall enter an employer's experience record at a value greater than the "maximum claim value." The maximum claim value is set forth in WAC 296-17-880 (Table II).

(8) **Catastrophic losses.** Whenever a single accident results in the deaths or total permanent disability of three or more workers employed by the same employer, costs charged to the employer's experience shall be limited as required by RCW 51.16.130.

(9) **Acts of terrorism.** Whenever any worker insured with the state fund sustains an injury or occupational disease as a result of an incident certified to be an act of terrorism under the U.S. Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, the costs of the resulting claim shall be excluded from the experience rating computation of the worker's employer.

(10) **Claims filed by preferred workers.** The costs of subsequent claims filed by certified preferred workers will not be included in experience calculations, as provided in WAC 296-16-010.

(11) **Life and rescue phase of emergencies:** This provision applies to "emergency workers" of nongovernmental employers assigned to report in classification 7205 (WAC 296-17A-7205) who assist in a life and rescue phase of a state or local emergency (disaster). The life and rescue phase of an emergency is defined in RCW 51.16.130(3) as being the first seventy-two hours after a natural or man-made disaster has occurred. For an employer to qualify for this special experience rating relief, a state or local official such as, but not limited to, the governor; a county executive; a mayor; a fire marshal; a sheriff or police chief must declare an emergency and must request help from private sector employers to assist in locating and rescuing survivors. This special relief is only applicable to nongovernmental employers during this initial seventy-two hour phase of the declared emergency unless the emergency has been extended by the official who declared the emergency. The cost of injuries or occupational disease claims filed by employees of nongovernmental employers assisting in the life and rescue phase of a declared emergency will not be charged to the experience record of the nongovernmental state fund employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-870, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-870, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-870, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020. 04-10-045, § 296-17-870, filed 4/30/04, effective 6/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-870, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-870, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-870, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-870, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-870, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020. 88-24-012 (Order 88-30), § 296-17-870, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-16-012 (Order 88-12), § 296-17-870 filed 7/22/88, effective 1/1/89; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-870, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-870, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 75-38, § 296-17-870, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-870, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-870, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-873 Responsibility for past experience. WAC 296-17-87301 through 296-17-87306 shall be used to determine the assignment of past loss experience associated with a change in business ownership for experience rating purposes. It is the intent of these rules that every firm (business) shall be responsible for its past experience irrespective of ownership as long as the firm (business) continues to conduct operations which are subject to Washington Workers' Compensation Act. When a business or portion of a business is sold, the new owner or owners of such business or portion thereof shall also take over the past loss experience associated with the business unless another treatment is specified in these rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-873, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 90-20-092, § 296-17-873, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/1/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-873, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-873, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17-87301 Definitions. The definitions in this section shall apply throughout WAC 296-17-873 through 296-17-87308.

(1) "Entity" means an individual, partnership, corporation, unincorporated association, or fiduciary operation (e.g. trust, receivership, or estate of deceased individual).

(2) "Majority interest" means more than fifty percent ownership in the firm (business). If the owners of the firm (business) are a partnership, majority interest means more than fifty percent of the general partners' ownership in the firm (business). Majority interest in a partnership shall be determined in proportion to the general partners' ownership of the firm (business). For example, in a three-way partnership . . . partner A owns twenty percent of the business, partner B owns twenty percent of the business, and partner C owns sixty percent of the business . . . if partner A sold his/her share of the business, a majority interest still exists as partners B and C retain a majority interest (eighty percent) in the firm (business). Limited partners shall not be considered to have an ownership interest for purpose of these rules.

(3) "Joint venture" means a combination of two or more entities, entered into for the purpose of carrying to completion a specified job of limited duration.

(4) "Employee leasing entity" means a firm (business) which provides workers on a long-term basis to another firm.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-20-092, § 296-17-87301, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/1/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-87301, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-87301, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17-87304 Change in ownership with an accompanying change in business activities. When a majority change in the ownership of a firm (business) is accompanied by a change in the business activity of the firm (business) and this change is sufficient to result in a reclassification of the basic classification assigned to the firm (business), then the past experience, prior to the change, shall be excluded from future experience ratings of the acquiring entity. If the change in business activities is not sufficient to result in a reclassification of the basic classification assigned to the firm (business), the acquiring entity shall retain the past experience attributable to the firm (business) or portion thereof which was purchased. For purposes of this rule, the term "basic classification" shall mean the classification other than standard exception classifications as defined in WAC 296-17-31018(2) which produces the largest number of worker hours during the calendar year in which the change in business operations is noted. The basic classification of a business shall be determined in accordance with WAC 296-17-31012.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-87304, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-20-092, § 296-17-87304, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/1/90.]

WAC 296-17-87305 Initial recalculation of experience factor. When an entity acquires the past experience of an existing firm (business) or portion thereof, the following treatment shall apply until the next date for the general calculation of all employers' experience factors. The purpose of this subsection is to produce the same premium level that would have been generated had no change in the ownership of a firm (business) occurred.

(1) Acquiring entity retains all rating experience associated with the firm (business), or portion thereof, being acquired. The selling entity shall revert to an experience factor of unity (1.0000) until such time as it may requalify for experience rating or unless another treatment is specified in these rules.

(2) If the acquiring entity already has an experience factor, it shall be assigned a weighted average of its existing experience factor and the acquired experience factor. Weights will be based on expected losses. In the event the acquiring entity does not have an existing experience factor, it shall be assigned an experience factor developed from the past experience of the firm (business) or portion thereof being acquired.

(3) If the past experience of the firm (business) cannot be segregated between the operations remaining with the selling entity and the operations being taken over by the acquiring entity, then the entire experience of the firm (business) shall remain with the selling entity. In the event that the past experience can be segregated, the following shall apply:

(a) Separate experience factors shall be calculated for each portion of the firm (business) being sold using the experience rating procedures in WAC 296-17-855 through 296-17-870.

(b) Both experience factors shall be increased or decreased in the same proportion, if necessary, so that their weighted average is the same as the selling entity's experience factor prior to the sale or change.

(c) The selling entity shall be assigned the experience factor for the experience it is retaining.

(d) The experience factor developed in (a) and (b) of this subsection shall be used in accordance with subsection (2) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 07-24-046, § 296-17-87305, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-20-092, § 296-17-87305, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/1/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-87305, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-87305, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-87305, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17-87306 Combination of entities. Separate entities shall be combined for experience rating purposes when the same person or persons and/or a single corporation owns a majority interest in each of the entities.

Note: If two or more different combinations are possible in accordance with the provisions of this section, the combination producing the greatest amount of expected losses during the experience period shall be made. The experience of any entity used in such combinations may not be otherwise used in combination with any other entity. The experience used in a rating of combination shall be subject to the provisions of WAC 296-17-87305 (Initial recalculation of experience factor).

Exceptions:

(1) Individual trusts may not be combined for experience rating purposes with operations of the trustee nor with the operations of any other trusts. However, two or more trusts having identical trustees and also having identical beneficiaries shall be combined.

(2) Joint venture operations may not be combined with the operations of any other entity, even though the members of the joint venture are identically owned.

This subsection applies only where the entities are or have been operating and insured concurrently in Washington. It does not apply where concurrent operations are for a short period of time, not exceeding one year, if the operation of the original entity during the period both entities were operating, was restricted to the completion of projects entered into prior to the new entity commencing operations. Newly formed joint ventures shall be assigned an experience factor of unity (1.0000).

(3) Employee leasing firms (businesses) shall be required to establish a subaccount for each client for which they supply workers. This account will be a subaccount number of their client's account number. The client's account and the employee leasing firm's subaccount shall be combined to produce a single experience factor which will be shared by both the client and employee leasing firm (business).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-20-092, § 296-17-87306, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-87306, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17-875 Table I.

Primary Losses for Selected Claim Values Effective January 1, 2009

CLAIM VALUE	PRIMARY LOSS
5,000	5,000
10,000	10,000
15,000	15,000
20,112	20,112
29,834	25,000
44,627	30,000
69,102	35,000
100,000	38,627
117,385	40,000
200,000	43,690
217,994**	44,168

** Maximum claim value

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-875, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; 07-24-046, § 296-17-875, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08; 06-24-054, § 296-17-875, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-875, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06; 04-24-025, § 296-17-875, filed 11/23/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-875, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-875, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-875, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-875, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-875, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99; 98-24-094, § 296-17-875, filed 12/1/98, effective 1/1/99; 97-24-062, § 296-17-875, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-875, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-23-080, § 296-17-875, filed 11/20/95, effective 1/1/96; 94-24-007, § 296-17-875, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95; 93-24-114, § 296-17-875, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 92-24-063, § 296-17-875, filed 11/30/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-24-053, § 296-17-875, filed 11/27/91, effective 1/1/92; 90-24-042, § 296-17-875, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-875, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020. 88-24-012 (Order 88-30), § 296-17-875, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-875, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 86-24-042 (Order 86-41), § 296-17-875, filed 11/26/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-875, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-875, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 84-24-016 (Order 84-23), § 296-17-875, filed 11/28/84, effective 1/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-875, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-875, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-875, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-875, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-875, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-875, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 77-27, § 296-17-875, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-36, § 296-17-875, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-875, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-875, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-875, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-880 Table II.

PRIMARY AND EXCESS CREDIBILITY VALUES

Effective January 1, 2009

Maximum Claim Value = $217,994
Average Death Value = $217,994

Expected Losses			Primary Credibility	Excess Credibility
1	-	7,182	12%	7%
7,183	-	7,666	13%	7%
7,667	-	8,157	14%	7%
8,158	-	8,652	15%	7%
8,653	-	9,153	16%	7%
9,154	-	9,662	17%	7%
9,663	-	10,176	18%	7%
10,177	-	10,697	19%	7%
10,698	-	11,225	20%	7%
11,226	-	11,760	21%	7%
11,761	-	12,304	22%	7%
12,305	-	12,854	23%	7%
12,855	-	13,413	24%	7%
13,414	-	13,982	25%	7%
13,983	-	14,558	26%	7%
14,559	-	15,143	27%	7%
15,144	-	15,740	28%	7%
15,741	-	16,346	29%	7%
16,347	-	16,964	30%	7%
16,965	-	17,594	31%	7%
17,595	-	18,236	32%	7%
18,237	-	18,891	33%	7%
18,892	-	19,560	34%	7%
19,561	-	20,244	35%	7%
20,245	-	20,944	36%	7%
20,945	-	21,661	37%	7%
21,662	-	22,398	38%	7%
22,399	-	23,153	39%	7%
23,154	-	23,932	40%	7%
23,933	-	24,733	41%	7%
24,734	-	25,561	42%	7%
25,562	-	26,418	43%	7%
26,419	-	27,307	44%	7%
27,308	-	28,232	45%	7%
28,233	-	29,197	46%	7%
29,198	-	30,209	47%	7%
30,210	-	31,276	48%	7%
31,277	-	32,407	49%	7%
32,408	-	33,615	50%	7%
33,616	-	34,918	51%	7%
34,919	-	36,345	52%	7%
36,346	-	37,937	53%	7%
37,938	-	38,099	54%	7%
38,100	-	39,771	54%	8%
39,772	-	42,010	55%	8%
42,011	-	63,580	56%	8%
63,581	-	70,078	57%	8%
70,079	-	100,096	57%	9%
100,097	-	103,097	57%	10%
103,098	-	130,299	58%	10%
130,300	-	142,614	58%	11%
142,615	-	160,691	59%	11%
160,692	-	182,130	59%	12%
182,131	-	191,267	60%	12%
191,268	-	221,648	60%	13%
221,649	-	222,035	61%	13%
222,036	-	252,995	61%	14%
252,996	-	261,164	61%	15%
261,165	-	284,149	62%	15%
284,150	-	300,681	62%	16%
300,682	-	315,498	63%	16%
315,499	-	340,198	63%	17%
340,199	-	347,044	64%	17%
347,045	-	378,789	64%	18%
378,790	-	379,714	64%	19%
379,715	-	410,737	65%	19%
410,738	-	419,230	65%	20%
419,231	-	442,886	66%	20%
442,887	-	458,748	66%	21%
458,749	-	475,240	67%	21%
475,241	-	498,265	67%	22%
498,266	-	507,802	68%	22%
507,803	-	537,781	68%	23%
537,782	-	540,571	69%	23%
540,572	-	573,552	69%	24%
573,553	-	577,297	69%	25%
577,298	-	606,745	70%	25%
606,746	-	616,815	70%	26%
616,816	-	640,154	71%	26%
640,155	-	656,332	71%	27%
656,333	-	673,780	72%	27%
673,781	-	695,848	72%	28%
695,849	-	707,625	73%	28%
707,626	-	735,366	73%	29%
735,367	-	741,690	74%	29%
741,691	-	774,882	74%	30%
774,883	-	775,981	75%	30%
775,982	-	810,496	75%	31%
810,497	-	814,399	75%	32%
814,400	-	845,240	76%	32%
845,241	-	853,915	76%	33%
853,916	-	880,213	77%	33%
880,214	-	893,433	77%	34%
893,434	-	915,420	78%	34%
915,421	-	932,949	78%	35%
932,950	-	950,861	79%	35%
950,862	-	972,466	79%	36%
972,467	-	986,539	80%	36%
986,540	-	1,011,982	80%	37%
1,011,983	-	1,022,456	81%	37%
1,022,457	-	1,051,499	81%	38%
1,051,500	-	1,058,616	82%	38%
1,058,617	-	1,091,016	82%	39%
1,091,017	-	1,095,021	83%	39%
1,095,022	-	1,130,534	83%	40%
1,130,535	-	1,131,673	84%	40%
1,131,674	-	1,168,573	84%	41%
1,168,574	-	1,170,048	84%	42%
1,170,049	-	1,205,724	85%	42%
1,205,725	-	1,209,566	85%	43%
1,209,567	-	1,243,133	86%	43%

Expected Losses			Primary Credibility	Excess Credibility
1,243,134	-	1,249,083	86%	44%
1,249,084	-	1,280,796	87%	44%
1,280,797	-	1,288,601	87%	45%
1,288,602	-	1,318,721	88%	45%
1,318,722	-	1,328,116	88%	46%
1,328,117	-	1,356,909	89%	46%
1,356,910	-	1,367,633	89%	47%
1,367,634	-	1,395,361	90%	47%
1,395,362	-	1,407,151	90%	48%
1,407,152	-	1,434,082	91%	48%
1,434,083	-	1,446,666	91%	49%
1,446,667	-	1,473,073	92%	49%
1,473,074	-	1,486,184	92%	50%
1,486,185	-	1,512,339	93%	50%
1,512,340	-	1,525,700	93%	51%
1,525,701	-	1,551,881	94%	51%
1,551,882	-	1,565,217	94%	52%
1,565,218	-	1,591,703	95%	52%
1,591,704	-	1,604,733	95%	53%
1,604,734	-	1,631,807	96%	53%
1,631,808	-	1,644,251	96%	54%
1,644,252	-	1,672,196	97%	54%
1,672,197	-	1,683,767	97%	55%
1,683,768	-	1,712,874	98%	55%
1,712,875	-	1,723,284	98%	56%
1,723,285	-	1,753,845	99%	56%
1,753,846	-	1,762,800	99%	57%
1,762,801	-	1,795,111	100%	57%
1,795,112	-	1,836,674	100%	58%
1,836,675	-	1,878,538	100%	59%
1,878,539	-	1,920,708	100%	60%
1,920,709	-	1,963,185	100%	61%
1,963,186	-	2,005,974	100%	62%
2,005,975	-	2,049,077	100%	63%
2,049,078	-	2,092,498	100%	64%
2,092,499	-	2,136,242	100%	65%
2,136,243	-	2,180,312	100%	66%
2,180,313	-	2,224,711	100%	67%
2,224,712	-	2,269,441	100%	68%
2,269,442	-	2,314,509	100%	69%
2,314,510	-	2,359,916	100%	70%
2,359,917	-	2,405,669	100%	71%
2,405,670	-	2,451,770	100%	72%
2,451,771	-	2,498,221	100%	73%
2,498,222	-	2,545,031	100%	74%
2,545,032	-	2,592,199	100%	75%
2,592,200	-	2,639,732	100%	76%
2,639,733	-	2,687,634	100%	77%
2,687,635	-	2,735,910	100%	78%
2,735,911	-	2,784,562	100%	79%
2,784,563	-	2,833,596	100%	80%
2,833,597	-	2,883,018	100%	81%
2,883,019	-	2,932,829	100%	82%
2,932,830	-	2,983,037	100%	83%
2,983,038	-	3,033,644	100%	84%
3,033,645	-	3,084,657	100%	85%
3,084,658		& over	100%	86%

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-880, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; 07-24-046, § 296-17-880, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08; 06-24-054, § 296-17-880, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-880, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06; 04-24-025, § 296-17-880, filed 11/23/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-880, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-880, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-880, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-880, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-880, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99; 98-24-094, § 296-17-880, filed 12/1/98, effective 1/1/99; 97-24-062, § 296-17-880, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-880, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-23-080, § 296-17-880, filed 11/20/95, effective 1/1/96; 94-24-007, § 296-17-880, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95; 93-24-114, § 296-17-880, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 92-24-063, § 296-17-880, filed 11/30/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-24-053, § 296-17-880, filed 11/27/91, effective 1/1/92; 90-24-042, § 296-17-880, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-880, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020. 88-24-012 (Order 88-30), § 296-17-880, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-880, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 86-24-042 (Order 86-41), § 296-17-880, filed 11/26/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-880, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 84-24-016 (Order 84-23), § 296-17-880, filed 11/28/84, effective 1/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-880, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-880, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-880, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-880, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-880, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-880, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 77-27, § 296-17-880, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-36, § 296-17-880, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-880, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-880, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-880, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-885 Table III.

Expected Loss Rates and Primary Ratios for Indicated Fiscal Year Expected Loss Rates in Dollars Per Worker Hour Effective January 1, 2009

Class	2005	2006	2007	Primary Ratio
0101	1.1562	1.0670	0.9468	0.480
0103	1.5678	1.4484	1.2836	0.496
0104	0.8114	0.7499	0.6659	0.491
0105	1.2149	1.1258	0.9936	0.557
0107	1.1768	1.0825	0.9605	0.455
0108	0.8114	0.7499	0.6659	0.491
0112	0.6373	0.5886	0.5212	0.498
0201	2.2215	2.0342	1.7997	0.432
0202	2.7095	2.5024	2.2426	0.418
0210	1.0292	0.9466	0.8370	0.471
0212	1.2184	1.1214	0.9923	0.472
0214	1.2444	1.1419	1.0035	0.492
0217	0.9368	0.8641	0.7622	0.512
0219	0.9462	0.8762	0.7798	0.489
0301	0.5890	0.5475	0.4841	0.569
0302	1.7372	1.5936	1.4058	0.463
0303	1.5862	1.4569	1.2918	0.441
0306	0.8978	0.8255	0.7275	0.496
0307	0.8328	0.7684	0.6801	0.505
0308	0.5078	0.4734	0.4202	0.567
0403	1.6154	1.4946	1.3168	0.548
0502	1.2311	1.1318	0.9986	0.481
0504	1.5270	1.4170	1.2676	0.472
0507	2.6212	2.4325	2.1752	0.480
0508	1.6792	1.5422	1.3731	0.418
0509	1.5868	1.4630	1.3080	0.426
0510	1.5211	1.4089	1.2506	0.507
0511	1.4512	1.3365	1.1793	0.501
0512	1.4284	1.3166	1.1726	0.449
0513	0.6867	0.6337	0.5594	0.515
0514	1.7034	1.5686	1.3833	0.504
0516	1.4116	1.3042	1.1588	0.481
0517	1.7007	1.5758	1.4079	0.468
0518	1.3137	1.2111	1.0764	0.465
0519	1.8165	1.6784	1.5010	0.440
0521	0.5353	0.4947	0.4378	0.507
0601	0.5686	0.5247	0.4639	0.510
0602	0.7117	0.6536	0.5731	0.518
0603	0.9064	0.8339	0.7430	0.432
0604	0.9595	0.8931	0.7975	0.517
0606	0.5236	0.4859	0.4286	0.568
0607	0.5206	0.4814	0.4233	0.559
0608	0.3269	0.3029	0.2689	0.521
0701	1.7007	1.5501	1.3731	0.386
0803	0.4463	0.4139	0.3649	0.572
0901	1.3137	1.2111	1.0764	0.465
1002	0.9636	0.8943	0.7960	0.509
1003	0.7274	0.6756	0.6018	0.514
1004	0.5011	0.4620	0.4058	0.532
1005	7.6265	7.0229	6.2072	0.475
1007	0.3261	0.3009	0.2659	0.511
1101	0.7185	0.6663	0.5881	0.558
1102	1.2864	1.1866	1.0488	0.496
1103	1.1438	1.0616	0.9494	0.473
1104	0.5376	0.5013	0.4454	0.571
1105	0.7964	0.7373	0.6551	0.499
1106	0.3284	0.3079	0.2769	0.547
1108	0.5909	0.5480	0.4853	0.548
1109	1.4481	1.3457	1.1965	0.527
1301	0.5816	0.5344	0.4621	0.597
1303	0.2141	0.1983	0.1740	0.591
1304	0.0288	0.0268	0.0236	0.565
1305	0.4386	0.4069	0.3580	0.584
1401	0.4469	0.4187	0.3798	0.461
1404	0.7793	0.7244	0.6397	0.576
1405	0.6098	0.5647	0.4936	0.610
1407	0.4967	0.4642	0.4148	0.549
1501	0.5680	0.5250	0.4616	0.554
1507	0.5571	0.5158	0.4552	0.548
1701	0.8495	0.7869	0.6988	0.503
1702	1.8111	1.6629	1.4848	0.394
1703	0.7548	0.6893	0.6055	0.450
1704	0.8495	0.7869	0.6988	0.503
1801	0.4614	0.4294	0.3869	0.462
1802	0.6890	0.6372	0.5627	0.540
2002	0.7191	0.6692	0.5944	0.550
2004	0.9173	0.8529	0.7536	0.575
2007	0.4876	0.4536	0.4032	0.544
2008	0.3074	0.2862	0.2562	0.511
2009	0.3874	0.3616	0.3216	0.579
2101	0.6318	0.5888	0.5258	0.529
2102	0.5212	0.4862	0.4308	0.588
2104	0.3335	0.3135	0.2811	0.590
2105	0.5533	0.5135	0.4518	0.597
2106	0.4079	0.3802	0.3377	0.569
2201	0.2389	0.2228	0.1986	0.540
2202	0.6754	0.6267	0.5551	0.545
2203	0.4633	0.4318	0.3821	0.584
2204	0.2389	0.2228	0.1986	0.540
2401	0.4804	0.4437	0.3876	0.585
2903	0.6153	0.5734	0.5091	0.570
2904	0.6711	0.6252	0.5575	0.541
2905	0.5710	0.5325	0.4719	0.587
2906	0.3214	0.2992	0.2658	0.566
2907	0.5212	0.4847	0.4278	0.593
2908	0.9535	0.8834	0.7846	0.508
2909	0.3764	0.3511	0.3126	0.563
3101	0.7551	0.6984	0.6199	0.504
3102	0.2672	0.2483	0.2204	0.552
3103	0.5267	0.4894	0.4352	0.524
3104	0.5776	0.5350	0.4741	0.528
3105	0.6844	0.6365	0.5667	0.541
3303	0.4308	0.4002	0.3524	0.586
3304	0.4656	0.4353	0.3868	0.590
3309	0.3950	0.3675	0.3273	0.534
3402	0.5099	0.4733	0.4201	0.541
3403	0.1942	0.1807	0.1614	0.528
3404	0.4860	0.4519	0.4011	0.557
3405	0.2888	0.2691	0.2394	0.570
3406	0.2095	0.1955	0.1732	0.604
3407	0.7195	0.6653	0.5894	0.510
3408	0.1870	0.1733	0.1512	0.622
3409	0.1730	0.1612	0.1411	0.651
3410	0.2870	0.2679	0.2371	0.597
3411	0.4574	0.4234	0.3740	0.541
3412	0.5295	0.4887	0.4330	0.496
3414	0.5329	0.4938	0.4363	0.547
3415	0.7533	0.7003	0.6313	0.450
3501	1.0127	0.9402	0.8336	0.533
3503	0.2985	0.2810	0.2524	0.586
3506	0.8906	0.8186	0.7220	0.496
3509	0.4153	0.3876	0.3421	0.621
3510	0.3508	0.3265	0.2886	0.593
3511	0.6453	0.6001	0.5344	0.533
3512	0.3396	0.3180	0.2846	0.581
3513	0.4330	0.4067	0.3707	0.464
3602	0.1265	0.1177	0.1042	0.577
3603	0.4411	0.4113	0.3665	0.558
3604	0.7591	0.7122	0.6458	0.506
3605	0.5074	0.4695	0.4135	0.557
3701	0.2672	0.2483	0.2204	0.552
3702	0.4288	0.3982	0.3516	0.579
3708	0.5698	0.5277	0.4662	0.546
3802	0.1960	0.1824	0.1612	0.584
3808	0.4003	0.3705	0.3285	0.512
3901	0.1713	0.1608	0.1432	0.622
3902	0.4549	0.4247	0.3790	0.558
3903	1.0700	1.0036	0.9024	0.545
3905	0.1539	0.1445	0.1290	0.598
3906	0.4859	0.4535	0.4028	0.574

Class	2005	2006	2007	Primary Ratio	Class	2005	2006	2007	Primary Ratio
3909	0.2632	0.2462	0.2190	0.603	6121	0.3582	0.3325	0.2938	0.561
4002	1.2877	1.1863	1.0410	0.535	6201	0.2834	0.2631	0.2355	0.494
4101	0.3152	0.2927	0.2596	0.547	6202	0.6046	0.5644	0.5053	0.536
4103	0.4645	0.4337	0.3840	0.612	6203	0.1034	0.0974	0.0869	0.666
4107	0.1570	0.1461	0.1300	0.543	6204	0.1201	0.1124	0.1003	0.593
4108	0.1559	0.1453	0.1290	0.568	6205	0.2643	0.2462	0.2182	0.578
4109	0.1966	0.1831	0.1633	0.538	6206	0.2281	0.2127	0.1887	0.582
4201	0.6706	0.6153	0.5360	0.545	6207	1.0525	0.9947	0.9058	0.534
4301	0.6200	0.5796	0.5157	0.581	6208	0.2366	0.2225	0.1996	0.586
4302	0.6562	0.6092	0.5379	0.569	6209	0.3178	0.2973	0.2650	0.584
4304	0.9406	0.8791	0.7859	0.545	6301	0.1238	0.1143	0.1014	0.477
4305	1.1533	1.0632	0.9289	0.566	6302	0.1972	0.1840	0.1634	0.586
4401	0.3874	0.3624	0.3269	0.511	6303	0.0669	0.0621	0.0552	0.553
4402	0.8352	0.7777	0.6861	0.601	6304	0.4084	0.3835	0.3423	0.601
4404	0.5295	0.4936	0.4385	0.572	6305	0.1047	0.0980	0.0873	0.605
4501	0.1860	0.1741	0.1546	0.630	6306	0.3047	0.2833	0.2509	0.569
4502	0.0384	0.0360	0.0324	0.542	6308	0.0668	0.0622	0.0550	0.591
4504	0.1105	0.1037	0.0925	0.630	6309	0.1972	0.1840	0.1634	0.586
4601	0.7222	0.6716	0.5962	0.546	6402	0.2770	0.2585	0.2281	0.627
4802	0.3232	0.3027	0.2724	0.517	6403	0.1789	0.1677	0.1495	0.598
4803	0.3087	0.2906	0.2609	0.588	6404	0.2430	0.2271	0.2022	0.581
4804	0.5167	0.4821	0.4270	0.595	6405	0.5316	0.4928	0.4368	0.540
4805	0.2888	0.2703	0.2405	0.594	6406	0.1219	0.1143	0.1016	0.611
4806	0.0578	0.0541	0.0484	0.552	6407	0.2737	0.2555	0.2267	0.590
4808	0.4734	0.4427	0.3978	0.518	6408	0.3954	0.3674	0.3253	0.572
4809	0.3614	0.3384	0.3015	0.588	6409	0.7155	0.6613	0.5842	0.529
4810	0.1385	0.1302	0.1168	0.587	6410	0.2759	0.2572	0.2292	0.567
4811	0.2846	0.2672	0.2396	0.588	6501	0.1677	0.1562	0.1377	0.611
4812	0.3995	0.3727	0.3304	0.599	6502	0.0351	0.0327	0.0291	0.575
4813	0.1526	0.1432	0.1283	0.576	6503	0.0733	0.0675	0.0592	0.548
4900	0.2284	0.2107	0.1881	0.434	6504	0.3872	0.3636	0.3242	0.619
4901	0.0657	0.0608	0.0541	0.517	6505	0.1045	0.0985	0.0885	0.619
4902	0.1097	0.1017	0.0894	0.581	6506	0.1074	0.1005	0.0894	0.607
4903	0.1616	0.1497	0.1305	0.635	6509	0.3630	0.3398	0.3027	0.590
4904	0.0271	0.0253	0.0225	0.590	6510	0.4305	0.3978	0.3534	0.479
4905	0.3739	0.3510	0.3136	0.590	6511	0.3804	0.3557	0.3159	0.594
4906	0.0949	0.0881	0.0775	0.597	6512	0.1878	0.1750	0.1553	0.550
4907	0.0515	0.0480	0.0429	0.568	6601	0.1901	0.1775	0.1583	0.564
4908	0.0751	0.0709	0.0648	0.571	6602	0.5142	0.4798	0.4270	0.560
4909	0.0368	0.0350	0.0326	0.541	6603	0.3317	0.3080	0.2721	0.569
4910	0.4473	0.4169	0.3724	0.526	6604	0.0854	0.0797	0.0705	0.611
4911	0.0567	0.0528	0.0472	0.529	6605	0.3130	0.2938	0.2628	0.610
5001	5.5327	5.0944	4.5401	0.426	6607	0.1644	0.1534	0.1362	0.570
5002	0.5848	0.5412	0.4751	0.578	6608	0.4807	0.4406	0.3900	0.442
5003	1.9036	1.7553	1.5641	0.438	6620	3.8473	3.5456	3.0606	0.640
5004	0.8179	0.7624	0.6859	0.478	6704	0.1581	0.1469	0.1292	0.600
5005	0.5412	0.5010	0.4474	0.460	6705	0.7956	0.7499	0.6737	0.600
5006	1.3323	1.2287	1.0987	0.417	6706	0.3031	0.2847	0.2563	0.546
5101	0.8723	0.8090	0.7124	0.576	6707	4.1884	3.9195	3.4488	0.705
5103	0.7195	0.6722	0.5982	0.587	6708	7.9211	7.5419	7.0054	0.462
5106	0.7195	0.6722	0.5982	0.587	6709	0.2830	0.2648	0.2353	0.603
5108	0.8745	0.8153	0.7217	0.599	6801	0.6088	0.5619	0.4916	0.591
5109	0.5085	0.4712	0.4172	0.542	6802	0.5230	0.4859	0.4272	0.604
5201	0.3942	0.3658	0.3236	0.559	6803	0.7822	0.7206	0.6484	0.376
5204	0.8403	0.7807	0.6988	0.486	6804	0.2990	0.2783	0.2468	0.577
5206	0.3796	0.3511	0.3109	0.527	6809	4.7269	4.4272	3.9629	0.578
5207	0.1725	0.1620	0.1445	0.613	6901	0.0172	0.0175	0.0176	0.709
5208	0.7596	0.7068	0.6299	0.535	6902	0.9048	0.8310	0.7366	0.440
5209	0.6645	0.6183	0.5530	0.510	6903	6.1881	5.7401	5.2448	0.336
5300	0.1122	0.1041	0.0915	0.598	6904	0.4600	0.4218	0.3616	0.635
5301	0.0361	0.0336	0.0296	0.599	6905	0.3958	0.3654	0.3181	0.617
5302	0.0176	0.0165	0.0146	0.552	6906	0.1623	0.1606	0.1526	0.699
5305	0.0536	0.0501	0.0444	0.630	6907	1.2851	1.1955	1.0596	0.558
5306	0.0627	0.0584	0.0517	0.623	6908	0.4423	0.4105	0.3621	0.574
5307	0.5669	0.5238	0.4590	0.569	6909	0.1163	0.1087	0.0965	0.598
5308	0.0778	0.0724	0.0643	0.575	7100	0.0307	0.0286	0.0258	0.503
6103	0.0821	0.0770	0.0685	0.626	7101	0.0221	0.0206	0.0186	0.473
6104	0.3599	0.3361	0.2984	0.593	7102	4.1506	3.9492	3.6001	0.589
6105	0.3507	0.3250	0.2872	0.552	7103	0.6377	0.5888	0.5140	0.584
6107	0.1384	0.1304	0.1176	0.604	7104	0.0315	0.0293	0.0258	0.626
6108	0.4554	0.4257	0.3781	0.599	7105	0.0328	0.0305	0.0269	0.635
6109	0.0966	0.0897	0.0795	0.563	7106	0.2119	0.1981	0.1751	0.620
6110	0.6119	0.5696	0.5051	0.563	7107	0.2226	0.2096	0.1891	0.577
6120	0.2751	0.2555	0.2263	0.556	7108	0.2003	0.1879	0.1677	0.599

Class	2005	2006	2007	Primary Ratio
7109	0.1407	0.1316	0.1167	0.618
7110	0.3188	0.2949	0.2608	0.517
7111	0.3786	0.3492	0.3086	0.503
7112	0.6456	0.6027	0.5368	0.572
7113	0.3756	0.3519	0.3141	0.579
7114	0.4994	0.4676	0.4141	0.624
7115	0.6038	0.5652	0.5024	0.600
7116	0.6727	0.6273	0.5560	0.573
7117	1.6959	1.5800	1.3943	0.605
7118	1.3988	1.3064	1.1618	0.575
7119	1.3365	1.2407	1.0908	0.590
7120	5.8516	5.4438	4.8438	0.538
7121	5.4390	5.0611	4.5060	0.537
7122	0.5372	0.5032	0.4469	0.616
7200	1.2220	1.1259	0.9824	0.570
7201	1.4584	1.3430	1.1735	0.550
7202	0.0307	0.0284	0.0250	0.540
7203	0.1257	0.1192	0.1084	0.610
7204	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.500
7205	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.500
7301	0.4674	0.4370	0.3929	0.514
7302	0.9576	0.8954	0.8032	0.525
7307	0.4681	0.4376	0.3909	0.550
7308	0.3471	0.3262	0.2919	0.612
7309	0.2595	0.2438	0.2181	0.596
7400	1.4584	1.3430	1.1735	0.550

Expected Loss Rates in Dollars Per Sq. Ft. of Wallboard Installed

Class	2005	2006	2007	Primary Ratio
0540	0.0185	0.0170	0.0151	0.487
0541	0.0106	0.0098	0.0087	0.465
0550	0.0223	0.0205	0.0183	0.400
0551	0.0137	0.0126	0.0112	0.416

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; 07-24-046, § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08; 06-24-054, § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-885, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06; 04-24-025, § 296-17-885, filed 11/23/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-885, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-885, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-885, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-885, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-885, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99; 98-24-094, § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/98, effective 1/1/99; 97-24-062, § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-885, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 96-12-039, § 296-17-885, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-23-080, § 296-17-885, filed 11/20/95, effective 1/1/96; 94-24-007, § 296-17-885, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95; 93-24-114, § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 92-24-063, § 296-17-885, filed 11/30/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-24-053, § 296-17-885, filed 11/27/91, effective 1/1/92; 91-12-014, § 296-17-885, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; 90-24-042, § 296-17-885, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91; 90-13-018, § 296-17-885, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-885, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020. 88-24-012 (Order 88-30), § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-885, filed 5/31/88; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-885, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 88-06-047 (Order 87-33), § 296-17-885, filed 3/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-885, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 86-24-042 (Order 86-41), § 296-17-885, filed 11/26/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-885, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-885, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-885, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 84-24-016 (Order 84-23), § 296-17-885, filed 11/28/84, effective 1/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-885, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-885, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-885, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-885, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-885, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-885, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79, effective 1/1/80. Order 77-27, § 296-17-885, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-885, filed 12/1/77; Order 77-10, § 296-17-885, filed 5/31/77; Order 76-36, § 296-17-885, filed 11/30/76; Order 76-18, § 296-17-885, filed 5/28/76, effective 7/1/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-885, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-885, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-885, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-890 Table IV.

Maximum experience modifications for firms with no compensable accidents: Effective 1/1/2009

Expected Loss Range			Maximum Experience Modification
1	-	6,503	0.90
6,504	-	7,942	0.89
7,943	-	8,797	0.88
8,798	-	9,589	0.87
9,590	-	10,424	0.86
10,425	-	11,299	0.85
11,300	-	12,070	0.84
12,071	-	12,851	0.83
12,852	-	13,665	0.82
13,666	-	14,512	0.81
14,513	-	15,392	0.80
15,393	-	16,305	0.79
16,306	-	17,254	0.78
17,255	-	18,236	0.77
18,237	-	19,253	0.76
19,254	-	20,305	0.75
20,306	-	21,391	0.74
21,392	-	22,514	0.73
22,515	-	23,673	0.72
23,674	-	24,867	0.71
24,868	-	26,098	0.70
26,099	-	27,366	0.69
27,367	-	28,669	0.68
28,670	-	30,011	0.67
30,012	-	31,386	0.66
31,387	-	32,802	0.65
32,803	-	35,007	0.64
35,008	-	38,006	0.63
38,007	-	41,473	0.62
41,474	-	48,213	0.61
48,214	& Over		0.60

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.-020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-890, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; 07-24-046, § 296-17-890, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08; 06-24-054, § 296-17-890, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-890, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06; 04-24-025, § 296-17-890, filed 11/23/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Author-

ity: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-890, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-890, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-890, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-890, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-890, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99; 98-24-094, § 296-17-890, filed 12/1/98, effective 1/1/99; 97-24-062, § 296-17-890, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-890, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-23-080, § 296-17-890, filed 11/20/95, effective 1/1/96; 94-24-007, § 296-17-890, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95; 93-24-114, § 296-17-890, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 92-24-063, § 296-17-890, filed 11/30/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-24-053, § 296-17-890, filed 11/27/91, effective 1/1/92; 90-24-042, § 296-17-890, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-890, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020. 88-24-012 (Order 88-30), § 296-17-890, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-890, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 86-24-042 (Order 86-41), § 296-17-890, filed 11/26/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-890, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 84-24-016 (Order 84-23), § 296-17-890, filed 11/28/84, effective 1/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-890, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-890, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-890, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-890, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.-035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-890, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17-895 Industrial insurance accident fund base rates and medical aid base rates by class of industry. Industrial insurance accident fund and medical aid fund base rates by class of industry shall be as set forth below.

	Base Rates Effective January 1, 2009	
Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
0101	1.4201	0.7919
0103	1.8731	1.0883
0104	0.9743	0.5776
0105	1.3340	0.9448
0107	1.5385	0.7554
0108	0.9743	0.5776
0112	0.7665	0.4485
0201	3.0830	1.2529
0202	3.4809	1.8499
0210	1.3189	0.6465
0212	1.5467	0.7824
0214	1.6053	0.7553
0217	1.1233	0.6366
0219	1.1082	0.7109
0301	0.6143	0.4811
0302	2.3051	1.0352
0303	2.1201	0.9602
0306	1.1379	0.5825
0307	1.0150	0.5969
0308	0.5073	0.4317
0403	1.8060	1.1964
0502	1.5731	0.7752
0504	1.7700	1.1499
0507	3.0409	2.0125
0508	2.2983	1.0135
0509	2.0795	1.0417
0510	1.7460	1.1258
0511	1.8024	0.9758
0512	1.8408	0.9556
0513	0.8190	0.4795
0514	2.1075	1.1506
0516	1.7158	0.9922
0517	2.0148	1.2441
0518	1.6702	0.8978
0519	2.2845	1.2724
0521	0.6278	0.3759
0601	0.6876	0.4100
0602	0.8974	0.4551
0603	1.2107	0.5791
0604	1.0350	0.7875
0606	0.5603	0.4171
0607	0.5815	0.3832
0608	0.3748	0.2554
0701	2.5621	0.8113
0803	0.4786	0.3529
0901	1.6702	0.8978
1002	1.0846	0.7437
1003	0.8101	0.5813
1004	0.5915	0.3431
1005	9.5086	5.0081
1007	0.3929	0.2295
1101	0.7735	0.5553
1102	1.5531	0.8588
1103	1.3179	0.8681
1104	0.5364	0.4678
1105	0.9318	0.5859
1106	0.3199	0.3192
1108	0.6549	0.4734
1109	1.5631	1.1391
1301	0.6644	0.3747
1303	0.2283	0.1678
1304	0.0313	0.0228
1305	0.4609	0.3486
1401	0.4643	0.3943
1404	0.8011	0.6283
1405	0.6416	0.4908
1407	0.4924	0.4428
1501	0.6417	0.4109
1507	0.6234	0.4252
1701	0.9739	0.6308
1702	2.5254	1.0630
1703	1.0537	0.3926
1704	0.9739	0.6308
1801	0.5388	0.3835
1802	0.7997	0.5498
2002	0.7511	0.6038
2004	0.9427	0.7552
2007	0.5193	0.4051
2008	0.3369	0.2565
2009	0.3815	0.3530
2101	0.6651	0.5401
2102	0.5103	0.4543
2104	0.2978	0.3377

Class	Base Rates Effective January 1, 2009 Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund	Class	Base Rates Effective January 1, 2009 Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
2105	0.5766	0.4591	3909	0.2487	0.2507
2106	0.4157	0.3654	4002	1.5304	0.8604
2201	0.2458	0.1994	4101	0.3429	0.2565
2202	0.7393	0.5364	4103	0.4425	0.4299
2203	0.4607	0.3990	4107	0.1690	0.1352
2204	0.2458	0.1994	4108	0.1595	0.1353
2401	0.5295	0.3538	4109	0.2099	0.1680
2903	0.6258	0.5344	4201	0.8231	0.4123
2904	0.7088	0.5718	4301	0.5923	0.5603
2905	0.5638	0.5072	4302	0.6974	0.5380
2906	0.3395	0.2840	4304	0.9344	0.8358
2907	0.5290	0.4463	4305	1.3197	0.7852
2908	1.0958	0.7203	4401	0.4028	0.3654
2909	0.3813	0.3349	4402	0.8173	0.6911
3101	0.8945	0.5634	4404	0.5382	0.4726
3102	0.2893	0.2229	4501	0.1749	0.1947
3103	0.5700	0.4152	4502	0.0392	0.0374
3104	0.6574	0.4421	4504	0.1011	0.1194
3105	0.7457	0.5906	4601	0.7613	0.5948
3303	0.4440	0.3465	4802	0.3222	0.2955
3304	0.4435	0.4226	4803	0.2626	0.3063
3309	0.4256	0.3217	4804	0.5044	0.4592
3402	0.5644	0.4175	4805	0.2692	0.2691
3403	0.2136	0.1620	4806	0.0566	0.0530
3404	0.5176	0.4135	4808	0.4804	0.4246
3405	0.2979	0.2621	4809	0.3350	0.3336
3406	0.2054	0.1967	4810	0.1237	0.1406
3407	0.8455	0.5224	4811	0.2627	0.2910
3408	0.1921	0.1522	4812	0.3909	0.3642
3409	0.1584	0.1481	4813	0.1411	0.1479
3410	0.2711	0.2471	4900	0.2965	0.1511
3411	0.5181	0.3454	4901	0.0758	0.0528
3412	0.6489	0.3729	4902	0.1184	0.0869
3414	0.5931	0.4101	4903	0.1678	0.1350
3415	0.8920	0.6069	4904	0.0268	0.0256
3501	1.1007	0.7991	4905	0.3333	0.3588
3503	0.2598	0.3053	4906	0.0983	0.0785
3506	1.1511	0.6000	4907	0.0518	0.0479
3509	0.3861	0.3638	4908	0.0770	0.1114
3510	0.3533	0.3053	4909	0.0373	0.0642
3511	0.6999	0.5424	4910	0.4714	0.3805
3512	0.3329	0.3418	4911	0.0611	0.0492
3513	0.4440	0.4103	5001	7.2480	3.4652
3602	0.1308	0.1085	5002	0.6387	0.4508
3603	0.4577	0.3961	5003	2.4263	1.2277
3604	0.7790	0.7499	5004	0.8974	0.6738
3605	0.5653	0.3873	5005	0.6526	0.3922
3701	0.2893	0.2229	5006	1.7310	0.8658
3702	0.4543	0.3588	5101	0.9327	0.6884
3708	0.6364	0.4331	5103	0.7072	0.6748
3802	0.1999	0.1676	5106	0.7072	0.6748
3808	0.4682	0.2971	5108	0.8683	0.7836
3901	0.1501	0.1699	5109	0.5732	0.4017
3902	0.4600	0.4107	5201	0.4313	0.3162
3903	1.0222	1.0146	5204	0.9572	0.6534
3905	0.1413	0.1547	5206	0.4430	0.2869
3906	0.4769	0.4227	5207	0.1518	0.1709

Class	Base Rates Effective January 1, 2009 Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund	Class	Base Rates Effective January 1, 2009 Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
5208	0.8149	0.6490	6605	0.2896	0.3348
5209	0.7339	0.5598	6607	0.1633	0.1429
5300	0.1172	0.0927	6608	0.6594	0.2789
5301	0.0371	0.0315	6620	4.0932	2.6961
5302	0.0185	0.0154	6704	0.1594	0.1301
5305	0.0500	0.0503	6705	0.6642	0.8191
5306	0.0590	0.0576	6706	0.2851	0.2866
5307	0.6305	0.4024	6707	3.7267	4.7882
5308	0.0809	0.0687	6708	6.8366	9.4509
6103	0.0742	0.0842	6709	0.2634	0.2708
6104	0.3463	0.3269	6801	0.6947	0.4762
6105	0.3871	0.2718	6802	0.5344	0.4384
6107	0.1275	0.1596	6803	1.0751	0.4951
6108	0.4337	0.4229	6804	0.3131	0.2620
6109	0.1051	0.0807	6809	4.6022	4.8001
6110	0.6270	0.5057	6901	0.0000	0.0619
6120	0.2949	0.2233	6902	1.2039	0.5354
6121	0.3840	0.2842	6903	8.2570	4.4850
6201	0.3319	0.2288	6904	0.5186	0.2985
6202	0.6250	0.5460	6905	0.4324	0.3028
6203	0.0836	0.1150	6906	0.0000	0.3028
6204	0.1147	0.1158	6907	1.3282	1.0454
6205	0.2645	0.2269	6908	0.4708	0.3619
6206	0.2276	0.1997	6909	0.1132	0.1088
6207	0.9275	1.1319	7100	0.0319	0.0277
6208	0.2111	0.2389	7101	0.0248	0.0200
6209	0.3054	0.3003	7102	3.0489	4.9215
6301	0.1543	0.0837	7103	0.7006	0.4465
6303	0.0722	0.0561	7104	0.0307	0.0293
6304	0.3606	0.3977	7105	0.0311	0.0288
6305	0.0954	0.1005	7106	0.1931	0.1909
6306	0.3201	0.2588	7107	0.1990	0.2367
6308	0.0671	0.0581	7108	0.1788	0.1952
6309	0.1936	0.1780	7109	0.1289	0.1308
6402	0.2597	0.2501	7110	0.3673	0.2290
6403	0.1624	0.1733	7111	0.4592	0.2625
6404	0.2345	0.2224	7112	0.6442	0.5805
6405	0.5954	0.4214	7113	0.3484	0.3457
6406	0.1118	0.1183	7114	0.4421	0.4636
6407	0.2674	0.2463	7115	0.5541	0.5533
6408	0.4230	0.3305	7116	0.6570	0.5633
6409	0.8370	0.5244	7117	1.6550	1.4537
6410	0.2856	0.2492	7118	1.3613	1.2231
6501	0.1624	0.1442	7119	1.3686	1.0544
6502	0.0366	0.0309	7120	6.2512	4.8373
6503	0.0883	0.0534	7121	5.8067	4.5171
6504	0.3398	0.3873	7122	0.4794	0.5044
6505	0.0908	0.1183	7200	1.3937	0.8325
6506	0.1002	0.1021	7201	1.6940	0.9449
6509	0.3408	0.3423	7202	0.0359	0.0229
6510	0.5165	0.3006	7203	0.1029	0.1602
6511	0.3539	0.3415	7204	0.0000	0.0000
6512	0.1913	0.1532	7205	0.0000	0.0000
6601	0.1878	0.1707	7301	0.4830	0.4187
6602	0.5114	0.4383	7302	0.9645	0.8427
6603	0.3522	0.2687	7307	0.4597	0.4214
6604	0.0827	0.0777	7308	0.3087	0.3690

	Base Rates Effective January 1, 2009	
Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund
7309	0.2283	0.2551
7400	1.6940	0.9449

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; 07-24-046, § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-895, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07; 07-07-032 and 07-07-129, § 296-17-895, filed 3/12/07 and 3/21/07, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 06-24-054, § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-895, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06; 04-24-025, § 296-17-895, filed 11/23/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-13-017, § 296-17-895, filed 6/4/04, effective 7/5/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-895, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-895, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-895, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-895, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-895, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99; 98-24-094, § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-895, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 97-24-062, § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-895, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 96-12-039, § 296-17-895, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 96-06-025, § 296-17-895, filed 2/28/96, effective 4/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-23-080, § 296-17-895, filed 11/20/95, effective 1/1/96; 94-24-007, § 296-17-895, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-051, § 296-17-895, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 93-24-114, § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-895, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 92-24-063, § 296-17-895, filed 11/30/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-24-053, § 296-17-895, filed 11/27/91, effective 1/1/92; 91-12-014, § 296-17-895, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; 90-24-042, § 296-17-895, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/91; 90-13-018, § 296-17-895, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-895, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020. 88-24-012 (Order 88-30), § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-895, filed 5/31/88; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-895, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 88-06-047 (Order 87-33), § 296-17-895, filed 3/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-895, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 86-24-042 (Order 86-41), § 296-17-895, filed 11/26/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-895, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-895, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-13-046 (Order 85-13), § 296-17-895, filed 6/17/85; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-895, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 84-24-016 (Order 84-23), § 296-17-895, filed 11/28/84, effective 1/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 84-12-048 (Order 84-12), § 296-17-895, filed 6/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-895, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-895, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-895, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-895, filed 1/30/81; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-895, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-895, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-895, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 77-27, § 296-17-895, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-895, filed 12/1/77; Order 77-10, § 296-17-895, filed 5/31/77; Order 76-36, § 296-17-895, filed 11/30/76; Order 76-18, § 296-17-895, filed 5/28/76, effective 7/1/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-895, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 75-28, § 296-17-895, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 74-40, § 296-17-895, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-895, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-89502 Industrial insurance accident fund, medical aid and supplemental pension rates by class of industry for nonhourly rated classifications. The base rates as set forth below are for classifications whose premium rates are based on units other than hours worked.

	Base Rates Effective January 1, 2009		
Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund	Supplemental Pension Fund
0540	0.0230	0.0121	0.0007
0541	0.0138	0.0066	0.0007
0550	0.0305	0.0132	0.0007
0551	0.0190	0.0078	0.0007

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.-020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-89502, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; 07-24-046, § 296-17-89502, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-89502, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07; 07-07-032 and 07-07-129, § 296-17-89502, filed 3/12/07 and 3/21/07, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 06-24-054, § 296-17-89502, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-89502, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06; 04-24-025, § 296-17-89502, filed 11/23/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-89502, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-89502, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010; 01-23-061, § 296-17-89502, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-89502, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-89502, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99; 98-24-094, § 296-17-89502, filed 12/1/98, effective 1/1/99; 97-24-062, § 296-17-89502, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 97-12-011, § 296-17-89502, filed 5/27/97, effective 7/1/97; 97-06-007, § 296-17-89502, filed 2/24/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-17-89504 Horse racing industry industrial insurance, medical aid, and supplemental pension by class.

	Base Rates Effective January 1, 2009		
Class	Accident Fund	Medical Aid Fund	Supplemental Pension Fund
6614	46*	48*	1
6615	302*	327*	1
6616	13*	11*	1
6617	103*	91*	1
6618	99*	50*	1
6622	501**	508**	1
6623	101**	83**	1

* These rates are calculated on a per license basis for parimutuel race tracks and are base rated.

** These rates are calculated on a per 12 horse stalls for parimutuel race tracks and are base rated.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020 (1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-89504, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; 07-24-046, § 296-17-89504, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.06.035, 51.08.010, 51.04.020. 07-12-045, § 296-17-89504, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07; 07-07-032 and 07-07-129, § 296-17-89504, filed 3/12/07 and 3/21/07, effective 7/1/07.]

WAC 296-17-89505 2007 Rate holiday dividend. What is happening?

As part of the medical aid fund rate holiday for the third and fourth quarters of 2007, the department will be refunding to eligible state fund employers a percentage of accident fund premiums they reported and paid for the hours worked from July 1 to December 31, 2007.

Why is the department doing this?

The department is doing this so that retro and nonretro employers pay for the same fair share of their expected losses after the net retro refunds and dividends are taken into consideration.

Who is eligible?

To be eligible, an employer must have reported and paid accident fund premiums by June 1, 2008, for the work done in at least one quarter of the two quarters covered by the rate holiday and must not have participated in the retrospective rating program during that quarter.

Why are retro employers not eligible?

Instead of this dividend, retro employers in aggregate will be receiving larger retrospective rating adjustments because the department will be calculating adjustments as though employers had paid medical aid premiums for the third and fourth quarters of 2007.

How will the dividend work?

The department will fix the dividend percentage using data available to the department as of June 1, 2008, and then announce this to the public. The department will then apply that percentage to the amount of accident fund premiums each eligible employer paid for the work done in each quarter they were eligible to calculate the dividend amount. The dividend amount will then be distributed by the department either by applying a credit or issuing a check. Employers owing the department money will receive a credit to their industrial insurance account; employers not owing the department money will be sent a check (what the state calls a warrant drawn on the state treasury).

How will the department calculate the dividend percentage?

The department will calculate the dividend percentage using the following formula, rounded to four decimal places:

1.0 - (1.0 - 19% x Standard Premium/Accident Fund Premium)/81%

Standard Premium and the Accident Fund Premium are the sums of the standard premiums and accident fund premiums respectively for retrospective rating participants for hours worked during the period July 1, 2007, to December 31, 2007, using data evaluated on June 1, 2008.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 07-24-046, § 296-17-89505, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08.]

WAC 296-17-900 Premium discounts. (1) A premium discount is a reduction of premium, of a specified amount or percentage, which is earned by meeting certain requirements or conditions not required of all employers.

(2) The department may offer a specified group of employers a premium discount plan to encourage participation in a pilot project or other department program intended to evaluate or promote alternatives in premium reporting or loss control initiatives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-900, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; Order 73-22, § 296-17-900, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-90401 Introduction. To implement retrospective rating (retro) provided for in RCW 51.18.010, labor and industries (L&I) has developed a series of rules that can be found in chapter 296-17 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC). As required by law (chapter 51.18 RCW), the retrospective rating plan is based on recognized principles of insurance.

Note: WAC 296-17-90401 through 296-17-90497 contain the general and special rules applicable to retro and the retrospective rating plan.

What is retrospective rating? Retro is a voluntary financial incentive workers' compensation insurance program offered by L&I. Retro is designed to reward employers participating in the program that are able to keep their claim costs below the preselected level they have chosen. Reductions in claim costs are the result of improvements in workplace safety and injured worker outcomes.

Note: L&I received legislative authority to offer retro in 1980 (SSB 3169, chapter 129, Laws of 1980) and have offered retro options since 1981. In 1999, the legislature formalized the program in its own section of law (chapter 51.18 RCW) and made retrospective rating a mandatory offering of L&I. (SB 6048, chapter 7, Laws of 1999.)

What is the reward? Participating employers who are successful may be refunded a portion of the premiums they paid to L&I.

Note: Retro is not for everyone. An employer may be assessed additional premium if they are not committed to improving workplace safety and accident prevention and/or do not take appropriate action to reduce the frequency and severity of accidents to their employees.

Are there any fees involved? L&I does not charge fees for this program.

Note: Organizations that sponsor retro groups can and often do charge their members fees for their services. These fees are not a requirement of L&I nor are they regulated by L&I.

Who can participate? Any employer that insures their workers' compensation insurance obligations with L&I and meets the requirements contained in the retro rules can participate in retro.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90401, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90401, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90402 Definitions. To reduce misunderstandings that can result by our use of certain words or phrases, we have developed definitions that govern what these words or phrases will mean for retro purposes.

Account: An individual employer's industrial insurance account and related subaccounts, or in the case of a retro group it means the sponsoring organization's industrial insurance account.

Account in good standing: A phrase we use when an employer and/or sponsoring organization is current with all payments due L&I and in compliance with L&I laws, rules and regulations at the time of enrollment or reenrollment. For an account to be in good standing you must:

- Have an active L&I industrial insurance account.
- Submit all reports required by L&I when they were due.

• Pay all industrial insurance premium payments, assessments, penalties and interest when due.

Note: This requirement also includes the payment of other fees, fines, penalties and assessments established by the department such as safety violations and computer access fees. An account may be deemed to be in good standing if the employer or group (sponsoring organization) is current with an L&I approved written repayment agreement.

• Not participate in the activities described in WAC 296-17-90428 concerning the direct payment of medical services.

Note: Organizations that sponsor a group must also file the safety plan when applicable (WAC 296-17-90409) and the annual safety report required in WAC 296-17-90411 to be in good standing.

Adjustment: The process of calculating retrospective premium, and any resulting refund or assessment.

Note: For the first adjustment of a coverage period, retrospective premium is compared to the standard premium due. The difference will be refunded if the retrospective premium is lower than the standard premium due. You will be assessed the difference if the retrospective premium is higher than the standard premium due. In subsequent adjustments of the coverage period, the new retrospective premium is compared to the prior net retrospective premium to determine the amount of refund or assessment.

RETROSPECTIVE PREMIUM ADJUSTMENT FOR: PAGE 1

NOTTA-REAL COMPANY INC EG05

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES
INSURANCE SERVICES
PROGRAM/SYSTEM A2522235

9999 MAIN ST NW
SAMSONVILLE, WA 98000

COVERAGE PERIOD	RETRO ID	ADJUSTMENT NUMBER	ADJUSTMENT DATE	RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN	MAXIMUM PREMIUM RATIO
07/01/99 - 06/30/00	999999	2	05/09/02	B	1.45

RETROSPECTIVE PREMIUM CALCULATION

BASIC PREMIUM RATIO	.000	X	STANDARD PREMIUM DUE	204,602		
		PLUS				
LOSS CONVERSION FACTOR	.983	X	TOTAL INCURRED LOSSES (DEVELOPED)	96,334	EQUALS	INDICATED RETROSPECTIVE PREMIUM 94,696
MAXIMUM PREMIUM RATIO	1.45	X	STANDARD PREMIUM DUE	204,602	EQUALS	MAXIMUM PREMIUM @ >= 301,804 DEVELOPED LOSSES
MINIMUM PREMIUM RATIO	.000	X	STANDARD PREMIUM DUE	204,602	EQUALS	MINIMUM PREMIUM @ <= 0 DEVELOPED LOSSES
						RETROSPECTIVE PREMIUM 94,696

BREAK-EVEN DEVELOPED LOSSES = 208,140

ADDITIONAL PREMIUM OR REFUND CALCULATION

ADDITIONAL PREMIUM DUE 0

PRIOR RETROSPECTIVE PREMIUM PAID 135,979 - RETROSPECTIVE PREMIUM 94,696 EQUALS OR

PREMIUM REFUND 41,283

PRIOR ADJUSTMENTS

ADJ NO	EMPLOYER MEMBERS	SIZE GROUP	STANDARD PREMIUM DUE	TOTAL INCURRED LOSSES (DEVELOPED)	RETRO PREMIUM	REFUND AMOUNT	ADDITIONAL PREMIUM DUE	ADDITIONAL PREMIUM PAID
1.00	2	26	204,602	138,331	135,979	68,623	0	0

Basic premium ratio (BPR): A component of the retrospective rating premium formula. The BPR represents a charge for administrative costs (except claims handling) and an insurance charge that covers the cost of having retrospective premium limited by the selected maximum premium ratio.

Case reserve: L&I's estimate of the cost associated with a specific claim.

Coverage period: A twelve-month period beginning January 1 and ending December 31, or April 1 through March 31, or July 1 through June 30, or October 1 through September 30. Only claims with a date-of-injury within the selected coverage period and the standard premium due for the same coverage period are used to calculate retrospective premium. Effective with the October 1, 2000, coverage period and all subsequent coverage periods thereafter, each coverage period will have three mandatory adjustments and no optional adjustments. The first adjustment will occur nine months after the coverage period has ended. Each subsequent valuation will take place in twelve-month intervals.

Note: The coverage period for a retro group is selected by the sponsoring organization and the coverage period of an individual enrollment is selected by the employer.

Date of enrollment or reenrollment: A phrase used by L&I to establish when participation in retro begins. The date of enrollment or reenrollment is the first day of the coverage period.

Note: A sponsoring organization can add new group members each quarter during the coverage period. We refer to this as "staggered enrollment." Employers seeking to participate in an organization's group after the coverage period has begun must meet all of the application requirements found in WAC 296-17-90413. Staggered enrollment applications must be received in our Tumwater office by the 15th calendar day of the month prior to the selected quarter (i.e., December 15 for January 1; March 15 for April 1; June 15 for July 1; or September 15 for October 1). If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the application will be due on the next business day. Employers that participate in a retro group on a staggered enrollment basis are required to participate for the remainder of the coverage period unless they sell or close the enrolled business or become self-insured.

Developed losses, a.k.a. total incurred losses (developed): A component of the retrospective rating premium formula determined on each valuation date. Developed losses are determined by summing up the result of multiplying the incurred losses by the applicable pure loss development factors and then by the performance adjustment factor.

Freeze date: See valuation date.

Group: Employer members of an organization who have agreed to have their retrospective premium calculated using the combined applicable standard premium and related developed loss data of the participants as a whole.

Homogeneity: A word used to convey the requirement that retro groups be made up of like businesses.

Incurred losses: A cost measure of a claim. For open claims, incurred losses are the total of costs paid-to-date which have been assigned to a given employer account, or the case reserve established by the department, whichever is greater. For closed claims, incurred losses are the total of costs paid-to-date which have been assigned to a given employer account, regardless of any case reserve that may have been established.

Loss conversion factor (LCF): A component of the retrospective premium formula, the LCF represents an expense charge for claims handling and the present value of developed losses.

Note: LCF can be found in WAC 296-17-90493 through 296-17-90497.

Loss development factor (LDF): For each coverage period and valuation date, the department calculates accident and medical aid loss development factors by type of claim. Each loss development factor is calculated by multiplying the pure loss development factor by the performance adjustment factor for the same coverage period and valuation date.

Loss ratio: The numerical result of dividing developed losses by standard premium.

Note: The retrospective premium calculation will generate a net refund if the basic premium ratio (BPR) + (Loss Ratio x the Loss conversion factor (LCF)) is less than 1. The BPR and LCF are determined by the plan selected by the individual enrollee, or in the case of a group by the sponsoring organization and the premium size of the individual enrollee or the group. Once these have been selected the retro group can only influence the loss ratio to determine the amount of refund. L&I suggests an evaluation of each claim to determine if there are trends and patterns and that the sponsoring organization implement workplace safety measures to eliminate or reduce loss regardless of the loss ratio.

Maximum premium ratio (MPR): A factor preselected by the organization (group) or individually enrolled employer. The MPR is multiplied by the standard premium (SP) to determine the maximum retrospective premium requirement for a given coverage period.

Note: MPRs can be found in WAC 296-17-90493 through 296-17-90497.

Member of a group: These are the individual employers that participate in a group plan of a sponsoring organization.

Minimum premium ratio (MnPR): An actuarially determined factor applicable to plans A1, A2 and A3. The MnPR is multiplied by the standard premium (SP) to determine the minimum retrospective premium requirement for a given coverage period.

Note: MnPRs can be found in WAC 296-17-90494 through 296-17-90496.

Pension claim: A claim designated as a fatality or total permanent disability.

Performance adjustment factor (PAF): An actuarially determined factor unique to each retro coverage period that ensures that aggregate refunds reflect the relative performance of retro versus nonretro state fund employers.

Plan: A numeric table developed by L&I used to calculate the retrospective premium requirement of a group or individually enrolled employer.

Note: A group or individually enrolled employer preselects from one of five plans (A, A1, A2, A3 or B). The selected plan (along with the MPR and standard premium volume) determines the minimum premium, basic premium and the loss conversion factor that is applied to the developed losses used in the retrospective premium calculation.

Premium: Money paid (due) from an employer for workers' compensation insurance. It does not include money paid as fees, fines, penalties or deposits.

Pure developed loss: The pure developed loss amount is determined by summing up the result of multiplying the

incurred losses by the applicable pure loss development factors. This amount is used when pure developed loss amounts from a single accident are capped at a predetermined loss limitation amount.

Pure loss development factor (pure LDF): For each coverage period and valuation date, the department calculates accident and medical aid pure loss development factors by type of claim. Based on historical trends we know that the total incurred losses for claims in a coverage period tend to increase over time. This can be the result of claim reopenings and other changes in the condition of a claim. These factors anticipate and distribute these increases among all the claims in a coverage period. For enrollments during 2007 and prior, the department will only consider pension and nonpension claim types. For enrollments starting during 2008 and afterwards, the department will consider fatality, total permanent disability, permanent partial disability, time loss, miscellaneous accident fund and medical only types of claims.

Qualified employer: A phrase used by L&I to describe an employer that has an industrial insurance account and that the account is in good standing at the time of enrollment or reenrollment.

Retrospective premium: The net premium for a group or individually enrolled employer after an adjustment for a given coverage period. The retrospective premium is determined using the formulas and provisions found in WAC 296-17-90446.

Standard premium: A phrase used by L&I to denote the total accident fund and medical aid fund premiums paid (due) by a group or individually enrolled employer for a given coverage period.

Note: The supplemental pension assessment portion of total premiums due (paid) is not included. If the group includes employers subject to the staggered enrollment provision of the retro rules, the standard premium is the total accident fund and medical aid fund premiums due (paid) for the calendar months in which they have been accepted into a group.

Type of claim: The following claims are defined as follows in order of the severity of the claim:

Fatality: Any claim, which is not a total permanent disability claim, where death either results or is expected to result from the work related injury or illness.

Total permanent disability: Any claim where a total permanent disability pension has been awarded or is expected to be awarded.

Permanent partial disability: Any claim, which is not a pension claim, where a permanent partial disability award either has been awarded or is expected to be awarded.

Time loss: Any claim, which is not a pension nor a permanent partial disability claim, where time loss or loss of earning power benefits have either been awarded or are expected to be awarded.

Miscellaneous accident fund: Any claim, which is not a pension, permanent partial disability, nor time loss claim, to which other miscellaneous benefits have been awarded or are expected to be awarded from the accident fund.

Medical only: Any claim where the only insurance benefits awarded or expected to be awarded to the claim are medical aid fund benefits.

Valuation date: The date selected by L&I in which incurred losses for applicable claims are measured and captured for the purpose of calculating retrospective premium.

Note: Changes in incurred losses that occur after the valuation date will not be considered until the next applicable valuation date. The first valuation date is nine months after the coverage period ends. All subsequent valuations will occur in twelve-month intervals.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010 and 51.16.035. 07-17-140, § 296-17-90402, filed 8/21/07, effective 10/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.-010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90402, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90402, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90404 Employer options. A qualified employer can participate in retro either as an individual or as a member of a retro group.

Note: Organizations that sponsor retro groups can establish enrollment requirements beyond those required by L&I. Employers interested in participating in a group should contact the organization that sponsors the group they are interested in directly for their requirements. Links to these organizations can be found at the retro web site (www.lni.wa.gov/retro/).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90404, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90405 Individual retro—Enrollment.

Your responsibility:

To enroll in an individual retro:

You must:

• Have an active L&I industrial insurance account.

• Keep your L&I industrial insurance account in good standing.

• Enroll all similar businesses that you own or have a controlling interest in.

Note: A controlling interest means that you or a common set of owners own more than fifty percent of each business. If you acquire, purchase or start a new or existing business that you report in a separate L&I subaccount during the current coverage period that is of a similar business nature as the business enrolled in retro, the new business or businesses must be enrolled in retro for the remainder of the coverage period.

Example: You operate a chain of ten grocery stores. Each store is operated at a different location. You have requested that each store be assigned a special account (subaccount). You must enroll all ten stores in a retro plan. In addition, your company also has a separate administrative office. This office reports under the clerical office classification. You may elect to include your administrative office.

• Participate in retro for the entire coverage period unless you become a self-insured employer, sell or close your business and close your industrial insurance account.

Note: This requirement also applies to an employer's participation in a retro group. L&I will use the reported exposure (standard premium and developed losses) of the employer for the portion of the coverage period the business operated in the retrospective premium calculation for the group.

• Have at least a minimum annual standard premium of $3,202.

• Select the maximum premium ratio and plan (A, A1, A2, A3 or B) that you wish to participate in. You should consider the benefits and risk of each plan and maximum premium ratio in making this selection.

Note: Plan and maximum premium ratio choices cannot be changed after the coverage period begins.

• Obey L&I's laws, rules and regulations.

• Complete, sign and return a copy of the "Individual Retrospective Rating Plan Agreement" form to L&I by the due date indicated on the form.

Note: Most employers participating in retro do so as a member of a group. If you are interested in participating in a group, you should contact the organization that sponsors the group you are interested in. They can tell you what their requirements are. Some organizations require a minimum standard premium for participation in their group. Any requirements other than those listed above are requirements of the organization that sponsors the retro group and not those of L&I.

Department of Labor & Industries
Retrospective Rating
PO Box 44180
Olympia WA 98504-4180
www.lni.wa.gov/retro/

INDIVIDUAL RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN AGREEMENT

Employer, please complete all blanks

Indicate plan choice:	Indicate maximum premium ratio selected:			Firm name, mailing address & location
❑ Plan A	❑ 1.05	❑ 1.30	❑ 1.60	
❑ Plan A1	❑ 1.10	❑ 1.35	❑ 1.70	
❑ Plan A2	❑ 1.15	❑ 1.40	❑ 1.80	
❑ Plan A3	❑ 1.20	❑ 1.45	❑ 2.00	
❑ Plan B	❑ 1.25	❑ 1.50		

Indicate coverage period		Must be RECEIVED at L&I headquarters by	
Jan 1 through Dec 31	❑	(Dec 15)	Firm's E-mail address
Apr 1 through Mar 31	❑	(Mar 15)	DBA (Doing business as)
Jul 1 through Jun 30	❑	(Jun 15)	UBI (Unified Business Identifier)
Oct 1 through Sep 30	❑	(Sep 15)	Employer Account ID (8 digit) including all sub/related accounts

Note: This agreement must be postmarked no later than the due date indicated above. If the due date falls on a weekend or official holiday, it must be postmarked no later than the next business day.

Employer contact person's name

Department's outside authorized representative of firm (if any)

Employer contact person's phone number

As owner, partner or corporate officer of the above business, I would like to enroll in the retrospective rating plan indicated above.
Upon acceptance of this agreement by L&I, I understand and agree that:

- This agreement will be in effect for the entire coverage period indicated above and for each of the subsequent adjustments required by WAC.
- Unless I notify L&I in writing prior to the first day of each subsequent coverage period, L&I will automatically re-enroll my business in the same plan, maximum premium ratio and coverage period. In the event that I want to change plans, maximum premium ratio or coverage period I must complete a new agreement form and submit it to L&I by the due date indicated above.
- I will maintain my industrial insurance account in good standing and will comply with L&I laws, rules and regulations.

NOTE: This agreement cannot be changed without the express written consent of L&I.

The signature of an owner, partner or corporate officer of the above referenced employer authorized to enter in this agreement is required for the employer to participate in retro.

Date signed	Employer's name (print)	Employer's signature

Return original & yellow copies to L&I. Retain pink copy for your file.

If using a window envelope, please check to ensure address below shows through window.

Phone (360) 902-4851

Department of Labor & Industries
Retrospective Rating
PO Box 44180
Olympia WA 98504-4180

A countersigned copy will be returned to you upon acceptance in a retrospective rating plan
Department Use ONLY

Agreement postmarked	Effective date of coverage	Date signed
Date stamp	Comments	
Retrospective rating program administrator (print)	Retrospective rating program administrator (signature)	

F250-003-000 individual retrospective rating plan agreement 8-02

Note: If you contact us, we will send you a copy of the agreement form. A copy of the form can also be found at the retro web site (www.lni.wa.gov/retro/).

• Not participate in prohibited activities such as, but not limited to, direct payment of medical services for a job related injury or illness.

We may require:

• You to provide us (L&I) with a surety bond or an assignment of savings.

If required:

• The surety bond or assignment of savings will be executed on forms authorized by L&I.

Note: The surety bond or assignment of savings requirement will be based on the difference between the participants' estimated standard premium and the maximum premium due under the applicable retro plan. If the standard premium falls within two increment ranges, the bond will be at the next higher thousand-dollar increment. The surety bond or assignment of savings must be in full force and effect for the entire coverage and the related adjustment periods.

Our responsibility:

Upon receipt of the required forms and documents:

We will:

• Review the documents you have submitted and the Individual Retrospective Rating Plan Agreement form for completeness.

• Verify that your L&I industrial insurance account is in good standing at the time of enrollment.

• Notify you in writing of our acceptance or denial of your application to participate in retro.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90405, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90407 Reenrollment—Individual retro.

Your responsibility:

To reenroll in an individual retro:

You must:

• If before April 1, 2003, complete, sign and send L&I a new "Individual Retrospective Rating Plan Agreement" form by the due date indicated on the form.

Note: Beginning with the April 1, 2003, coverage period, and for each subsequent coverage period thereafter, L&I will automatically reenroll you in the same plan and maximum premium ratio that you previously selected provided your L&I industrial insurance account is in good standing at the time of reenrollment and you are in compliance with the requirements and conditions found in WAC 296-17-90405.

• For coverage periods beginning on or after April 1, 2003, complete, sign and send L&I a new Individual Retrospective Rating Plan Agreement form only if you want to change plans, coverage periods or the maximum premium ratio by the due date.

Note: If you contact us we will send you a copy of the agreement form. A copy of the form can also be found at the retro web site (www.lni.wa.gov/retro/).

Our responsibility:

If you contact us and ask us for assistance:

We will:

• Review with you your current premium and losses.

• Answer questions that you have on different plans and maximum premium ratio options you are considering.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90407, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90409 New group—Requirements.

Your responsibility:

To sponsor a new retro group after July 25, 1999:

You must:

• Have an L&I industrial insurance account and the account must be in good standing at the time of enrollment.

• Be an organization with dues paying members.

Note: This requirement is intended to provide a distinction between a business enterprise with clients not permitted to sponsor a retro group and an organization with members that can sponsor one or more retro groups. We recognize that some organizations may be funded through member donations and not dues. If your members do not pay dues, you must provide L&I a written confirmation of this fact when you send in your signed and completed group application.

• Provide L&I with copies of your organization's articles of incorporation, bylaws and marketing/membership applications or similar material.

Note: This information is to be submitted with your completed group application.

• Be formed for purposes other than:

– Obtaining or offering insurance coverage or insurance related services.

Note: In addition to these prohibitions, an insurer, insurance broker, insurance agent or insurance solicitor may not participate in the formation of a retrospective rating group; or sponsor a retrospective rating group. Since enhancement of workplace safety for the group is a principal requirement of retro, an organization that offers services primarily related to risk management, safety, loss control or claims administration will be deemed to be set up for the sole purpose of participating in retro and will not qualify to sponsor a retro group.

– Sponsoring a retro group and participating in L&I's retrospective rating program.

Note: We will verify the purpose(s) of the organization from the information contained in the articles of incorporation, bylaws, contracts and/or advertising material of the organization and contacts with other state agencies.

• Have been in existence for at least four years prior to sponsoring a retro group.

• Submit a written workplace safety and accident prevention plan to L&I.

Note: The written safety plan must demonstrate to L&I's satisfaction that formation of the group will substantially improve workplace safety and accident prevention for the group members. The safety plan must be tailored to the business/industry of the group members and include an evaluation of the group members' past claims.

• Cooperate with L&I's claims management activities.

• Obey L&I laws, rules and regulations.

• Complete an Application for Group form and send it to L&I.

Note: When you complete this application, you will need to select the single industry or business category that will be applicable to your group, the maximum premium ratio and plan (A, A1, A2, A3 or B) that will apply to the group for the coverage period. You should consider the benefits and risk of each plan and maximum premium ratio in making this selection. Plan and maximum premium ratio choices cannot be changed after the deadline listed below.

Coverage period	Received by
Jan. 1 through Dec. 31	Oct. 31
April 1 through March 31	Jan. 31
July 1 through June 30	April 30
Oct. 1 through Sept. 30	July 31

Department of Labor and Industries
Retrospective Rating
PO Box 44180
Olympia, Washington 98504-4180
(360) 902-4851
www.LNI.wa.gov/retro/

APPLICATION FOR GROUP
RETROSPECTIVE RATING

Association name	Assoc. representative's name E-mail address
Association mailing address and location	Assoc. representative's telephone (including area code)
	Date association first formed
City State Zip Code+4	Outside authorized representative (if any)

By submitting this signed and completed Application for Group to L&I the sponsoring organization listed above agrees to all of the following conditions:

- Upon acceptance of our Application for Group by L&I, our organization will sponsor a retrospective rating group in the following business or industry category (check the **one** category that applies to this group):

  NOTE: The categories listed below have been abbreviated. A complete description of each category can be found on our web site.

  - ☐ Agriculture services
  - ☐ Auto, truck & boat, mfg., sales, repair
  - ☐ Construction
  - ☐ Distillation, chemicals, food
  - ☐ Entertainment, hospitality
  - ☐ Facilities, property mgmt., maint.
  - ☐ Govt., utilities, schools, healthcare
  - ☐ Grocery stores, grocery distribution centers
  - ☐ Healthcare, pharmaceutical, laboratories
  - ☐ Logging & wood products mfg.
  - ☐ Manufacturing, processing, mining
  - ☐ Retail & wholesale stores and prof. svcs.
  - ☐ Temporary help & related services
  - ☐ Transportation & warehousing
- That unless our organization changes plan selection, maximum premium ratio or coverage periods this application will apply to future coverage periods. Our organization understands that we will be required to submit a completed annual agreement to L&I for continued participation and sponsorship of the retrospective rating group covered by this application. In the event that our organization desires to change plan selection, maximum premium ratio or coverage periods we will be required to complete and submit a new Application for Group. We further understand that this new application must be submitted to L&I at least two months prior to the first day of the selected coverage period.
- If requested by L&I our organization will provide L&I with a surety bond or other security deposit. We understand and agree that the surety bond or security deposit will be in an amount equal to our maximum retrospective premium due under this agreement.
- We understand and agree to maintain our L&I industrial insurance account in good standing and that it must be in good standing at the time of enrollment/re-enrollment in order to sponsor a retrospective rating group.
- We will comply with all L&I's laws, rules and regulations.
- We will cooperate with L&I's claim management activities and will participate in L&I workplace safety initiatives.
- We understand and agree that our organization is directly responsible to L&I for any additional premium due from this agreement.
- Our organization will represent all members of the retrospective rating group, if approved, in all matters pertaining to their participation in the above selected retrospective rating group for the selected coverage period and subsequent adjustment periods.
- As the legal representative, the sponsoring organization is responsible for communicating L&I decisions to the members of the group.

NOTE: This agreement cannot be changed without the express written consent of L&I and is in effect through the coverage period selected by the sponsoring organization.

As a part of the application process our organization has selected the following plan, maximum premium ratio and coverage period:

Plan	Maximum Premium Ratio	Coverage Period

NOTE: If this application is for a new group you must send a copy of the articles of incorporation, by-laws, or other information to establish the organization's purpose and which validates membership requirements, and a copy of your Safety Plan.

Upon receipt of this application, L&I will send the sponsoring organization the following documents and/or information:

- Group Retrospective Rating Agreement Form.
- Application for Group Membership for each group member.
- Notice of any surety bond or other security deposit, if needed.

All information given in this application and attachments is true and complete.

Association President's name (print)	Date signed	Association President's signature

[APPLICATION FOR GROUP] DRAFT#2 04-12-2002

• Send us a cover with letter on your organization's letterhead that lists the documents being enclosed and that the information contained in the documents is accurate as of the date of submittal.

Sponsoring Organization
XXX NE 12th Street
Seattle, Washington

Labor and Industries
Retrospective Rating
P.O. Box 44180
Olympia, Washington 98504-4180

Enclosed you will find the following documents:
Application for Group
Articles of Incorporation and marketing material
Group Safety Plan

The information accurately reflects the purpose of our organization and is being provided as part of the application process required of all new retro groups.

If you have questions or need other information, feel free to call me.

Sincerely,

Joe Smith
Executive Director

Note: The new group information must be received in our Tumwater office by 5:00 p.m. (Pacific time) on the due date.

Our responsibility:

Upon receipt of the required information:

We will:

• Notify you in writing of any deficiency in your workplace safety and accident prevention plan.

• Determine if your organization is qualified to sponsor a new retro group and notify you of our decision.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90409, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(2). 01-23-058, § 296-17-90409, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90409, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90410 New group—Agreement finalized.

Our responsibility:

If we determine that your organization is qualified to sponsor a new retro group:

We will:

• Send you a "Group Retrospective Rating Agreement" form that must be signed, completed and returned by the date indicated on the form.

• Send you a blank Application for Group Membership and Authorization for Release of Insurance Data form.

Note: You should make copies of the application form and give a copy to each proposed group member. L&I requires an application for each proposed member.

Your responsibility:

When you receive the application forms:

You must:

• Send L&I a signed and completed Application for Group Membership and Authorization for Release of Insurance Data form for each proposed group member.

Note: An owner, partner or corporate officer of each business must sign the Application for Group Membership form.

• Provide L&I with documentation to establish that at least fifty percent of the proposed group members have been members of the sponsoring organization for at least one year prior to the first day of the selected coverage period.

Note: The documentation must include the name of the employer member and the date they became a member of the organization.

• Supply L&I with a surety bond if requested to do so.

Note: If required the surety bond will be in an amount equal to the difference of the projected standard premium of the retro group and the maximum premium under the plan selected rounded to the nearest thousand dollar increment. If a bond is required it is to be in effect until the coverage period has been finalized. This includes the period related to the annual adjustments of the coverage period and periods covered by any appeal of that coverage period.

• Complete, sign and return to L&I by the due date indicated on the agreement a "Group Retrospective Rating Agreement" form.

Note: The "Application for Group Retrospective Rating" form required in WAC 296-17-90409 and the "group retrospective rating agreement" required by this rule are separate forms. Both forms are required of a new group.

Department of Labor and Industries
Retrospective Rating Program
PO Box 44180
Olympia WA 98504-4180
Phone: (360) 902-4851
www.LNI.wa.gov/retro/

GROUP RETROSPECTIVE RATING AGREEMENT

This Agreement is between the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) and _____ (sponsoring organization) for the twelve month coverage period beginning _____ and the related subsequent adjustments.

Terms of this Agreement are as follows:

- The sponsoring organization agrees that the words "organization" and "association" shall have the same meaning.
- The sponsoring organization will represent participating group members in all matters pertaining to their participation in retrospective rating for the period covered by this agreement.
- The sponsoring organization is responsible for notifying participating members of any decision made by L&I that involves the member's industrial insurance account relative to their participation in retro during the period covered by this agreement.
- Each approved group member who by separate application has agreed to participate in this Group Retrospective Rating Agreement will:
  - Remain a party to this agreement for the above selected coverage period and all subsequent related adjustments.
  - Maintain an industrial insurance account with L&I and will keep the account in good standing.
  - Will earn and retain their individual experience rating based upon their own experience.
- The sponsoring organization will comply with all L&I laws, rules and regulations.
- The sponsoring organization is directly responsible to L&I for any additional retrospective premium arising from this agreement.
- A security deposit or surety bond equivalent to the maximum premium assessment may be required from the sponsoring organization as a condition of participation; to be in effect until the final premium adjustment has occurred and subsequent appeal period has ended.
- L&I may withhold any member's pro-rata share of the group's retrospective rating refund to satisfy the member's industrial insurance account balance when premiums, penalties or assessments are past due.
- This Agreement cannot be changed without the express written consent of L&I.

NOTE: L&I must receive this completed Agreement no later than the 15th day of the month preceding the selected coverage period.

DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Retrospective Rating Program Administrator (type)	Date Signed
Retrospective Rating Program Administrator (signature)	

COMPLETED BY ASSOCIATION

Association President (type)	Date Signed
Association President (signature)	

F250-004-000 group retrospective rating agreement 8-02

• Send these required documents to L&I by the date indicated on the Group Retrospective Rating Agreement form.

Our responsibility:

Upon receipt of required information:

We will:

• Verify that the sponsoring organization has an active L&I industrial insurance account and that the account is in good standing at the time of enrollment.

• Verify that each proposed member has an active L&I industrial insurance account and that the account is in good standing at the time of enrollment.

Note: An employer with multiple L&I accounts must enroll all businesses that are of a similar business nature in retrospective rating. If we discover that an employer has multiple L&I accounts, we will notify the sponsoring organization of this fact. The sponsoring organization is required to obtain an application from the remaining accounts within thirty

days of our notice or none of the employer's accounts will be enrolled in the group.

• Verify that the nature of business of each proposed member falls appropriately within the business/industry category selected by the organization.

• Verify that the proposed new group has a total group standard premium of at least $1.5 million for the initial coverage period.

Note: The group standard premium will be based on the standard premiums of the proposed group members' most current fiscal year (four quarters) of reporting.

• Verify that at least fifty percent of the proposed group members have been members of the sponsoring organization for at least one year prior to group sponsorship.

Note: All employers of the proposed retro group must be members of the sponsoring organization.

• Notify you of our decision in writing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90410, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90411 Existing group.

Your responsibility:

To continue to sponsor an existing retrospective rating group:

You must:

• Complete, sign and return the Group Retrospective Rating Agreement form by the date indicated on the agreement form.

Note: If you do not want to change plans, maximum premium ratio or coverage periods, you do not need to send in a new application for group retrospective rating for each new coverage period. L&I will assume the same plan, maximum premium ratio and coverage period. If your organization wants to change plans, maximum premium ratio or coverage period, you will need to submit a new application for group retrospective rating by the due date indicated on the application form. In the event that a sponsoring organization wants to change their business or industry category, they must notify L&I either by letter or by completing a new application for group retrospective rating by the due date indicated on the application form.

• Submit a completed and signed "Application for Group Membership and Authorization for Release of Insurance Data" form for each new proposed member.

Note: These applications can be submitted throughout the coverage period. See employer group member requirements for detail of when enrollment begins. If the sponsoring organization changes plans, maximum premium ratios or coverage period, they must secure new applications from each member or get preapproval from L&I if a different method will be used to serve notice to members of the change.

• Provide L&I an annual written report that highlights workplace safety accomplishments of the group during the past coverage year and identifies areas that the group has targeted for improvement during the next coverage period.

Note: The written annual safety report is due in the Tumwater office no later than the last day of the month prior to the beginning of the coverage period. If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the safety report will be due on the next business day. If you fail to submit the required written report when due, it will result in disqualification of the group. If this occurs, the sponsoring organization can requalify to sponsor the group but must satisfy the requirements applicable to new groups found in WAC 296-17-90409 and 296-17-90410.

Example of an Association Annual Safety Report

Past years accomplishments:

During the past year the association identified a leading cause of injury for our members was related to the lifting of resident clients.

The association working with professionals and manufacturers in the field identified equipment that eliminates most of the hazards associated with lifting clients.

Working with the Department of Labor and Industries, our association initiated a pilot program at a number of member facilities using the newly identified equipment.

Comprehensive training on equipment use and safety was given to all employees at these facilities. Although the program is experimental at this time and only been in place for five months, we have seen a reduction in back injuries of 20 percent.

Projected plans:

The members will implement a zero lift program at each facility in the next twelve months. We anticipate that this will reduce the number of back injuries for our members by 50 percent.

The association will further evaluate member losses associated with back sprains and strains and work with industry experts to further reduce these types of injuries.

• Supply L&I with a surety bond or assignment of savings if requested to do so.

Our responsibility:

Upon receipt of the required forms and the annual safety report:

We will:

• Verify that the sponsoring organization's L&I industrial insurance account is in good standing at the time of reenrollment.

• Verify that the individual employer member L&I industrial insurance accounts are in good standing at the time of reenrollment.

• Provide written feedback on the sponsoring organization's annual safety report and if applicable request revisions to the report.

Note: The department will notify the sponsoring organization of any concerns or needed changes to the safety report within thirty days of submission of the plan. The sponsoring organization is to submit a response and/or revised safety report

as applicable within sixty days of our notification to them of our concerns or needed changes or as otherwise agreed upon by the department.

• Notify the sponsoring organization in writing of our decision to reenroll the group and the group members.

• Notify the sponsoring organization in writing of our decision to deny reenrollment to the group or group members.

We may:

• Request the sponsoring organization to post a surety bond or assignment of savings in the amount of the difference between the projected standard premium of the group and the maximum premium under the plan selected.

Our responsibility:

If we require a surety bond or assignment of savings:

We will:

• Notify you in writing of this decision.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90411, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90413 Individual employer group member requirements—Initial enrollment.

Employer's responsibility:

To initially enroll in a retro group:

You must:

• Be a dues paying member of the organization that sponsors the retro group you wish to join.

• Complete an "Application for Group Membership and Authorization for Release of Insurance Data" form supplied to you by the sponsoring organization.

Note: You must send this application to the sponsoring organization by the date requested. Do not send it directly to L&I.

Department of Labor and Industries
Retrospective Rating
www.lni.wa.gov/retro

APPLICATION FOR GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INSURANCE DATA

Mail to association	Retro ID _____
	UBI _____
	Account ID _____
	Include sub accounts ☐
Employer	Application Deadline _____
	Coverage Year Beginning _____

If you have more than one L&I industrial insurance account you must list all accounts that are of a similar business nature on the reverse side of this form and check the sub account box above. If you have questions about this requirement please contact the business association listed above or L&I at (360) 902-4851.

As a member of the sponsoring organization listed above, this employer applies for enrollment in the retrospective rating group sponsored by the organization. L&I will notify the sponsoring organization of acceptance or denial of your application to participate in the group. It is the responsibility of the sponsoring organization to notify you of this acceptance or denial. As a pre-requisite of enrollment each of your industrial insurance accounts must be in good standing at the time of enrollment or you will not be allowed to participate in retrospective rating.

By signing this application, the employer named above agrees with all of the following conditions:

- L&I will automatically re-enroll the employer as a member of the group in future coverage periods provided the employer's industrial insurance account is in good standing at the time of re-enrollment. If the employer does not want to participate in future coverage periods the employer or sponsoring organization must notify L&I in writing prior to the beginning of the respective coverage period.
- The employer authorizes L&I to furnish the sponsoring organization or their designee with data and information obtained from the employer's industrial insurance account(s).
- The sponsoring organization will represent the employer in all matters applicable to retrospective rating participation and the employer's industrial insurance account(s).
- The employer agrees to comply with L&I rules, regulations and laws and is bound by the terms of the agreement between the sponsoring organization and L&I.
- The employer will cooperate with L&I claims management activities and will participate in the sponsoring organization's claims management and workplace safety initiatives.
- All retrospective rating adjustments that may be earned by the employer will be given to the sponsoring organization. L&I is not involved in the distribution of a group refund to the individual group members except in the case of defunct group.

These conditions are in effect immediately and will remain in effect through the term of any agreement between the sponsoring organization and L&I.

NOTE: L&I disclaims any interest in any other contract you may enter into with the sponsoring organization as their pre-requisite of your participation in the retrospective rating group that they sponsor, and L&I neither approves or disapproves of any language or provision contained in these other contracts.

RETURN this application directly to the above organization.
DO NOT send this application directly to L&I.

Signature of an owner, partner or corporate officer of the employer named above is required to participate in this retrospective rating group.

Type or print name		Title
Date	Owner, partner, corporate officer	Signature

F250-016-000 app for group membership and authorization for release of insurance data 8-02

• Have an active L&I industrial insurance account and the account must be in good standing at the time of enrollment.

• Comply with L&I laws, rules and regulations.

• Enroll all businesses that you (the employer member) own or have a controlling interest in and whose nature of business is substantially the same.

Note: For purposes of retro, a controlling interest means more than fifty percent ownership in one or more business by the same owner or owners.

Example: You operate a chain of ten grocery stores. Each store is operated at a different location. You have requested that each store be assigned a special account. In addition to the ten stores, your company also has a separate administrative office. This office reports under the clerical classification. You must enroll all of your store locations if

you are to participate in retro. The sponsoring organization may allow you to include your administrative office in the retro group.

• Authorize the sponsoring organization to represent you in all matters pertaining to your participation in their retro group for the requested coverage period and all subsequent adjustment periods.

Sponsoring organization's responsibilities:

To enroll new members:

You must:

• Forward to L&I any application for your retro group that you want L&I to consider by the due date for the selected coverage period or staggered enrollment quarter.

• Represent all proposed and approved group members in all matters pertaining to their participation in your retro group for the requested coverage period and subsequent adjustment periods.

• Communicate L&I decisions directly to the members affected by the decision.

Our responsibilities:

Upon receipt of an "application for group membership and authorization for release of insurance data":

We will:

• Verify that the proposed members' business operations consist of substantially similar services and activities of other approved members and are within the business/industry category selected by the sponsoring organization.

• Verify that each proposed member has an active L&I industrial insurance account and that the account is in good standing at the time of enrollment.

• Notify the sponsoring organization in writing of our decision to allow or deny enrollment to any proposed member.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90413, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90414 Individual employer group member requirements—Reenrollment.

Employer's responsibility:

To reenroll in the same retro group:

You must:

• Maintain your L&I industrial insurance account so that it is in good standing at the time of reenrollment.

Note: You do not need to complete a new application for group membership to reenroll in future coverage period and the same retro group. L&I will automatically reenroll you in the existing retro group if your account is in good standing at the time of reenrollment. If you want to discontinue participating in the current retro group, you will need to notify L&I and the sponsoring organization of the retro group that you are leaving us in writing prior to the first day of the new coverage period. If you want to change to a different retro group, you will need to contact the organization that sponsors the group you are interested in and notify L&I in writing of your decision to change retro groups before the applicable enrollment deadline. Failure of an employer to notify L&I of a decision to change groups may result in the employer being enrolled in the former group and not the new group.

• Participate for the entire coverage period unless you sell or close your business.

Sponsoring organization's responsibility:

To reenroll existing members in your retro group for the next coverage period:

You must:

• Secure authorization annually from members that want to continue to participate in your retro group.

• Keep these authorizations on file for the selected coverage year and subsequent adjustment periods. These records are to be made available for department inspection upon request.

• Notify L&I in writing of any changes (deletion) of participating members before the first day of the new coverage period.

Our responsibility:

Unless the participating employer member of a retro group or the sponsoring organization notifies L&I in writing:

We will:

• Automatically reenroll the employer member in the retro group for each subsequent coverage period provided the employer's L&I industrial insurance account is in good standing at the time of reenrollment.

Note: This procedure is intended to reduce the administrative burden on employers associated with the reenrollment process. A sponsoring organization can adopt a similar procedure to eliminate the need of the annual authorization by members. To do this the sponsoring organization must send L&I a letter outlining this intent and then send written notice to all affected members with a copy of the notice to L&I. This notice must indicate the method that a participating member must follow should they wish to not participate in the retro group in the future.

• Provide the organization with a list of businesses that are seeking to withdraw from the retro group they sponsor prior to the beginning date of the coverage period.

Note: The organization should contact members to verify the change. Often the member is not seeking to change plans but is simply confused by marketing material of another group. If we do not hear from the employer or the sponsoring organization, we will enroll the employer's business in the new group.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90414, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90421 Sponsoring organization—Retro group business and industry selection. Washington law (RCW 51.18.040) requires retro groups to be made up of employer members who are engaged in substantially similar business operations when the nature of their services or work activities of employees is considered.

Your responsibility:

To ensure that this requirement is met at the time you submit the application for group to L&I:

You must:

• Select the single business or industry category that will apply to the retro group you seek to sponsor from the categories listed below:

• Agriculture and related services, including services related to the care and breeding of animals, and all agricultural related activities including growing, harvesting, packing, and processing for shipment.

• Automotive, truck and boat, manufacturing, sales, repair and related services.

• Construction and related services.

• Distillation, chemicals, food and related services.

• Entertainment, hospitality and related services.

• Facilities, property management, maintenance and related services.

• Government, utilities, schools, health care and related services.

• Grocery stores, grocery distribution centers, bakeries, milk and dairy products processing, delivery to customers and related services.

• Health care, pharmaceutical, laboratories and related services.

• Logging and wood products manufacturing and related services.

• Manufacturing, processing, mining, quarrying, and related services.

• Retail and wholesale stores and professional services such as banks and law firms and related services.

• Temporary help and related services.

• Transportation, recycle, warehousing, facility maintenance and related services.

Example: An organization that was formed to advance the interests of apple growers would select the agriculture and related services business/industry group plan. This organization could sponsor a single group for all its grower members or could offer different performance groups for its grower members.

Our responsibility:

Upon receipt of your application for group:

We will:

• Update our records to reflect the category selected by the sponsoring organization.

• Screen prospective group members to ensure that their business operations fit appropriately in the category selected.

• Send you a list of the businesses that we determine fit appropriately in the category selected and those that do not.

Note: Only those members whose business undertakings are substantially similar to the industry/business group selected by the organization will be permitted to participate. This grouping technique is fundamental to workers' compensation insurance and is referred to as "homogeneity of risk." Once an employer has been approved for a group, they remain approved provided their industrial insurance account is in good standing during the enrollment or reenrollment process.

Example: Having selected the agriculture and related services business/industry grouping, the department would verify that the employer members of the apple grower organization were either apple growers or were involved in a related service such as an apple processing operation owned by the grower.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90421, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(2). 01-23-058, § 296-17-90421, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90421, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90422 Retro group—Classification assignments.

• Since retro does not use a unique classification scheme (RCW 51.18.040(5)) and because a classification may fall appropriately into multiple business or industry categories (RCW 51.18.040(4)) L&I does not assign classifications to retro groups.

• L&I approves employers to participate in a retro group by considering the activities and services being provided by employees of the employer. This ensures that the activities and services of the employer's business are substantially similar to the activities and services of the retro group.

Note: In the event that a retro group does not exist for an employer seeking to participate in a retro group, L&I will use an analogy approach to identify a possible group or groups that an employer may participate in. This procedure is intended to encourage the broad participation goals of chapter 51.18 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90422, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90425 Additional groups.

• Organizations that sponsored a retro group prior to July 25, 1999, can sponsor an additional group after January 1, 2003.

Note: A sponsoring organization can propose to sponsor one additional group every five years. Each new group must meet the requirements found in WAC 296-17-90409.

• Organizations that sponsored a retro group after July 25, 1999, must wait five years after their last group was approved before they can sponsor a new retro group.

Note: A sponsoring organization can propose to sponsor one additional group every five years. Each new group must meet the requirements found in WAC 296-17-90409.

• An organization may:

– Divide an existing retrospective rating group into two or more groups provided that the proposed new groups fall within the same business or industry category as the group that is proposed to be divided; or

– Merge existing retrospective rating groups into one business or industry category provided that the proposed merged groups fall within the same business or industry category.

Note: Under no circumstance may a sponsoring organization propose more than one retro group or multiple business or industry categories in the same application to L&I.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90425, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90428 Disqualification of a retro group. A sponsoring organization will forfeit the right to sponsor a retro group if:

• The retro group is required to pay additional net premium assessments in three consecutive coverage periods.

Note: The retro group will be placed in probationary status if they are required to pay additional net premium in two consecutive coverage periods. Once a group is placed on probationary status, the department will review the group's workplace safety and accident prevention plan and its methods for cooperation with department claims management activities. Following the review, the department will make recommendations for corrective steps that may be taken to improve the group's performance. In the event that the group's performance is not improved and the same retrospective rating group is required to pay an additional net premium assessment in the third consecutive coverage period, that group shall be denied future enrollment in the state's retrospective rating plan at the next enrollment. In addition, the sponsoring entity of the failed group may not sponsor another group in the same business or industry category for five coverage periods (sixty months) from the ending date of the failed group's last coverage.

• The organization encourages a participating member to pay a medical service provider directly for treatment of participating members' employees.

Note: Upon discovery of this violation, L&I will disqualify the retro group affected from further participation in the program and will issue an order and notice of decision to the

sponsoring organization outlining the alleged violation. A sponsoring organization found to have participated in this activity will lose their right to ever sponsor a retro group in the future. All refunds earned by a retro group disqualified for this activity and not yet distributed by L&I will be forfeited.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90428, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90431 Change of ownership.

Your responsibility:

If you change the legal structure of your business or sell your business:

You must:

• Notify us promptly in writing of this change.

Note: If the change in ownership is limited to a change in legal structure, we may allow the new entity to continue to be a member of the group without a new application. If on the other hand the change results in new ownership, the new owner(s) will need to reapply if they want to participate in the group plan.

Example: A business operated as a sole proprietorship changes their legal structure to a corporation. Assuming the sole proprietor owner owns more than fifty percent of the stock in the corporation, we would allow this business to continue to be a member of the group without a new application.

Our responsibility:

Upon receipt of your notification:

We will:

• Determine if you need to complete a new application form to continue participation in the retro group.

• Notify the sponsoring organization of the change in the legal structure of your business and whether or not a new application will be needed for the member.

Sponsoring organization's responsibility:

If L&I requires a new application for a member:

You must:

• Secure the new application from the member and forward it to L&I by the date indicated on the application.

Note: If we do not receive the application by the due date, the employer will not be enrolled in your retro group.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90431, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90437 Faxed, e-mail and machine-copied agreements and applications. L&I may, on a case-by-case basis, accept a faxed copy of the completed application form or an imaged copy via e-mail.

Your responsibility:

If for any reason you are unable to return the original signed copy of an application or agreement to L&I by the due date:

You must:

• Call L&I at 360-902-4851 during regular business hours (Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Pacific time) to let us know that you are unable to mail the application by the due date.

• Make this call to L&I prior to 5:00 p.m. (Pacific time) on the due date.

Our responsibility:

Upon receipt of your call:

We will:

• Document your phone call in our files.

• Discuss with you other options such as a faxed or e-mailed copy of the required documents.

Your responsibility:

If we agree to accept a copy of the application, agreement form or other documents:

You must:

• Fax or e-mail the completed application or agreement form to our Tumwater office by the due date indicated on the original application.

• Maintain the original signed application form in your business files so that we may obtain the original from you in the event an issue of authenticity arises.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90437, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90438 Application, agreements and other required documentation—Due dates. All applications, agreement forms and required documentation are due in the Tumwater L&I office by 5:00 p.m. (Pacific time) as indicated below. If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday the required documents are due the next business day.

Note: Documents sent via the U.S. Postal Service will be considered received by L&I on the day they are postmarked.

Coverage period - January 1 through December 31

Individual employer option

• Individual retrospective rating plan agreement - due to L&I no later than December 15th.

Example: For the coverage period January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003, the agreement would be due December 15, 2002.

Retro group

• Articles of incorporation, bylaws and marketing information - due to L&I no later than October 31st (new group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003, all documents listed that are due October 31st are due October 31, 2002.

• Workplace safety and accident prevention plan - due to L&I no later than October 31st (new group requirement).

• Application for group - due to L&I no later than October 31st (new group requirement).

Note: This requirement also applies to an existing group when making changes to current plan, MPR or coverage period.

• Cover letter that lists attached documents - due to L&I no later than October 31st (new group requirement).

• Group respective rating agreement - due to L&I no later than December 15th (new and existing group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003, the documents listed that are due December 15th would be due December 15, 2002.

• Membership verification list - due to L&I no later than December 15th (new group requirement).

• Application for group membership and release of insurance data - due to L&I no later than December 15th (new and existing group requirement).

• Annual safety report - due to L&I no later than December 31st (new and existing group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003, the annual safety report would be due December 31, 2002.

Coverage period - April 1 through March 31

Individual employer option

• Individual retrospective rating plan agreement - due to L&I no later than March 15th.

Example: For the coverage period April 1, 2003, through March 31, 2004, the agreement would be due March 15, 2003.

Retro group

• Articles of incorporation, bylaws and marketing information - due to L&I no later than January 31st (new group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period April 1, 2003, through March 31, 2004, all documents listed that are due January 31st would be due January 31, 2003.

• Workplace safety and accident prevention plan - due to L&I no later than January 31st (new group requirement).

• Application for group - due to L&I no later than January 31st (new group requirement).

Note: This requirement also applies to an existing group when making changes to current plan, MPR or coverage period.

• Cover letter that lists attached documents - due to L&I no later than January 31st (new group requirement).

• Group respective rating agreement - due to L&I no later than March 15th (new and existing group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period April 1, 2003, through March 31, 2004, all documents listed that are due March 15th are due March 15, 2003.

• Membership verification list - due to L&I no later than March 15th (new group requirement).

• Application for group membership and release of insurance data - due to L&I no later than March 15th (new and existing group requirement).

• Annual safety report - due to L&I no later than March 31st (new and existing group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period April 1, 2003, through March 31, 2004, the annual safety report would be due March 31, 2003.

Coverage period - July 1 through June 30

Individual employer option

• Individual retrospective rating plan agreement - due to L&I no later than June 15th.

Example: For the coverage period July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004, the agreement would be due June 15, 2003.

Retro group

• Articles of incorporation, bylaws and marketing information - due to L&I no later than April 30th (new group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004, all documents listed that are due April 30th would be due April 30, 2003.

• Workplace safety and accident prevention plan - due to L&I no later than April 30th (new group requirement).

• Application for group - due to L&I no later than April 30th (new group requirement).

Note: This requirement also applies to an existing group when making changes to current plan, MPR or coverage period.

• Cover letter that lists attached documents - due to L&I no later than April 30th (new group requirement).

• Group respective rating agreement - due to L&I no later than June 15th (new and existing group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004, all documents listed that are due June 15th are due June 15, 2003.

• Membership verification list - due to L&I no later than June 15th (new group requirement).

• Application for group membership and release of insurance data - due to L&I no later than June 15th (new and existing group requirement).

• Annual safety report - due to L&I no later than June 30th (new and existing group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004, the annual safety report would be due June 30, 2003.

Coverage period - October 1 through September 30

Individual employer option

• Individual retrospective rating plan agreement - due to L&I no later than September 15th.

Example: For the coverage period October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, the agreement would be due September 15, 2003.

Retro group

• Articles of incorporation, bylaws and marketing information - due to L&I no later than July 31st of the previous year (new group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, all documents listed that are due July 31st would be due July 31, 2003.

• Workplace safety and accident prevention plan - due to L&I no later than July 31st of the previous year (new group requirement).

• Application for group - due to L&I no later than July 31st of the previous year (new group requirement).

Note: This requirement also applies to an existing group when making changes to current plan, MPR or coverage period.

• Cover letter that lists attached documents - due to L&I no later than July 31st of the previous year (new group requirement).

• Group respective rating agreement - due to L&I no later than September 15th (new and existing group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, all documents listed that are due September 15th are due September 15, 2003.

• Membership verification list - due to L&I no later than September 15th (new group requirement).

• Application for group membership and release of insurance data - due to L&I no later than September 15th (new and existing group requirement).

• Annual safety report - due to L&I no later than September 30th (new and existing group requirement).

Example: For the coverage period October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, the annual safety report would be due September 30, 2003.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90438, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90440 Cancellation of participation.

Your responsibility:

If you want to discontinue participating in retrospective rating:

You must:

• Provide L&I written notification of withdrawal.

Note: This notification must be received at our Tumwater office by the close of business (5:00 p.m. Pacific time) the day before the new coverage period begins. If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday the signed letter is due on the next business day. You can only withdraw from retro prior to the beginning of a new coverage period. You cannot withdraw from retro during a coverage period except as provided in WAC 296-17-90405 "sale or closure of business," WAC 296-17-90402 "date of enrollment or reenrollment" for staggered enrollment requirements and WAC 296-17-90414.

Our responsibility:

Upon receipt of your notification to withdraw from retro:

We will:

• Notify you in writing when your participation in retro will end.

Note: This same procedure applies to an organization that sponsors a retro group. The sponsoring organization must notify L&I of members they wish to remove from the retro group.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90440, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90445 Valuation of coverage period.

Our responsibility:

• Nine months after the coverage period has ended, we will do an initial valuation of the losses for each employer and group participating in retrospective rating.

Note: Effective with the October 1, 2000, coverage period and all subsequent coverage periods thereafter, each retrospective rating plan has three mandatory valuations and no optional valuations. The first valuation takes place roughly nine months from the last day of the coverage period. Each subsequent valuation will occur at twelve-month intervals from the initial evaluation date.

Example: Assume that your coverage period began July 1, 2001, and ended June 30, 2002 (twelve calendar months). Our first valuation date would occur the end of March 2003. This is roughly nine months from the last day of the coverage period.

• On the valuation date, all claims with injury dates that fall within the coverage period are valuated and the incurred losses that have been established for these claims are "captured" or "frozen."

Note: Our valuation is limited to the open or closed status of a claim on the evaluation date. We do not consider adjudicative decisions (i.e., claim allowance, case reserve, wage determination and dependent status) surrounding a claim in our valuation.

• During the adjustment process we convert the captured incurred loss of each claim into developed losses using the appropriate loss development and performance adjustment factors. Retrospective premium is then calculated using the applicable formulas and tables in the retrospective rating manual.

• Prior to the application of the performance adjustment factor, we will cap the pure developed loss value for any one claim or group of claims arising from a single accident that has collective pure developed losses in excess of five hundred thousand dollars at a maximum of five hundred thousand dollars.

• Since the standard premium used in the retro calculation is based on premiums reported but not necessarily paid, we will deduct from the standard premium calculation any unpaid member premiums.

Note: A sponsoring organization and L&I can enter into an agreement for an alternate debt recovery method.

• Approximately twenty days after the valuation date, if entitled, we will send you your premium refund.

Note: If you participate in an individual plan or retro group, we will not issue a refund check if it is less than ten dollars. If a refund is less than ten dollars, we will credit the amount to your industrial insurance account and you can deduct the amount from your next premium payment. All retro group refunds are paid directly to the sponsoring organization. It is the responsibility of the sponsoring organization to distribute any refund to the group members. L&I does not regulate how refunds are distributed to group members. Employers that participate in retro are not required to share any of their retro refund with employees nor can they charge employees in the event of an additional assessment.

• We will send you a bill if you owe us additional premium.

Note: If you owe additional premium, it is due thirty days after we communicate the decision to you. We will charge penalties on any additional premium not paid when it is due (RCW 51.48.210). If you (employer in an individual plan or sponsoring organization of a retro group) are entitled to a refund for one coverage period and owe additional premiums for another coverage period, we will deduct the additional premiums due L&I from the refund. We will refund the difference to you. In the event that this adjustment still leaves a premium balance due, we will send you a bill for the balance. If an organization sponsors multiple retro groups and one group earns a refund and the other owes additional premium from a retro adjustment, we will deduct the additional premium from the refund due and issue a net refund to the organization for the difference or bill them for the remaining additional premium as applicable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010 and 51.16.035. 07-17-140, § 296-17-90445, filed 8/21/07, effective 10/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90445, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90445, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90446 Retrospective premium calculation. Retrospective premium is calculated using the following formula:

Retrospective premium = (basic premium ratio x standard premium) + (loss conversion factor x developed losses).

Note: You can find the basic premium ratios and loss conversion factors in WAC 296-17-90493 through 296-17-90497. Remember to use the preselected plan, maximum premium ratio and standard premium for the coverage period.

Maximum retrospective premium is calculated using the following formula:

Maximum premium ratio (mpr) x standard premium (sp)

Note: If the retrospective premium formula produces a value greater than the maximum retrospective premium, the retrospective premium is reduced to the maximum retrospective premium.

Minimum retrospective premium is calculated using the following formula:

Minimum premium ratio (mnpr) x standard premium (sp)

Note: The MnPR only applies to plans A1, A2, and A3. If the retrospective premium formula produces a value less than the minimum retrospective premium, the retrospective premium is increased to the minimum retrospective premium.

An employer enrolled in plan A as an individual or an organization sponsoring a group may elect to forego the protection of a maximum premium ratio (MPR).

Note: To forego the protection of the MPR, the financial conditions of the employer or sponsoring organization must be such that they could qualify as a self-insurer under the department's certification guidelines. The basic premium ratio will be .058 if the employer/group selects and qualifies for an unlimited maximum retrospective premium.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90446, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90447 Adjustments to standard premiums after the last mandatory adjustment—Individual employer. Our responsibility:

If you are audited or your business is reclassified the result of which changes the amount of premium you paid during a coverage period that you participated in retrospective rating:

We will:

• Adjust your standard premium to conform to the audit or reclassification results.

• Use your recomputed standard premium to determine your retrospective premium and modify the audit results to reflect the recomputed standard premium.

Note: An audit or reclassification of your business can result in a change in refund or assessment.

• Notify you of the results of our decision to recompute your standard premium and the audit results.

• Refund the additional premium as applicable or send you a bill for additional premium based on the revised standard premium.

Note: If you owe additional premium, it is due thirty days after we communicate the decision to you. We will charge penalties on any additional premium not paid when it is due (RCW 51.48.210).

Your responsibility:

If you disagree with the revised refund or assessment:

You must:

• Protest or appeal the decision.

Note: Make sure you do this in writing within thirty days of the date we communicate the decision to you. If you fail to do so, our decision is final and binding on you. For any other disputes regarding an action concerning the retro program, you must notify L&I that you are disputing our action within sixty days of the time that you receive written notification of such action.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90447, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(2). 01-23-058, § 296-17-90447, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-17-90453 Disputes, protests and appeals.

Your responsibility:

If you disagree with L&I over an adjudicative or reserving issue:

You must:

• File a written protest or appeal within sixty days after you receive the decision you disagree with.

• File a written protest or appeal as applicable to the retro adjustment order and notice within thirty days after you receive this order. This will preserve your right to a relief if you prevail in your claim protest or appeal.

Note: We cannot provide relief in the computation of the retrospective premium even if your claim protest or appeal produces relief, unless you have also protested or appealed the retro refund/assessment notice and order.

• Send your protest to the address indicated in the order that you are protesting or appealing.

Note: Be sure that you file your protest or appeal within the time frame indicated in the order.

• Work cooperatively with L&I and the medical caregivers treating your injured employee(s) so that they can recover from the injury and return to work as soon as possible.

Our responsibility:

When we receive notification of your written protest or appeal:

We will:

• Monitor the protest or appeal for resolution.

• Recalculate the retrospective premium requirement if the relief you requested is granted and you preserved your rights by protesting the retro order and notice.

• Notify you in writing of our decision.

Your responsibility:

If you disagree with L&I over the open status of a claim:

You must:

• Notify us in writing immediately when you discover an open claim that you believe should be closed.

Note: Every month we will send you a report that details the claims activity related to your individual account if you are in an individual plan. If you discover a claim that you believe should have been closed and is not reflected as such on the report or you believe the information needed to close the claim is available to L&I, you should bring it to our attention immediately. For retro groups we will notify the sponsoring organization that a report is ready to download and the organization can download the report at their leisure. If you discover a claim that you believe should have been closed and is not reflected as such on the report or you believe the information needed to close the claim is available to L&I, you should bring it to our attention immediately. If an employer or sponsoring organization uses a third party administrator, it is the responsibility of the employer or sponsoring organization to forward the reports to the third party administrator. L&I does not distribute retro performance reports to any party other than the employer if an individual plan or organization that sponsors the retro group for group reports.

• Protest or appeal in writing as applicable and within the time specified in the retro adjustment order and notice the claim status you are in disagreement with to preserve your right to the relief you are seeking.

Note: Approximately one year after the coverage period has ended, we will notify you of the amount of refund or additional assessment. This notification will be in a legal document referred to as an "order and notice." You should receive an adjustment report that details the status of each claim and their related cost prior to the order and notice.

• Send your written request for reconsideration to:

Labor and Industries
Attention: Retrospective Rating
P.O. Box 44180
Olympia, Washington 98504-4180.

Our responsibility:

Upon receipt of your request for reconsideration:

We will:

• Review the open status of the claims you specified in your inquiry, protest or appeal.

• Recalculate the retrospective premium requirement if we determine that all of the information necessary to close the claim was in the department's possession at the time of the valuation date.

• Notify you in writing of our decision.

• Provide you instructions on how to request reconsideration or appeal our decision.

• Refund the additional premium or reduce the assessment as applicable.

Your responsibility:

If you disagree with L&I's decision:

You must:

• Protest or appeal the assessment in writing within the time specified in the retro adjustment order and notice.

• Pay the amount in dispute, or provide a surety bond or an assignment of savings in lieu of the payment pending the outcome of the disagreement and by the due date indicated in the order.

Note: You cannot participate in the retrospective rating program unless you pay the assessment, provide a surety bond or assignment of savings. If you have paid the amount covered by the disagreement and it is resolved in your favor, we will refund this money. We will not pay interest on this money. If you owe additional premium, it is due thirty days after we communicate the decision to you. We will charge penalties on any additional premium not paid when it is due (RCW 51.48.210).

• Send your written protest or appeal to:

Labor and Industries
Attention: Retrospective Rating
P.O. Box 44180
Olympia, Washington 98504-4180.

Our responsibility:

Upon receipt of your protest:

We will:

• Review the issues outlined in your protest or appeal.

• Notify you in writing of our decision.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90453, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90484 Direct pay of medical bills—Prohibited. Payment of medical services on behalf of state fund insured employers is the sole responsibility of labor and industries. Employers insured by the state fund are prohibited from paying a medical service provider directly for treatment of any work-related injury or illness sustained by one or more of their workers.

Our responsibility:

If we discover that you have paid a medical service provider directly for medical services related to an industrial injury or work related illness:

We will:

• Remove you from the retrospective rating program effective the date of our notification to you.

Note: Any employer that has been removed because of this practice will be barred from ever participating in the retro program. If the employer was entitled to a retro refund for any coverage period, it will be forfeited. If an organization that sponsors a retro group participates in this activity or encourages members to pay a medical service provider directly for a work related injury or illness sustained by one or more of their workers, the organization will be barred from ever sponsoring a retro group and will forfeit all retro group refunds not yet distributed by L&I.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90484, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90484, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90486 Impartial review of L&I decisions. L&I determinations applicable to the retrospective rating program are subject to independent review by the board of industrial insurance appeals (chapter 51.52 RCW).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90486, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03.]

WAC 296-17-90490 Limitation of liability—Indemnification. With exception noted below, L&I disclaims any interest in any contracts executed between a sponsoring organization and their participating group members. L&I neither approves nor disapproves of any language contained therein and shall be held harmless for misrepresentation of fact(s) or errors of omission or commission stated in the terms of said contract. L&I is released and exempt from liability for any dispute or cause of action between a sponsoring organization and their participating group members or amongst participating group members arising under the contract.

Note: A sponsoring organization cannot require a participating group member to reenroll in the group's future coverage period as a condition for receiving a refund in a past coverage period.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010(1). 02-23-089, § 296-17-90490, filed 11/20/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90490, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90492 Table I.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLANS A, A1, A2, A3, AND B
STANDARD PREMIUM SIZE RANGES
Effective January 1, 2009

Size Group Number	Standard Premium Range		
63	$4,875	-	$5,888
62	5,889	-	7,072
61	7,073	-	8,415
60	8,416	-	9,955
59	9,956	-	11,719
58	11,720	-	13,699
57	13,700	-	15,959
56	15,960	-	18,359
55	18,360	-	20,889
54	20,890	-	23,549
53	23,550	-	26,369
52	26,370	-	29,309
51	29,310	-	32,399

Size Group Number	Standard Premium Range		
50	32,400	-	35,639
49	35,640	-	39,039
48	39,040	-	42,479
47	42,480	-	45,939
46	45,940	-	49,739
45	49,740	-	53,959
44	53,960	-	58,659
43	58,660	-	63,859
42	63,860	-	69,699
41	69,700	-	76,219
40	76,220	-	83,509
39	83,510	-	91,729
38	91,730	-	100,999
37	101,000	-	111,499
36	111,500	-	122,799
35	122,800	-	134,999
34	135,000	-	148,499
33	148,500	-	163,199
32	163,200	-	179,599
31	179,600	-	196,599
30	196,600	-	215,499
29	215,500	-	236,799
28	236,800	-	261,099
27	261,100	-	289,199
26	289,200	-	321,399
25	321,400	-	358,499
24	358,500	-	401,899
23	401,900	-	452,999
22	453,000	-	512,799
21	512,800	-	584,299

Size Group Number	Standard Premium Range		
20	584,300	-	670,599
19	670,600	-	774,099
18	774,100	-	901,499
17	901,500	-	1,059,999
16	1,060,000	-	1,288,999
15	1,289,000	-	1,604,999
14	1,605,000	-	2,051,999
13	2,052,000	-	2,621,999
12	2,622,000	-	3,348,999
11	3,349,000	-	4,438,999
10	4,439,000	-	6,147,999
9	6,148,000	-	8,861,999
8	8,862,000	-	12,839,999
7	12,840,000	-	18,909,999
6	18,910,000	-	29,399,999
5	29,400,000	-	46,399,999
4	46,400,000 & Over	-	99,999,999

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-90492, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; 07-24-046, § 296-17-90492, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08; 06-24-054, § 296-17-90492, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-90492, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06; 04-24-025, § 296-17-90492, filed 11/23/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.-073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-90492, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-90492, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-90492, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-90492, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90492, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90493 Table II.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN A
BASIC PREMIUM RATIOS
LOSS CONVERSION FACTOR = .729
Effective January 1, 2006

Maximum Premium Ratio:	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group														
63	.907	.856	.820	.791	.766	.745	.725	.708	.692	.677	.649	.625	.602	.563
62	.902	.850	.813	.783	.757	.735	.715	.698	.681	.666	.638	.612	.590	.550
61	.897	.844	.805	.774	.748	.726	.705	.687	.670	.654	.625	.600	.577	.536
60	.892	.838	.798	.766	.739	.716	.695	.676	.658	.642	.613	.587	.563	.522
59	.888	.831	.790	.758	.730	.706	.684	.665	.647	.630	.600	.574	.550	.508
58	.883	.825	.783	.749	.720	.696	.674	.654	.635	.618	.588	.561	.537	.495
57	.878	.818	.775	.740	.711	.686	.663	.643	.624	.607	.576	.548	.524	.482
56	.872	.810	.766	.731	.701	.675	.652	.631	.612	.594	.563	.535	.511	.468
55	.865	.802	.757	.721	.690	.664	.640	.619	.599	.582	.550	.522	.497	.455
54	.858	.794	.747	.710	.679	.652	.628	.607	.587	.569	.537	.509	.484	.442
53	.851	.785	.738	.700	.668	.641	.616	.595	.575	.556	.524	.496	.471	.429
52	.843	.776	.728	.690	.657	.629	.605	.582	.562	.544	.511	.483	.458	.417
51	.836	.767	.718	.679	.646	.618	.592	.570	.550	.531	.498	.470	.446	.405
50	.828	.758	.708	.668	.634	.605	.580	.557	.537	.518	.485	.457	.432	.392
49	.821	.748	.697	.656	.622	.593	.567	.544	.524	.505	.472	.444	.419	.379
48	.813	.739	.686	.645	.610	.581	.555	.531	.511	.492	.459	.431	.406	.367
47	.804	.729	.675	.633	.598	.568	.542	.519	.498	.479	.446	.418	.394	.355
46	.796	.718	.663	.620	.584	.554	.528	.505	.484	.465	.433	.406	.382	.344
45	.787	.707	.650	.607	.571	.541	.514	.491	.471	.452	.420	.394	.371	.334

Maximum Premium Ratio:	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
44	.778	.695	.638	.594	.557	.527	.501	.478	.458	.440	.408	.382	.360	.324
43	.768	.683	.625	.580	.544	.514	.488	.465	.445	.427	.396	.371	.349	.314
42	.758	.671	.612	.567	.530	.500	.474	.451	.431	.413	.383	.357	.336	.301
41	.748	.659	.599	.554	.517	.486	.460	.437	.417	.399	.368	.343	.322	.288
40	.737	.647	.586	.540	.503	.472	.446	.423	.403	.385	.355	.330	.309	.276
39	.726	.635	.573	.526	.489	.458	.432	.409	.389	.372	.342	.317	.296	.264
38	.714	.622	.560	.513	.476	.445	.418	.396	.376	.359	.329	.305	.284	.252
37	.702	.608	.546	.499	.462	.431	.405	.383	.363	.346	.317	.293	.273	.242
36	.688	.594	.532	.485	.448	.417	.392	.369	.350	.333	.304	.281	.262	.231
35	.673	.578	.516	.469	.433	.402	.377	.355	.336	.320	.292	.269	.250	.221
34	.657	.562	.500	.454	.418	.388	.363	.342	.323	.307	.280	.258	.240	.211
33	.640	.546	.484	.439	.403	.374	.349	.329	.310	.295	.268	.247	.229	.202
32	.623	.529	.468	.424	.389	.360	.336	.316	.298	.283	.257	.237	.220	.193
31	.607	.512	.452	.408	.373	.345	.322	.302	.285	.270	.246	.226	.210	.185
30	.589	.495	.435	.392	.358	.331	.308	.289	.273	.259	.235	.216	.201	.178
29	.571	.478	.419	.377	.344	.317	.295	.277	.261	.247	.225	.207	.193	.171
28	.553	.461	.403	.361	.329	.303	.282	.264	.248	.235	.213	.195	.181	.160
27	.537	.446	.388	.346	.314	.288	.267	.248	.233	.219	.197	.179	.165	.143
26	.521	.430	.373	.331	.299	.273	.252	.234	.218	.205	.183	.165	.151	.129
25	.504	.414	.358	.317	.285	.259	.238	.220	.205	.192	.170	.152	.138	.117
24	.482	.394	.339	.300	.269	.245	.225	.208	.194	.181	.161	.145	.132	.113
23	.460	.374	.321	.283	.254	.231	.213	.197	.184	.172	.153	.138	.127	.109
22	.437	.355	.304	.268	.241	.219	.201	.187	.174	.163	.146	.132	.121	.105
21	.414	.336	.288	.254	.228	.208	.191	.177	.166	.156	.139	.127	.117	.102
20	.394	.318	.272	.239	.214	.194	.179	.166	.155	.145	.130	.119	.110	.096
19	.377	.301	.254	.222	.198	.179	.164	.152	.142	.133	.120	.109	.101	.089
18	.358	.283	.238	.207	.184	.166	.152	.140	.131	.123	.110	.101	.094	.083
17	.339	.266	.222	.192	.171	.154	.140	.130	.121	.114	.103	.094	.088	.079
16	.320	.249	.208	.179	.159	.143	.131	.121	.113	.106	.096	.088	.083	.075
15	.303	.234	.194	.168	.148	.134	.122	.113	.106	.100	.091	.084	.079	.072
14	.293	.220	.180	.157	.141	.128	.117	.109	.103	.097	.089	.082	.078	.071
13	.281	.204	.167	.148	.133	.122	.112	.105	.099	.094	.086	.081	.076	.070
12	.269	.187	.156	.139	.126	.116	.108	.101	.096	.091	.084	.079	.075	.069
11	.254	.167	.145	.130	.119	.110	.103	.097	.092	.088	.082	.077	.073	.068
10	.238	.150	.135	.122	.113	.105	.098	.093	.089	.085	.079	.075	.072	.067
9	.219	.138	.125	.115	.106	.100	.094	.089	.085	.082	.077	.073	.071	.066
8	.197	.127	.116	.107	.100	.094	.090	.086	.082	.079	.075	.072	.069	.065
7	.170	.117	.108	.100	.094	.089	.085	.082	.079	.077	.073	.070	.068	.064
6	.137	.107	.100	.094	.089	.085	.081	.078	.076	.074	.071	.068	.066	.064
5	.105	.098	.092	.087	.083	.080	.077	.075	.073	.071	.068	.066	.065	.063
4	.096	.089	.084	.081	.078	.076	.074	.072	.070	.068	.066	.065	.064	.063

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-90493, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-90493, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-90493, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-90493, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-90493, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90493, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90494 Table III.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN A1
MINIMUM PREMIUM RATIOS
BASIC PREMIUM RATIO = .058
LOSS CONVERSION FACTOR = .729
Effective January 1, 2006

Maximum Premium Ratio:	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group														
63	.987	.975	.963	.951	.940	.928	.918	.907	.897	.887	.868	.850	.833	.801
62	.987	.974	.961	.949	.938	.926	.915	.904	.894	.884	.864	.845	.828	.795
61	.986	.973	.960	.948	.936	.924	.912	.901	.890	.880	.860	.841	.823	.789
60	.986	.972	.959	.946	.933	.921	.909	.898	.887	.876	.855	.836	.817	.783
59	.985	.971	.958	.944	.931	.919	.907	.895	.883	.872	.851	.831	.812	.777
58	.985	.970	.956	.943	.929	.917	.904	.892	.880	.869	.847	.826	.807	.771
57	.985	.970	.955	.941	.927	.914	.901	.889	.877	.865	.843	.822	.802	.765
56	.984	.969	.954	.939	.925	.912	.899	.886	.874	.862	.839	.818	.797	.760
55	.984	.968	.953	.938	.924	.910	.896	.884	.871	.859	.836	.814	.793	.756
54	.983	.967	.951	.936	.922	.908	.894	.881	.868	.856	.832	.810	.790	.752
53	.983	.966	.950	.935	.920	.906	.892	.878	.866	.853	.829	.807	.786	.748
52	.982	.965	.949	.933	.918	.904	.890	.876	.863	.850	.826	.804	.783	.744
51	.982	.965	.948	.932	.917	.902	.887	.874	.860	.847	.823	.800	.779	.740

Maximum Premium Ratio:	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group														
50	.982	.964	.947	.930	.915	.899	.885	.871	.857	.844	.819	.796	.775	.735
49	.981	.963	.946	.929	.913	.897	.882	.868	.854	.841	.816	.792	.770	.731
48	.981	.962	.945	.927	.911	.895	.880	.866	.852	.838	.812	.789	.767	.727
47	.980	.962	.944	.926	.910	.894	.878	.864	.849	.836	.810	.786	.764	.723
46	.980	.961	.943	.925	.909	.893	.877	.863	.848	.835	.809	.785	.763	.723
45	.980	.961	.942	.925	.908	.892	.877	.862	.848	.834	.808	.784	.762	.722
44	.980	.960	.942	.924	.907	.891	.876	.861	.847	.833	.808	.784	.762	.722
43	.980	.960	.941	.924	.907	.891	.875	.861	.846	.833	.807	.784	.762	.722
42	.979	.959	.940	.922	.905	.888	.872	.857	.843	.829	.803	.779	.757	.717
41	.978	.958	.938	.920	.902	.885	.869	.853	.839	.825	.798	.774	.751	.710
40	.978	.957	.937	.918	.899	.882	.866	.850	.835	.820	.793	.768	.745	.704
39	.977	.956	.935	.916	.897	.879	.863	.846	.831	.816	.789	.764	.741	.699
38	.977	.955	.934	.914	.895	.877	.860	.843	.828	.813	.785	.760	.736	.694
37	.976	.954	.933	.912	.893	.875	.857	.841	.825	.810	.782	.756	.732	.690
36	.976	.953	.932	.911	.891	.873	.855	.838	.822	.807	.779	.753	.729	.686
35	.976	.953	.931	.910	.890	.871	.854	.837	.821	.805	.777	.751	.727	.684
34	.975	.952	.930	.909	.889	.870	.852	.835	.819	.804	.775	.749	.725	.683
33	.975	.951	.929	.908	.888	.869	.851	.834	.818	.802	.774	.748	.724	.682
32	.975	.951	.929	.907	.887	.868	.850	.833	.817	.802	.773	.747	.724	.682
31	.975	.951	.928	.907	.886	.867	.849	.832	.816	.801	.773	.747	.724	.682
30	.974	.950	.927	.906	.886	.867	.849	.832	.816	.801	.773	.747	.724	.682
29	.974	.950	.927	.906	.886	.867	.849	.832	.816	.801	.773	.747	.724	.682
28	.974	.949	.926	.904	.883	.864	.846	.828	.812	.797	.769	.744	.721	.682
27	.973	.947	.922	.899	.877	.857	.837	.819	.802	.785	.754	.727	.701	.657
26	.972	.945	.919	.895	.872	.851	.830	.811	.792	.775	.742	.712	.685	.636
25	.971	.943	.917	.892	.868	.846	.824	.804	.785	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
24	.971	.943	.917	.892	.868	.846	.824	.804	.785	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
23	.971	.943	.917	.892	.868	.846	.824	.804	.785	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
22	.971	.943	.917	.892	.868	.846	.824	.804	.785	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
21	.971	.943	.917	.892	.868	.846	.824	.804	.785	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
20	.971	.943	.917	.892	.868	.846	.824	.804	.785	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
19	.970	.941	.915	.891	.868	.846	.824	.804	.785	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
18	.969	.940	.912	.887	.864	.843	.823	.804	.785	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
17	.968	.938	.911	.885	.862	.840	.820	.801	.784	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
16	.968	.937	.910	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
15	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
14	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
13	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
12	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
11	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
10	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
9	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
8	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
7	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
6	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
5	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620
4	.967	.937	.909	.884	.860	.838	.818	.800	.783	.766	.732	.701	.672	.620

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-90494, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-90494, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-90494, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-90494, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-90494, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90494, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90495 Table IV.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN A2
MINIMUM PREMIUM RATIOS
AND BASIC PREMIUM RATIOS
LOSS CONVERSION FACTOR = .729
Effective January 1, 2006

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
63	Basic Premium Ratio	.483	.457	.439	.425	.412	.402	.392	.383	.375	.368	.354	.342	.330	.311
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.979	.960	.943	.927	.912	.898	.884	.871	.859	.846	.823	.802	.782	.745
62	Basic Premium Ratio	.480	.454	.436	.421	.408	.397	.387	.378	.370	.362	.348	.335	.324	.304
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.978	.959	.941	.925	.909	.894	.880	.867	.854	.841	.818	.796	.775	.738

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
61	Basic Premium Ratio	.478	.451	.432	.416	.403	.392	.382	.373	.364	.356	.342	.329	.318	.297
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.977	.957	.939	.922	.906	.891	.876	.862	.849	.836	.811	.789	.768	.730
60	Basic Premium Ratio	.475	.448	.428	.412	.399	.387	.377	.367	.358	.350	.336	.323	.311	.290
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.976	.955	.936	.919	.902	.886	.871	.857	.843	.830	.805	.781	.760	.721
59	Basic Premium Ratio	.473	.445	.424	.408	.394	.382	.371	.362	.353	.344	.329	.316	.304	.283
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.975	.954	.934	.916	.898	.882	.867	.852	.837	.824	.798	.774	.752	.713
58	Basic Premium Ratio	.471	.442	.421	.404	.389	.377	.366	.356	.347	.338	.323	.310	.298	.277
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.974	.952	.931	.912	.895	.878	.862	.847	.832	.818	.792	.767	.745	.704
57	Basic Premium Ratio	.468	.438	.417	.399	.385	.372	.361	.351	.341	.333	.317	.303	.291	.270
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.973	.950	.929	.909	.891	.874	.857	.842	.827	.813	.786	.761	.738	.697
56	Basic Premium Ratio	.465	.434	.412	.395	.380	.367	.355	.345	.335	.326	.311	.297	.285	.263
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.972	.948	.926	.906	.887	.870	.853	.837	.822	.807	.780	.755	.731	.690
55	Basic Premium Ratio	.462	.430	.408	.390	.374	.361	.349	.339	.329	.320	.304	.290	.278	.257
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.971	.946	.924	.903	.884	.866	.849	.832	.817	.802	.774	.749	.725	.683
54	Basic Premium Ratio	.458	.426	.403	.384	.369	.355	.343	.333	.323	.314	.298	.284	.271	.250
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.970	.945	.922	.900	.880	.862	.844	.827	.812	.797	.768	.743	.719	.677
53	Basic Premium Ratio	.455	.422	.398	.379	.363	.350	.337	.327	.317	.307	.291	.277	.265	.244
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.969	.943	.919	.897	.877	.858	.840	.823	.807	.792	.763	.737	.713	.671
52	Basic Premium Ratio	.451	.417	.393	.374	.358	.344	.332	.320	.310	.301	.285	.271	.258	.238
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.968	.941	.917	.895	.874	.854	.836	.819	.803	.787	.758	.732	.709	.666
51	Basic Premium Ratio	.447	.413	.388	.369	.352	.338	.325	.314	.304	.295	.278	.264	.252	.232
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.967	.939	.914	.891	.870	.851	.832	.815	.798	.782	.753	.727	.703	.660
50	Basic Premium Ratio	.443	.408	.383	.363	.346	.332	.319	.308	.298	.288	.272	.258	.245	.225
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.966	.937	.912	.888	.867	.846	.828	.810	.793	.777	.747	.721	.697	.654
49	Basic Premium Ratio	.440	.403	.378	.357	.340	.326	.313	.301	.291	.282	.265	.251	.239	.219
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.965	.935	.909	.885	.863	.842	.823	.805	.788	.772	.742	.715	.690	.647
48	Basic Premium Ratio	.436	.399	.372	.352	.334	.320	.307	.295	.285	.275	.259	.245	.232	.213
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.964	.933	.907	.882	.860	.839	.819	.801	.783	.767	.737	.710	.685	.641
47	Basic Premium Ratio	.431	.394	.367	.346	.328	.313	.300	.289	.278	.269	.252	.238	.226	.207
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.962	.931	.904	.879	.856	.835	.816	.797	.780	.763	.733	.706	.681	.637
46	Basic Premium Ratio	.427	.388	.361	.339	.321	.306	.293	.282	.271	.262	.246	.232	.220	.201
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.961	.929	.901	.876	.853	.832	.812	.793	.776	.760	.729	.702	.678	.635
45	Basic Premium Ratio	.423	.383	.354	.333	.315	.300	.286	.275	.265	.255	.239	.226	.215	.196
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.960	.927	.899	.873	.850	.829	.809	.790	.773	.757	.727	.700	.675	.633
44	Basic Premium Ratio	.418	.377	.348	.326	.308	.293	.280	.268	.258	.249	.233	.220	.209	.191
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.958	.925	.897	.871	.848	.826	.806	.788	.771	.754	.725	.698	.674	.631
43	Basic Premium Ratio	.413	.371	.342	.319	.301	.286	.273	.262	.252	.243	.227	.215	.204	.186
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.957	.924	.895	.869	.846	.824	.804	.786	.768	.752	.723	.696	.672	.630
42	Basic Premium Ratio	.408	.365	.335	.313	.294	.279	.266	.255	.245	.236	.221	.208	.197	.180
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.956	.921	.892	.865	.842	.820	.799	.781	.763	.747	.716	.690	.666	.623
41	Basic Premium Ratio	.403	.359	.329	.306	.288	.272	.259	.248	.238	.229	.213	.201	.190	.173
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.954	.919	.889	.862	.837	.815	.794	.775	.757	.740	.710	.683	.659	.616
40	Basic Premium Ratio	.398	.353	.322	.299	.281	.265	.252	.241	.231	.222	.207	.194	.184	.167
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.953	.917	.886	.858	.833	.810	.789	.770	.752	.735	.704	.677	.651	.609
39	Basic Premium Ratio	.392	.347	.316	.292	.274	.258	.245	.234	.224	.215	.200	.188	.177	.161
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.951	.914	.883	.855	.829	.806	.785	.765	.747	.730	.699	.671	.646	.603
38	Basic Premium Ratio	.386	.340	.309	.286	.267	.252	.238	.227	.217	.209	.194	.182	.171	.155
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.950	.913	.880	.852	.826	.802	.781	.761	.743	.725	.694	.666	.641	.598

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
37	Basic Premium Ratio	.380	.333	.302	.279	.260	.245	.232	.221	.211	.202	.188	.176	.166	.150
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.949	.911	.878	.849	.823	.800	.778	.757	.739	.722	.690	.661	.636	.593
36	Basic Premium Ratio	.373	.326	.295	.272	.253	.238	.225	.214	.204	.196	.181	.170	.160	.145
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.948	.909	.876	.847	.821	.797	.775	.755	.736	.718	.687	.658	.634	.590
35	Basic Premium Ratio	.366	.318	.287	.264	.246	.230	.218	.207	.197	.189	.175	.164	.154	.140
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.947	.908	.874	.845	.818	.795	.773	.752	.734	.716	.685	.656	.632	.588
34	Basic Premium Ratio	.358	.310	.279	.256	.238	.223	.211	.200	.191	.183	.169	.158	.149	.135
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.946	.906	.873	.844	.817	.793	.771	.751	.732	.714	.683	.655	.630	.587
33	Basic Premium Ratio	.349	.302	.271	.249	.231	.216	.204	.194	.184	.177	.163	.153	.144	.130
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.945	.906	.872	.842	.816	.792	.770	.750	.732	.714	.683	.655	.630	.588
32	Basic Premium Ratio	.341	.294	.263	.241	.224	.209	.197	.187	.178	.171	.158	.148	.139	.126
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.945	.905	.872	.842	.816	.792	.770	.750	.732	.714	.683	.655	.631	.589
31	Basic Premium Ratio	.333	.285	.255	.233	.216	.202	.190	.180	.172	.164	.152	.142	.134	.122
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.944	.904	.870	.841	.814	.790	.769	.749	.730	.714	.683	.656	.633	.591
30	Basic Premium Ratio	.324	.277	.247	.225	.208	.195	.183	.174	.166	.159	.147	.137	.130	.118
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.943	.902	.869	.840	.814	.790	.769	.748	.730	.713	.683	.658	.634	.595
29	Basic Premium Ratio	.315	.268	.239	.218	.201	.188	.177	.168	.160	.153	.142	.133	.126	.115
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.942	.902	.868	.839	.813	.790	.769	.749	.731	.715	.685	.659	.637	.599
28	Basic Premium Ratio	.306	.260	.231	.210	.194	.181	.170	.161	.153	.147	.136	.127	.120	.109
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.942	.901	.867	.838	.811	.788	.766	.747	.729	.711	.681	.655	.632	.593
27	Basic Premium Ratio	.298	.252	.223	.202	.186	.173	.163	.153	.146	.139	.128	.119	.112	.101
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.940	.898	.864	.833	.806	.781	.758	.738	.718	.700	.668	.640	.614	.571
26	Basic Premium Ratio	.290	.244	.216	.195	.179	.166	.155	.146	.138	.132	.121	.112	.105	.094
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.939	.896	.860	.829	.801	.775	.752	.731	.711	.691	.657	.627	.599	.553
25	Basic Premium Ratio	.281	.236	.208	.188	.172	.159	.148	.139	.132	.125	.114	.105	.098	.088
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.938	.895	.858	.826	.797	.771	.747	.725	.704	.685	.650	.619	.592	.542
24	Basic Premium Ratio	.270	.226	.199	.179	.164	.152	.142	.133	.126	.120	.110	.102	.095	.086
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.938	.894	.858	.827	.798	.773	.749	.729	.708	.689	.655	.625	.600	.551
23	Basic Premium Ratio	.259	.216	.190	.171	.156	.145	.136	.128	.121	.115	.106	.098	.093	.084
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.938	.895	.860	.829	.802	.777	.753	.733	.714	.697	.663	.636	.608	.564
22	Basic Premium Ratio	.248	.207	.181	.163	.150	.139	.130	.123	.116	.111	.102	.095	.090	.082
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.938	.896	.862	.832	.805	.781	.760	.739	.722	.704	.674	.648	.622	.580
21	Basic Premium Ratio	.236	.197	.173	.156	.143	.133	.125	.118	.112	.107	.099	.093	.088	.080
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.940	.899	.865	.836	.811	.787	.766	.747	.730	.714	.685	.659	.636	.599
20	Basic Premium Ratio	.226	.188	.165	.149	.136	.126	.119	.112	.107	.102	.094	.089	.084	.077
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.939	.898	.865	.835	.810	.788	.766	.748	.730	.715	.689	.662	.642	.607
19	Basic Premium Ratio	.218	.180	.156	.140	.128	.119	.111	.105	.100	.096	.089	.084	.080	.074
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.937	.894	.860	.830	.804	.781	.761	.742	.724	.708	.680	.655	.633	.597
18	Basic Premium Ratio	.208	.171	.148	.133	.121	.112	.105	.099	.095	.091	.084	.080	.076	.071
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.935	.892	.857	.826	.800	.777	.756	.737	.718	.703	.677	.651	.631	.594
17	Basic Premium Ratio	.199	.162	.140	.125	.115	.106	.099	.094	.090	.086	.081	.076	.073	.069
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.934	.891	.856	.826	.798	.775	.755	.736	.717	.703	.673	.653	.631	.592
16	Basic Premium Ratio	.189	.154	.133	.119	.109	.101	.095	.090	.086	.082	.077	.073	.071	.067
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.934	.890	.855	.825	.798	.775	.754	.736	.719	.706	.679	.658	.633	.598
15	Basic Premium Ratio	.181	.146	.126	.113	.103	.096	.090	.086	.082	.079	.075	.071	.069	.065
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.933	.889	.855	.826	.801	.778	.759	.739	.724	.710	.682	.663	.641	.613
14	Basic Premium Ratio	.176	.139	.119	.108	.100	.093	.088	.084	.081	.078	.074	.070	.068	.065
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.924	.878	.850	.821	.796	.775	.755	.737	.720	.706	.679	.663	.642	.608

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
13	Basic Premium Ratio	.170	.131	.113	.103	.096	.090	.085	.082	.079	.076	.072	.070	.067	.064
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.915	.868	.844	.818	.793	.772	.754	.735	.719	.706	.682	.656	.643	.612
12	Basic Premium Ratio	.164	.123	.107	.099	.092	.087	.083	.080	.077	.075	.071	.069	.067	.064
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.904	.860	.839	.812	.791	.770	.751	.732	.718	.702	.680	.655	.637	.606
11	Basic Premium Ratio	.156	.113	.102	.094	.089	.084	.081	.078	.075	.073	.070	.068	.066	.063
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.892	.859	.834	.811	.786	.768	.747	.730	.718	.704	.678	.655	.638	.612
10	Basic Premium Ratio	.148	.104	.097	.090	.086	.082	.078	.076	.074	.072	.069	.067	.065	.063
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.876	.858	.829	.807	.782	.762	.748	.728	.712	.699	.676	.654	.640	.605
9	Basic Premium Ratio	.139	.098	.092	.087	.082	.079	.076	.074	.072	.070	.068	.066	.065	.062
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.856	.853	.825	.800	.782	.761	.744	.727	.712	.702	.674	.654	.631	.612
8	Basic Premium Ratio	.106	.093	.087	.083	.079	.076	.074	.072	.070	.069	.067	.065	.064	.062
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.855	.846	.823	.798	.779	.761	.741	.725	.713	.697	.671	.654	.633	.604
7	Basic Premium Ratio	.097	.088	.083	.079	.076	.074	.072	.070	.069	.068	.066	.064	.063	.061
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.855	.840	.818	.797	.777	.756	.738	.725	.707	.691	.668	.655	.636	.613
6	Basic Premium Ratio	.089	.083	.079	.076	.074	.072	.070	.068	.067	.066	.065	.063	.062	.061
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.855	.836	.814	.792	.768	.749	.735	.725	.709	.696	.664	.656	.640	.602
5	Basic Premium Ratio	.082	.078	.075	.073	.071	.069	.068	.067	.066	.065	.063	.062	.062	.061
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.855	.833	.811	.787	.767	.752	.732	.714	.700	.689	.677	.658	.624	.586
4	Basic Premium Ratio	.077	.074	.071	.070	.068	.067	.066	.065	.064	.063	.062	.062	.061	.061
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.855	.830	.811	.782	.767	.752	.729	.714	.700	.689	.677	.658	.624	.586

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-90495, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-90495, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-90495, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-90495, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-90495, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90495, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90496 Table V.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN A3
MINIMUM PREMIUM RATIOS
AND BASIC PREMIUM RATIOS
LOSS CONVERSION FACTOR = .729
Effective January 1, 2006

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
63	Basic Premium Ratio	.818	.762	.722	.692	.666	.642	.622	.603	.586	.571	.543	.517	.495	.458
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.947	.916	.892	.871	.853	.837	.822	.808	.795	.782	.759	.738	.718	.682
62	Basic Premium Ratio	.814	.760	.719	.687	.659	.636	.616	.596	.578	.562	.534	.509	.486	.448
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.945	.912	.887	.866	.848	.831	.815	.801	.788	.775	.751	.729	.709	.673
61	Basic Premium Ratio	.813	.754	.713	.680	.652	.628	.606	.587	.570	.553	.524	.497	.475	.437
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.942	.909	.883	.861	.842	.825	.809	.794	.780	.767	.743	.721	.700	.663
60	Basic Premium Ratio	.811	.749	.705	.672	.644	.618	.597	.577	.558	.543	.513	.486	.464	.425
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.939	.905	.879	.856	.836	.819	.802	.787	.773	.759	.734	.712	.690	.653
59	Basic Premium Ratio	.805	.744	.699	.664	.634	.608	.586	.567	.549	.532	.501	.475	.452	.413
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.937	.901	.874	.851	.831	.813	.796	.780	.765	.751	.726	.703	.681	.643
58	Basic Premium Ratio	.802	.737	.691	.655	.626	.599	.577	.557	.538	.521	.490	.464	.441	.403
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.934	.898	.870	.846	.825	.807	.789	.773	.758	.744	.718	.694	.672	.633
57	Basic Premium Ratio	.796	.731	.685	.647	.618	.591	.568	.547	.528	.511	.480	.454	.431	.392
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.932	.894	.865	.841	.819	.800	.782	.766	.751	.736	.710	.685	.663	.624
56	Basic Premium Ratio	.794	.725	.678	.640	.609	.581	.558	.537	.518	.501	.470	.443	.421	.382
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.928	.890	.860	.835	.813	.794	.776	.759	.743	.728	.701	.677	.654	.614
55	Basic Premium Ratio	.790	.721	.671	.632	.601	.573	.550	.527	.509	.490	.460	.433	.411	.371
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.925	.885	.855	.830	.807	.787	.768	.752	.735	.721	.693	.668	.645	.606

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
54	Basic Premium Ratio	.787	.714	.666	.626	.592	.565	.541	.518	.499	.481	.450	.423	.400	.363
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.921	.881	.849	.823	.801	.780	.761	.744	.728	.713	.685	.660	.637	.597
53	Basic Premium Ratio	.784	.709	.659	.617	.585	.555	.532	.509	.489	.472	.440	.414	.391	.353
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.917	.876	.844	.818	.794	.774	.754	.737	.721	.705	.677	.652	.629	.589
52	Basic Premium Ratio	.780	.704	.651	.610	.577	.548	.522	.501	.481	.463	.431	.405	.382	.345
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.913	.871	.839	.812	.788	.767	.748	.729	.713	.697	.669	.644	.621	.581
51	Basic Premium Ratio	.775	.698	.644	.602	.567	.539	.514	.491	.471	.454	.422	.396	.372	.336
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.909	.866	.833	.806	.782	.760	.740	.722	.705	.689	.661	.635	.613	.573
50	Basic Premium Ratio	.769	.690	.634	.593	.557	.529	.502	.480	.460	.442	.411	.384	.362	.325
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.905	.861	.828	.799	.775	.752	.733	.714	.697	.681	.652	.627	.604	.564
49	Basic Premium Ratio	.763	.682	.626	.583	.548	.519	.493	.470	.450	.432	.400	.374	.352	.316
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.901	.856	.822	.793	.768	.745	.725	.706	.689	.673	.644	.618	.595	.555
48	Basic Premium Ratio	.756	.674	.617	.574	.538	.509	.482	.460	.439	.422	.390	.365	.342	.307
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.897	.851	.816	.786	.761	.738	.718	.699	.682	.665	.636	.610	.587	.547
47	Basic Premium Ratio	.750	.665	.607	.564	.528	.498	.472	.449	.429	.411	.381	.355	.333	.298
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.892	.846	.810	.780	.754	.731	.710	.692	.674	.658	.628	.602	.579	.539
46	Basic Premium Ratio	.741	.654	.596	.552	.516	.485	.460	.437	.418	.400	.370	.345	.323	.289
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.888	.840	.803	.773	.747	.724	.703	.684	.666	.650	.621	.596	.573	.534
45	Basic Premium Ratio	.731	.643	.585	.540	.503	.473	.448	.426	.406	.389	.360	.335	.315	.282
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.884	.834	.796	.766	.740	.717	.696	.677	.660	.643	.614	.589	.567	.528
44	Basic Premium Ratio	.722	.633	.573	.528	.493	.463	.437	.415	.396	.379	.350	.326	.306	.274
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.879	.828	.790	.759	.732	.709	.689	.670	.653	.637	.608	.583	.561	.523
43	Basic Premium Ratio	.712	.622	.562	.517	.481	.451	.426	.405	.386	.370	.341	.318	.298	.267
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.874	.822	.783	.752	.726	.703	.682	.663	.646	.630	.602	.578	.556	.518
42	Basic Premium Ratio	.703	.612	.551	.506	.470	.440	.415	.394	.375	.358	.330	.307	.288	.257
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.869	.815	.776	.745	.718	.694	.673	.654	.637	.621	.593	.568	.547	.509
41	Basic Premium Ratio	.696	.602	.541	.495	.458	.429	.403	.382	.363	.347	.319	.296	.277	.247
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.863	.809	.769	.737	.710	.686	.665	.645	.628	.612	.583	.559	.537	.499
40	Basic Premium Ratio	.686	.592	.530	.484	.448	.418	.392	.371	.352	.336	.308	.286	.267	.237
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.858	.802	.762	.729	.701	.677	.656	.637	.619	.603	.574	.549	.527	.490
39	Basic Premium Ratio	.677	.581	.520	.473	.437	.407	.382	.360	.342	.325	.298	.275	.257	.228
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.852	.796	.754	.721	.693	.669	.648	.628	.610	.594	.566	.541	.519	.482
38	Basic Premium Ratio	.668	.571	.509	.463	.426	.396	.372	.350	.332	.315	.288	.266	.248	.220
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.846	.789	.747	.714	.686	.661	.639	.620	.602	.586	.557	.533	.510	.473
37	Basic Premium Ratio	.659	.562	.499	.453	.416	.387	.362	.340	.322	.306	.279	.257	.240	.212
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.839	.781	.740	.706	.678	.653	.631	.612	.594	.578	.550	.525	.503	.466
36	Basic Premium Ratio	.649	.551	.488	.442	.405	.376	.351	.330	.312	.297	.270	.249	.231	.204
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.832	.774	.732	.698	.670	.645	.624	.604	.586	.570	.542	.517	.496	.459
35	Basic Premium Ratio	.635	.538	.475	.429	.393	.365	.340	.320	.302	.286	.260	.240	.223	.196
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.825	.766	.724	.690	.662	.637	.616	.596	.579	.563	.535	.510	.489	.453
34	Basic Premium Ratio	.623	.525	.463	.418	.382	.354	.330	.309	.292	.277	.252	.231	.215	.189
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.816	.757	.715	.682	.654	.629	.608	.589	.571	.556	.528	.504	.483	.447
33	Basic Premium Ratio	.610	.513	.451	.406	.371	.343	.320	.300	.283	.268	.244	.224	.208	.183
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.808	.749	.707	.674	.646	.622	.600	.582	.564	.549	.521	.498	.477	.442
32	Basic Premium Ratio	.597	.501	.440	.395	.361	.334	.311	.291	.274	.260	.236	.217	.201	.177
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.799	.740	.699	.666	.638	.614	.593	.575	.558	.543	.515	.492	.472	.438
31	Basic Premium Ratio	.582	.486	.425	.382	.348	.321	.299	.280	.264	.250	.226	.208	.193	.171
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.791	.732	.690	.658	.630	.606	.586	.567	.551	.536	.510	.487	.467	.434

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
30	Basic Premium Ratio	.567	.471	.412	.369	.336	.309	.288	.269	.254	.240	.218	.201	.187	.165
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.782	.723	.681	.649	.622	.599	.579	.561	.545	.530	.504	.482	.463	.430
29	Basic Premium Ratio	.551	.457	.398	.356	.324	.299	.277	.260	.245	.232	.210	.194	.180	.160
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.773	.714	.673	.642	.615	.592	.572	.555	.539	.524	.499	.477	.459	.427
28	Basic Premium Ratio	.537	.444	.386	.344	.313	.287	.266	.249	.234	.221	.200	.184	.171	.151
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.764	.705	.665	.633	.606	.584	.564	.546	.530	.516	.491	.470	.451	.421
27	Basic Premium Ratio	.524	.431	.373	.332	.300	.275	.254	.236	.221	.208	.187	.170	.157	.136
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.755	.697	.655	.623	.596	.573	.552	.534	.518	.502	.476	.453	.433	.400
26	Basic Premium Ratio	.510	.418	.361	.320	.288	.263	.242	.224	.209	.196	.175	.158	.145	.124
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.747	.688	.646	.613	.586	.562	.541	.523	.505	.490	.463	.439	.418	.383
25	Basic Premium Ratio	.497	.405	.348	.307	.276	.251	.230	.213	.198	.185	.164	.147	.134	.114
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.738	.679	.638	.605	.577	.553	.531	.512	.495	.479	.451	.427	.405	.369
24	Basic Premium Ratio	.476	.386	.331	.292	.262	.238	.218	.202	.188	.176	.157	.141	.129	.111
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.727	.669	.628	.596	.569	.546	.525	.506	.490	.474	.447	.423	.402	.367
23	Basic Premium Ratio	.454	.368	.315	.277	.249	.226	.208	.192	.179	.168	.150	.136	.124	.107
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.716	.659	.619	.588	.561	.539	.519	.501	.485	.469	.443	.420	.400	.365
22	Basic Premium Ratio	.434	.351	.300	.264	.237	.216	.198	.184	.172	.161	.144	.131	.120	.104
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.704	.649	.611	.580	.555	.533	.513	.496	.480	.465	.439	.417	.397	.363
21	Basic Premium Ratio	.414	.335	.286	.252	.226	.206	.190	.176	.165	.155	.139	.126	.117	.102
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.693	.640	.603	.573	.548	.527	.508	.491	.476	.461	.436	.414	.395	.361
20	Basic Premium Ratio	.394	.318	.271	.238	.214	.194	.178	.166	.155	.145	.130	.119	.110	.096
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.683	.631	.595	.566	.541	.520	.502	.485	.470	.456	.431	.410	.391	.358
19	Basic Premium Ratio	.377	.301	.254	.222	.198	.179	.164	.152	.142	.133	.120	.109	.101	.089
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.674	.621	.585	.557	.533	.513	.494	.478	.464	.450	.426	.405	.387	.355
18	Basic Premium Ratio	.358	.283	.238	.207	.184	.166	.152	.140	.131	.123	.110	.101	.094	.083
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.664	.612	.575	.547	.524	.505	.488	.472	.458	.445	.421	.401	.383	.352
17	Basic Premium Ratio	.339	.266	.222	.192	.171	.154	.140	.130	.121	.114	.103	.094	.088	.079
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.654	.602	.567	.539	.517	.497	.480	.466	.453	.440	.418	.398	.380	.350
16	Basic Premium Ratio	.320	.249	.208	.179	.159	.143	.131	.121	.113	.106	.096	.088	.083	.075
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.644	.593	.559	.532	.510	.491	.475	.461	.448	.436	.414	.395	.378	.348
15	Basic Premium Ratio	.303	.234	.194	.168	.148	.134	.122	.113	.106	.100	.091	.084	.079	.072
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.635	.586	.552	.526	.504	.486	.470	.457	.445	.433	.412	.393	.376	.346
14	Basic Premium Ratio	.293	.220	.180	.157	.141	.128	.117	.109	.103	.097	.089	.082	.078	.071
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.630	.579	.545	.521	.501	.483	.468	.455	.443	.432	.411	.392	.375	.346
13	Basic Premium Ratio	.281	.204	.167	.148	.133	.122	.112	.105	.099	.094	.086	.081	.076	.070
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.624	.571	.538	.516	.497	.480	.465	.453	.441	.430	.409	.391	.374	.345
12	Basic Premium Ratio	.269	.187	.156	.139	.126	.116	.108	.101	.096	.091	.084	.079	.075	.069
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.618	.562	.533	.512	.493	.477	.463	.451	.440	.429	.408	.390	.374	.345
11	Basic Premium Ratio	.254	.167	.145	.130	.119	.110	.103	.097	.092	.088	.082	.077	.073	.068
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.611	.552	.527	.507	.490	.474	.461	.449	.438	.427	.407	.389	.373	.344
10	Basic Premium Ratio	.238	.150	.135	.122	.113	.105	.098	.093	.089	.085	.079	.075	.072	.067
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.603	.544	.522	.503	.487	.472	.458	.447	.436	.426	.406	.388	.372	.344
9	Basic Premium Ratio	.219	.138	.125	.115	.106	.100	.094	.089	.085	.082	.077	.073	.071	.066
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.593	.538	.517	.500	.483	.469	.456	.445	.434	.424	.405	.387	.372	.343
8	Basic Premium Ratio	.197	.127	.116	.107	.100	.094	.090	.086	.082	.079	.075	.072	.069	.065
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.582	.532	.513	.496	.480	.466	.454	.443	.433	.423	.404	.387	.371	.343
7	Basic Premium Ratio	.170	.117	.108	.100	.094	.089	.085	.082	.079	.077	.073	.070	.068	.064
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.569	.527	.509	.492	.477	.464	.452	.441	.431	.422	.403	.386	.370	.342

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
6	Basic Premium Ratio	.137	.107	.100	.094	.089	.085	.081	.078	.076	.074	.071	.068	.066	.064
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.552	.522	.505	.489	.475	.462	.450	.439	.430	.420	.402	.385	.369	.342
5	Basic Premium Ratio	.105	.098	.092	.087	.083	.080	.077	.075	.073	.071	.068	.066	.065	.063
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.536	.518	.501	.486	.472	.459	.448	.438	.428	.419	.400	.384	.369	.342
4	Basic Premium Ratio	.104	.089	.085	.081	.078	.075	.073	.072	.070	.068	.066	.065	.064	.062
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.532	.513	.497	.483	.469	.457	.446	.436	.427	.417	.399	.383	.368	.342

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-90496, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-90496, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-90496, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-90496, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-90496, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90496, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-90497 Table VI.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN B
BASIC PREMIUM RATIOS
AND LOSS CONVERSION FACTORS
Effective January 1, 2006

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
63	Basic Premium Ratio	.993	.986	.979	.972	.965	.958	.951	.944	.938	.931	.917	.903	.889	.861
	Loss Conversion Factor	.007	.014	.021	.028	.035	.042	.049	.056	.062	.069	.083	.097	.111	.139
62	Basic Premium Ratio	.992	.985	.977	.970	.962	.954	.947	.939	.931	.924	.909	.893	.878	.848
	Loss Conversion Factor	.008	.015	.023	.030	.038	.046	.053	.061	.069	.076	.091	.107	.122	.152
61	Basic Premium Ratio	.992	.983	.975	.967	.959	.950	.942	.934	.926	.917	.901	.884	.868	.835
	Loss Conversion Factor	.008	.017	.025	.033	.041	.050	.058	.066	.074	.083	.099	.116	.132	.165
60	Basic Premium Ratio	.991	.982	.973	.964	.955	.946	.937	.928	.919	.910	.892	.874	.856	.819
	Loss Conversion Factor	.009	.018	.027	.036	.045	.054	.063	.072	.081	.090	.108	.126	.144	.181
59	Basic Premium Ratio	.990	.980	.971	.961	.951	.941	.931	.921	.912	.902	.882	.862	.843	.803
	Loss Conversion Factor	.010	.020	.029	.039	.049	.059	.069	.079	.088	.098	.118	.138	.157	.197
58	Basic Premium Ratio	.989	.979	.968	.957	.947	.936	.926	.915	.904	.894	.872	.851	.830	.787
	Loss Conversion Factor	.011	.021	.032	.043	.053	.064	.074	.085	.096	.106	.128	.149	.170	.213
57	Basic Premium Ratio	.989	.977	.966	.954	.943	.931	.920	.908	.897	.886	.863	.840	.817	.771
	Loss Conversion Factor	.011	.023	.034	.046	.057	.069	.080	.092	.103	.114	.137	.160	.183	.229
56	Basic Premium Ratio	.988	.976	.963	.951	.939	.927	.914	.902	.890	.878	.853	.829	.805	.756
	Loss Conversion Factor	.012	.024	.037	.049	.061	.073	.086	.098	.110	.122	.147	.171	.195	.244
55	Basic Premium Ratio	.987	.974	.961	.948	.935	.922	.909	.896	.883	.870	.844	.818	.792	.741
	Loss Conversion Factor	.013	.026	.039	.052	.065	.078	.091	.104	.117	.130	.156	.182	.208	.259
54	Basic Premium Ratio	.986	.972	.959	.945	.931	.917	.904	.890	.876	.862	.835	.807	.780	.724
	Loss Conversion Factor	.014	.028	.041	.055	.069	.083	.096	.110	.124	.138	.165	.193	.220	.276
53	Basic Premium Ratio	.985	.971	.956	.941	.927	.912	.898	.883	.868	.854	.824	.795	.766	.707
	Loss Conversion Factor	.015	.029	.044	.059	.073	.088	.102	.117	.132	.146	.176	.205	.234	.293
52	Basic Premium Ratio	.984	.969	.953	.938	.922	.907	.891	.876	.860	.845	.814	.783	.752	.690
	Loss Conversion Factor	.016	.031	.047	.062	.078	.093	.109	.124	.140	.155	.186	.217	.248	.310
51	Basic Premium Ratio	.983	.967	.950	.934	.917	.901	.884	.868	.851	.835	.802	.769	.735	.669
	Loss Conversion Factor	.017	.033	.050	.066	.083	.099	.116	.132	.149	.165	.198	.231	.265	.331
50	Basic Premium Ratio	.982	.965	.947	.929	.911	.894	.876	.858	.841	.823	.787	.752	.717	.646
	Loss Conversion Factor	.018	.035	.053	.071	.089	.106	.124	.142	.159	.177	.213	.248	.283	.354
49	Basic Premium Ratio	.981	.962	.943	.924	.905	.886	.867	.848	.829	.810	.772	.734	.696	.621
	Loss Conversion Factor	.019	.038	.057	.076	.095	.114	.133	.152	.171	.190	.228	.266	.304	.379
48	Basic Premium Ratio	.980	.959	.939	.919	.898	.878	.858	.837	.817	.797	.756	.716	.675	.594
	Loss Conversion Factor	.020	.041	.061	.081	.102	.122	.142	.163	.183	.203	.244	.284	.325	.406

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
47	Basic Premium Ratio	.978	.957	.935	.913	.891	.870	.848	.826	.805	.783	.740	.696	.653	.566
	Loss Conversion Factor	.022	.043	.065	.087	.109	.130	.152	.174	.195	.217	.260	.304	.347	.434
46	Basic Premium Ratio	.977	.954	.931	.908	.885	.862	.839	.816	.793	.770	.724	.677	.631	.539
	Loss Conversion Factor	.023	.046	.069	.092	.115	.138	.161	.184	.207	.230	.276	.323	.369	.461
45	Basic Premium Ratio	.976	.951	.927	.902	.878	.854	.829	.805	.780	.756	.707	.658	.609	.512
	Loss Conversion Factor	.024	.049	.073	.098	.122	.146	.171	.195	.220	.244	.293	.342	.391	.488
44	Basic Premium Ratio	.974	.948	.922	.897	.871	.845	.819	.793	.767	.742	.690	.638	.587	.483
	Loss Conversion Factor	.026	.052	.078	.103	.129	.155	.181	.207	.233	.258	.310	.362	.413	.517
43	Basic Premium Ratio	.973	.945	.918	.891	.863	.836	.809	.781	.754	.727	.672	.617	.562	.453
	Loss Conversion Factor	.027	.055	.082	.109	.137	.164	.191	.219	.246	.273	.328	.383	.438	.547
42	Basic Premium Ratio	.970	.941	.911	.881	.852	.822	.792	.763	.733	.703	.644	.585	.525	.406
	Loss Conversion Factor	.030	.059	.089	.119	.148	.178	.208	.237	.267	.297	.356	.415	.475	.594
41	Basic Premium Ratio	.968	.935	.903	.870	.838	.806	.773	.741	.708	.676	.611	.546	.481	.352
	Loss Conversion Factor	.032	.065	.097	.130	.162	.194	.227	.259	.292	.324	.389	.454	.519	.648
40	Basic Premium Ratio	.965	.929	.894	.859	.823	.788	.753	.718	.682	.647	.576	.506	.435	.294
	Loss Conversion Factor	.035	.071	.106	.141	.177	.212	.247	.282	.318	.353	.424	.494	.565	.706
39	Basic Premium Ratio	.962	.923	.885	.847	.808	.770	.732	.693	.655	.616	.540	.463	.386	.233
	Loss Conversion Factor	.038	.077	.115	.153	.192	.230	.268	.307	.345	.384	.460	.537	.614	.767
38	Basic Premium Ratio	.958	.917	.875	.834	.792	.751	.709	.668	.626	.585	.502	.419	.336	.170
	Loss Conversion Factor	.042	.083	.125	.166	.208	.249	.291	.332	.374	.415	.498	.581	.664	.830
37	Basic Premium Ratio	.955	.910	.865	.820	.776	.731	.686	.641	.596	.551	.461	.371	.282	.102
	Loss Conversion Factor	.045	.090	.135	.180	.224	.269	.314	.359	.404	.449	.539	.629	.718	.898
36	Basic Premium Ratio	.951	.903	.854	.806	.757	.709	.660	.612	.563	.514	.417	.320	.223	.029
	Loss Conversion Factor	.049	.097	.146	.194	.243	.291	.340	.388	.437	.486	.583	.680	.777	.971
35	Basic Premium Ratio	.947	.895	.842	.789	.736	.684	.631	.578	.525	.473	.367	.262	.156	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.053	.105	.158	.211	.264	.316	.369	.422	.475	.527	.633	.738	.844	.987
34	Basic Premium Ratio	.943	.886	.829	.771	.714	.657	.600	.543	.486	.428	.314	.200	.085	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.057	.114	.171	.229	.286	.343	.400	.457	.514	.572	.686	.800	.915	.969
33	Basic Premium Ratio	.938	.876	.814	.752	.690	.628	.567	.505	.443	.381	.257	.133	.009	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.062	.124	.186	.248	.310	.372	.433	.495	.557	.619	.743	.867	.991	.953
32	Basic Premium Ratio	.933	.866	.799	.732	.665	.598	.531	.463	.396	.329	.195	.061	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.067	.134	.201	.268	.335	.402	.469	.537	.604	.671	.805	.939	.984	.939
31	Basic Premium Ratio	.927	.854	.781	.707	.634	.561	.488	.415	.342	.268	.122	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.073	.146	.219	.293	.366	.439	.512	.585	.658	.732	.878	.994	.965	.925
30	Basic Premium Ratio	.920	.840	.760	.680	.600	.520	.440	.360	.280	.200	.040	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.080	.160	.240	.320	.400	.480	.560	.640	.720	.800	.960	.975	.949	.913
29	Basic Premium Ratio	.913	.826	.739	.651	.564	.477	.390	.303	.216	.128	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.087	.174	.261	.349	.436	.523	.610	.697	.784	.872	.990	.958	.935	.902
28	Basic Premium Ratio	.904	.807	.711	.615	.519	.422	.326	.230	.134	.037	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.096	.193	.289	.385	.481	.578	.674	.770	.866	.963	.969	.940	.918	.887
27	Basic Premium Ratio	.892	.785	.677	.570	.462	.355	.247	.140	.032	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.108	.215	.323	.430	.538	.645	.753	.860	.968	.983	.946	.918	.897	.868
26	Basic Premium Ratio	.881	.761	.642	.522	.403	.283	.164	.044	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.119	.239	.358	.478	.597	.717	.836	.956	.983	.960	.925	.899	.879	.851
25	Basic Premium Ratio	.868	.736	.604	.472	.340	.208	.075	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.132	.264	.396	.528	.660	.792	.925	.987	.961	.940	.907	.883	.864	.838
24	Basic Premium Ratio	.852	.705	.557	.409	.261	.114	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.148	.295	.443	.591	.739	.886	.992	.964	.941	.922	.893	.872	.855	.832

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group															
23	Basic Premium Ratio	.835	.669	.504	.338	.173	.008	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.165	.331	.496	.662	.827	.992	.969	.944	.924	.907	.881	.862	.848	.827
22	Basic Premium Ratio	.814	.628	.442	.256	.070	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.186	.372	.558	.744	.930	.978	.949	.927	.909	.894	.871	.854	.841	.823
21	Basic Premium Ratio	.790	.579	.369	.159	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.210	.421	.631	.841	.990	.957	.932	.912	.896	.882	.862	.847	.835	.818
20	Basic Premium Ratio	.758	.516	.274	.032	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.242	.484	.726	.968	.966	.936	.913	.895	.881	.869	.851	.837	.827	.812
19	Basic Premium Ratio	.720	.439	.159	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.280	.561	.841	.979	.942	.915	.894	.878	.865	.854	.838	.826	.817	.805
18	Basic Premium Ratio	.672	.344	.016	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.328	.656	.984	.954	.920	.896	.877	.863	.851	.842	.827	.817	.810	.799
17	Basic Premium Ratio	.617	.234	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.383	.766	.977	.932	.902	.879	.863	.850	.839	.831	.819	.810	.803	.794
16	Basic Premium Ratio	.550	.100	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.450	.900	.953	.913	.885	.865	.851	.839	.830	.823	.812	.804	.798	.790
15	Basic Premium Ratio	.477	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.523	.992	.932	.896	.872	.854	.841	.831	.822	.816	.806	.799	.794	.788
14	Basic Premium Ratio	.414	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.586	.973	.912	.881	.861	.846	.834	.825	.818	.812	.804	.797	.793	.787
13	Basic Premium Ratio	.344	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.656	.953	.889	.867	.851	.838	.828	.821	.814	.809	.801	.796	.791	.786
12	Basic Premium Ratio	.256	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.744	.931	.874	.856	.842	.831	.823	.816	.810	.806	.799	.794	.790	.785
11	Basic Premium Ratio	.159	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.841	.906	.860	.846	.834	.825	.818	.812	.807	.803	.796	.792	.788	.784
10	Basic Premium Ratio	.042	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.958	.879	.848	.836	.827	.819	.813	.807	.803	.800	.794	.790	.787	.783
9	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.982	.850	.838	.828	.820	.813	.808	.803	.800	.797	.792	.788	.786	.782
8	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.952	.838	.828	.820	.813	.808	.803	.800	.796	.794	.790	.787	.784	.781
7	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.917	.828	.820	.813	.807	.803	.799	.796	.793	.791	.788	.785	.783	.780
6	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.876	.818	.812	.806	.802	.798	.795	.792	.790	.788	.785	.783	.782	.779
5	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.826	.809	.804	.800	.797	.794	.791	.789	.787	.786	.783	.782	.780	.778
4	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.815	.800	.797	.794	.792	.790	.788	.786	.785	.784	.782	.781	.779	.777

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-90497, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-90497, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-90497, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-90497, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-90497, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.18.010. 00-11-060, § 296-17-90497, filed 5/12/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17-905 Dividends. Periodically, the department shall determine the total liability existing against the accident fund. If, after such determination, the department finds the accident fund, aside from the reserves deemed actuarially necessary according to recognized insurance principles, contains a surplus, the director, in his/her discretion may declare a dividend to be paid to, or credited to the accounts of, employers who were insured with the department during all or part of the period for which the dividend is declared, according to a uniform formula to be promulgated

by the department. Any dividends so declared shall give due consideration to the solvency of the accident fund, not be unfairly discriminatory, and not be promised in advance of such declaration. An employer in default when the dividend is declared shall not be eligible to receive payment as provided by this section but credit will be made towards reducing the employer's obligation to the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 84-06-024 (Order 84-2), § 296-17-905, filed 2/29/84, effective 7/1/84; 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-905, filed 1/30/81; Order 73-22, § 296-17-905, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17-907 Dividend declarations and distributions. Dividends, if any, will be declared approximately fifteen months after the conclusion of the coverage period with credit or payment made within sixty days of the calculation. No dividend checks will be written for less than ten dollars.

Adjustments to the dividend calculation due to clerical errors will be made if reported to the department within ninety days of the payments. No subsequent adjustments will be made.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 81-04-024 (Order 81-02), § 296-17-907, filed 1/30/81.]

WAC 296-17-920 Assessment for supplemental pension fund. The amount of 41.8 mils ($0.0418) shall be retained by each employer from the earnings of each worker for each hour or fraction thereof the worker is employed. The amount of money so retained from the employee shall be matched in an equal amount by each employer, except as otherwise provided in these rules, all such moneys shall be remitted to the department on or before the last day of January, April, July and October of each year for the preceding calendar quarter, provided self-insured employers shall remit to the department as provided under WAC 296-15-060. All such moneys shall be deposited in the supplemental pension fund.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.08.010, and 51.04.020(1). 08-24-074, § 296-17-920, filed 12/1/08, effective 1/1/09; 07-24-046, § 296-17-920, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08; 06-24-054, § 296-17-920, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.32.073. 05-23-162, § 296-17-920, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06; 04-24-025, § 296-17-920, filed 11/23/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, and 51.18.010. 03-24-066, § 296-17-920, filed 12/1/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010, and 51.04.020(1). 02-24-029, § 296-17-920, filed 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073, 51.18.010. 01-23-061, § 296-17-920, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02; 00-23-101, § 296-17-920, filed 11/21/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-920, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99; 98-24-094, § 296-17-920, filed 12/1/98, effective 1/1/99; 97-24-062, § 296-17-920, filed 12/1/97, effective 1/1/98; 96-24-063, § 296-17-920, filed 11/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 96-06-025, § 296-17-920, filed 2/28/96, effective 4/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 95-23-080, § 296-17-920, filed 11/20/95, effective 1/1/96; 94-24-007, § 296-17-920, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95; 93-24-114, § 296-17-920, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 92-24-063, § 296-17-920, filed 11/30/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-24-053, § 296-17-920, filed 11/27/91, effective 1/1/92; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-920, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.32.073. 87-04-006 (Order 86-49), § 296-17-920, filed 1/23/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-920, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-920, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-920, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-920, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-920, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-920, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-920, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 77-27, § 296-17-920, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 77-10, § 296-17-920, filed 5/31/77; Order 76-36, § 296-17-920, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-920, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 75-28, § 296-17-920, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 74-40, § 296-17-920, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-6, § 296-17-920, filed 1/23/74.]

WAC 296-17-925 Student volunteers. Any employer electing to insure student volunteers under the authority of chapter 51.12 RCW as now or hereafter amended shall give notice in writing on a form prescribed by the department. Any employer having elected to insure student volunteers shall maintain office records of all hours of work performed by student volunteers. Such office records shall include notice in writing as a registration of each student who has been recognized by the school and accepted by the employer to perform or observe the work of the employer. A report of such hours will be included with the employer's regular quarterly report of payroll as prescribed by the department, and will include payment for the premium based on such hours and at such rates per hour as assigned by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-24-007, § 296-17-925, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95.]

WAC 296-17-930 Volunteers. Any city, county, school district, municipal corporation or any other political subdivision, or private nonprofit charitable organization electing to insure volunteers under the authority of RCW 51.12.035 as now or hereafter amended shall give notice in writing on a form prescribed by the department. Any employer having elected to insure volunteers shall maintain office records of all hours of work performed by volunteers. Such office records shall include notice in writing as a registration of each person who has volunteered and has been accepted by the employer to perform work as a volunteer. A report of such hours will be included with the employer's regular quarterly report of payroll as prescribed by the department, and will include payment for the premium based on such hours and at such rates per hour as assigned by the department.

[Order 77-27, § 296-17-930, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-28, § 296-17-930, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75.]

Chapter 296-17A WAC

CLASSIFICATIONS FOR WASHINGTON WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

WAC

296-17A-0101	Classification 0101.
296-17A-0103	Classification 0103.
296-17A-0104	Classification 0104.
296-17A-0105	Classification 0105.
296-17A-0107	Classification 0107.
296-17A-0108	Classification 0108.
296-17A-0112	Classification 0112.
296-17A-0201	Classification 0201.
296-17A-0202	Classification 0202.
296-17A-0210	Classification 0210.
296-17A-0212	Classification 0212.
296-17A-0214	Classification 0214.
296-17A-0217	Classification 0217.
296-17A-0219	Classification 0219.
296-17A-0301	Classification 0301.

296-17A-0302	Classification 0302.
296-17A-0303	Classification 0303.
296-17A-0306	Classification 0306.
296-17A-0307	Classification 0307.
296-17A-0308	Classification 0308.
296-17A-0403	Classification 0403.
296-17A-0502	Classification 0502.
296-17A-0504	Classification 0504.
296-17A-0507	Classification 0507.
296-17A-0508	Classification 0508.
296-17A-0509	Classification 0509.
296-17A-0510	Classification 0510.
296-17A-0511	Classification 0511.
296-17A-0512	Classification 0512.
296-17A-0513	Classification 0513.
296-17A-0514	Classification 0514.
296-17A-0516	Classification 0516.
296-17A-0517	Classification 0517.
296-17A-0518	Classification 0518.
296-17A-0519	Classification 0519.
296-17A-0521	Classification 0521.
296-17A-0540	Classification 0540.
296-17A-0541	Classification 0541.
296-17A-0550	Classification 0550.
296-17A-0551	Classification 0551.
296-17A-0601	Classification 0601.
296-17A-0602	Classification 0602.
296-17A-0603	Classification 0603.
296-17A-0604	Classification 0604.
296-17A-0606	Classification 0606.
296-17A-0607	Classification 0607.
296-17A-0608	Classification 0608.
296-17A-0701	Classification 0701.
296-17A-0803	Classification 0803.
296-17A-0901	Classification 0901.
296-17A-1002	Classification 1002.
296-17A-1003	Classification 1003.
296-17A-1004	Classification 1004.
296-17A-1005	Classification 1005.
296-17A-1007	Classification 1007.
296-17A-1101	Classification 1101.
296-17A-1102	Classification 1102.
296-17A-1103	Classification 1103.
296-17A-1104	Classification 1104.
296-17A-1105	Classification 1105.
296-17A-1106	Classification 1106.
296-17A-1108	Classification 1108.
296-17A-1109	Classification 1109.
296-17A-1301	Classification 1301.
296-17A-1303	Classification 1303.
296-17A-1304	Classification 1304.
296-17A-1305	Classification 1305.
296-17A-1401	Classification 1401.
296-17A-1404	Classification 1404.
296-17A-1405	Classification 1405.
296-17A-1407	Classification 1407.
296-17A-1501	Classification 1501.
296-17A-1507	Classification 1507.
296-17A-1701	Classification 1701.
296-17A-1702	Classification 1702.
296-17A-1703	Classification 1703.
296-17A-1704	Classification 1704.
296-17A-1801	Classification 1801.
296-17A-1802	Classification 1802.
296-17A-2002	Classification 2002.
296-17A-2004	Classification 2004.
296-17A-2007	Classification 2007.
296-17A-2008	Classification 2008.
296-17A-2009	Classification 2009.
296-17A-2101	Classification 2101.
296-17A-2102	Classification 2102.
296-17A-2104	Classification 2104.
296-17A-2105	Classification 2105.
296-17A-2106	Classification 2106.
296-17A-2201	Classification 2201.
296-17A-2202	Classification 2202.
296-17A-2203	Classification 2203.
296-17A-2204	Classification 2204.
296-17A-2401	Classification 2401.
296-17A-2903	Classification 2903.
296-17A-2904	Classification 2904.
296-17A-2905	Classification 2905.
296-17A-2906	Classification 2906.
296-17A-2907	Classification 2907.
296-17A-2908	Classification 2908.
296-17A-2909	Classification 2909.
296-17A-3101	Classification 3101.
296-17A-3102	Classification 3102.
296-17A-3103	Classification 3103.
296-17A-3104	Classification 3104.
296-17A-3105	Classification 3105.
296-17A-3303	Classification 3303.
296-17A-3304	Classification 3304.
296-17A-3309	Classification 3309.
296-17A-3402	Classification 3402.
296-17A-3403	Classification 3403.
296-17A-3404	Classification 3404.
296-17A-3405	Classification 3405.
296-17A-3406	Classification 3406.
296-17A-3407	Classification 3407.
296-17A-3408	Classification 3408.
296-17A-3409	Classification 3409.
296-17A-3410	Classification 3410.
296-17A-3411	Classification 3411.
296-17A-3412	Classification 3412.
296-17A-3414	Classification 3414.
296-17A-3415	Classification 3415.
296-17A-3501	Classification 3501.
296-17A-3503	Classification 3503.
296-17A-3506	Classification 3506.
296-17A-3509	Classification 3509.
296-17A-3510	Classification 3510.
296-17A-3511	Classification 3511.
296-17A-3512	Classification 3512.
296-17A-3513	Classification 3513.
296-17A-3602	Classification 3602.
296-17A-3603	Classification 3603.
296-17A-3604	Classification 3604.
296-17A-3605	Classification 3605.
296-17A-3701	Classification 3701.
296-17A-3702	Classification 3702.
296-17A-3708	Classification 3708.
296-17A-3802	Classification 3802.
296-17A-3808	Classification 3808.
296-17A-3901	Classification 3901.
296-17A-3902	Classification 3902.
296-17A-3903	Classification 3903.
296-17A-3905	Classification 3905.
296-17A-3906	Classification 3906.
296-17A-3909	Classification 3909.
296-17A-4002	Classification 4002.
296-17A-4101	Classification 4101.
296-17A-4103	Classification 4103.
296-17A-4107	Classification 4107.
296-17A-4108	Classification 4108.
296-17A-4109	Classification 4109.
296-17A-4201	Classification 4201.
296-17A-4301	Classification 4301.
296-17A-4302	Classification 4302.
296-17A-4304	Classification 4304.
296-17A-4305	Classification 4305.
296-17A-4401	Classification 4401.
296-17A-4402	Classification 4402.
296-17A-4404	Classification 4404.
296-17A-4501	Classification 4501.
296-17A-4502	Classification 4502.
296-17A-4504	Classification 4504.
296-17A-4601	Classification 4601.
296-17A-4802	Classification 4802.
296-17A-4803	Classification 4803.
296-17A-4804	Classification 4804.
296-17A-4805	Classification 4805.
296-17A-4806	Classification 4806.
296-17A-4808	Classification 4808.
296-17A-4809	Classification 4809.
296-17A-4810	Classification 4810.
296-17A-4811	Classification 4811.
296-17A-4812	Classification 4812.
296-17A-4813	Classification 4813.
296-17A-4900	Classification 4900.
296-17A-4901	Classification 4901.
296-17A-4902	Classification 4902.
296-17A-4903	Classification 4903.
296-17A-4904	Classification 4904.
296-17A-4905	Classification 4905.
296-17A-4906	Classification 4906.
296-17A-4907	Classification 4907.
296-17A-4908	Classification 4908.

296-17A-4909	Classification 4909.
296-17A-4910	Classification 4910.
296-17A-4911	Classification 4911.
296-17A-5001	Classification 5001.
296-17A-5002	Classification 5002.
296-17A-5003	Classification 5003.
296-17A-5004	Classification 5004.
296-17A-5005	Classification 5005.
296-17A-5006	Classification 5006.
296-17A-5101	Classification 5101.
296-17A-5103	Classification 5103.
296-17A-5106	Classification 5106.
296-17A-5108	Classification 5108.
296-17A-5109	Classification 5109.
296-17A-5201	Classification 5201.
296-17A-5204	Classification 5204.
296-17A-5206	Classification 5206.
296-17A-5207	Classification 5207.
296-17A-5208	Classification 5208.
296-17A-5209	Classification 5209.
296-17A-5300	Classification 5300.
296-17A-5301	Classification 5301.
296-17A-5302	Classification 5302.
296-17A-5305	Classification 5305.
296-17A-5306	Classification 5306.
296-17A-5307	Classification 5307.
296-17A-5308	Classification 5308.
296-17A-6103	Classification 6103.
296-17A-6104	Classification 6104.
296-17A-6105	Classification 6105.
296-17A-6107	Classification 6107.
296-17A-6108	Classification 6108.
296-17A-6109	Classification 6109.
296-17A-6110	Classification 6110.
296-17A-6120	Classification 6120.
296-17A-6121	Classification 6121.
296-17A-6201	Classification 6201.
296-17A-6202	Classification 6202.
296-17A-6203	Classification 6203.
296-17A-6204	Classification 6204.
296-17A-6205	Classification 6205.
296-17A-6206	Classification 6206.
296-17A-6207	Classification 6207.
296-17A-6208	Classification 6208.
296-17A-6209	Classification 6209.
296-17A-6301	Classification 6301.
296-17A-6303	Classification 6303.
296-17A-6304	Classification 6304.
296-17A-6305	Classification 6305.
296-17A-6306	Classification 6306.
296-17A-6308	Classification 6308.
296-17A-6309	Classification 6309.
296-17A-6402	Classification 6402.
296-17A-6403	Classification 6403.
296-17A-6404	Classification 6404.
296-17A-6405	Classification 6405.
296-17A-6406	Classification 6406.
296-17A-6407	Classification 6407.
296-17A-6408	Classification 6408.
296-17A-6409	Classification 6409.
296-17A-6410	Classification 6410.
296-17A-6501	Classification 6501.
296-17A-6502	Classification 6502.
296-17A-6503	Classification 6503.
296-17A-6504	Classification 6504.
296-17A-6505	Classification 6505.
296-17A-6506	Classification 6506.
296-17A-6509	Classification 6509.
296-17A-6510	Classification 6510.
296-17A-6511	Classification 6511.
296-17A-6512	Classification 6512.
296-17A-6601	Classification 6601.
296-17A-6602	Classification 6602.
296-17A-6603	Classification 6603.
296-17A-6604	Classification 6604.
296-17A-6605	Classification 6605.
296-17A-6607	Classification 6607.
296-17A-6608	Classification 6608.
296-17A-6614	Classification 6614.
296-17A-6615	Classification 6615.
296-17A-6616	Classification 6616.
296-17A-6617	Classification 6617.
296-17A-6618	Classification 6618.
296-17A-6620	Classification 6620.
296-17A-6622	Classification 6622.
296-17A-6623	Classification 6623.
296-17A-6704	Classification 6704.
296-17A-6705	Classification 6705.
296-17A-6706	Classification 6706.
296-17A-6707	Classification 6707.
296-17A-6708	Classification 6708.
296-17A-6709	Classification 6709.
296-17A-6801	Classification 6801.
296-17A-6802	Classification 6802.
296-17A-6803	Classification 6803.
296-17A-6804	Classification 6804.
296-17A-6809	Classification 6809.
296-17A-6901	Classification 6901.
296-17A-6902	Classification 6902.
296-17A-6903	Classification 6903.
296-17A-6904	Classification 6904.
296-17A-6905	Classification 6905.
296-17A-6906	Classification 6906.
296-17A-6907	Classification 6907.
296-17A-6908	Classification 6908.
296-17A-6909	Classification 6909.
296-17A-7002	Classification 7002.
296-17A-7100	Classification 7100.
296-17A-7101	Classification 7101.
296-17A-7102	Classification 7102.
296-17A-7103	Classification 7103.
296-17A-7104	Classification 7104.
296-17A-7105	Classification 7105.
296-17A-7106	Classification 7106.
296-17A-7107	Classification 7107.
296-17A-7108	Classification 7108.
296-17A-7109	Classification 7109.
296-17A-7110	Classification 7110.
296-17A-7111	Classification 7111.
296-17A-7112	Classification 7112.
296-17A-7113	Classification 7113.
296-17A-7114	Classification 7114.
296-17A-7115	Classification 7115.
296-17A-7116	Classification 7116.
296-17A-7117	Classification 7117.
296-17A-7118	Classification 7118.
296-17A-7119	Classification 7119.
296-17A-7120	Classification 7120.
296-17A-7121	Classification 7121.
296-17A-7122	Classification 7122.
296-17A-7200	Classification 7200.
296-17A-7201	Classification 7201.
296-17A-7202	Classification 7202.
296-17A-7203	Classification 7203.
296-17A-7204	Classification 7204.
296-17A-7205	Classification 7205.
296-17A-7301	Classification 7301.
296-17A-7302	Classification 7302.
296-17A-7307	Classification 7307.
296-17A-7308	Classification 7308.
296-17A-7309	Classification 7309.
296-17A-7400	Classification 7400.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

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

WAC 296-17A-0101 Classification 0101.

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

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

pressed gravel road, the subsurface or sub base is constructed prior to any asphalt or concrete paving activities. Work contemplated by this classification involves the excavation of rocks and boulders, removal of tree stumps, clearing or scraping land of vegetation, grubbing, earth excavation, cut and fill work, and bringing the roadbed to grade. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes a variety of earth moving equipment such as, but not limited to, shovels, scrapers, bulldozers, graders, rollers, and dump trucks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or repair of retaining walls in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Retaining walls are often constructed to protect against potential problems such as earth slides or erosion

of banks alongside a roadway or overpass. Work contemplated by this classification involves large scale excavation to contour a specific area of earth serving as a retaining wall. Activities include, but are not limited to, excavation, clearing, cut and fill work, backfilling, grading and slope grooming. Fill material used may include dirt, sand, stone or boulder. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, scrapers, bulldozers, graders, backhoes and dump trucks.

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

0101-36 Tree care and pruning services, N.O.C.

Applies to specialist contractors engaged in providing a variety of tree care services such as tree topping and tree pruning that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification generally takes place in residential areas, parking lots, business parks, shopping malls, or settings adjacent to nonforestry or timberland roadways. A primary purpose of this work is to remove tree or branch hazards from power lines, structures, or buildings. This classification includes, but is not limited to, incidental ground operations such as picking up branches and limbs, operating mobile chip machines used in connection with a tree care service, spraying or fumigating of trees, debris removal and stump removal when conducted by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

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

0101-37 Soil remediation

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

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

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

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

- Excavation and hauling to an approved disposal site.

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

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

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

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

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

- Thermal disabsorption: A process similar to mobile incineration.

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

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

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the excavation of pools or ponds. Work contemplated by this classification involves excavating or digging of earth to form the hole such as for a swimming pool or pond. Work contemplated by this

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

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

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

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

This classification excludes mowing and/or grooming of roadway median strips, roadsides, and power line right of ways when performed by employees of cities, counties, state agencies, or other municipalities which is to be reported in the classification applicable to the type of municipality performing the work; forest, timber or range land contract work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and the felling and removal of trees by chain saw which is to be reported separately in classification 5001.

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

0101-41 Logging machine operators

This classification applies to employees of a logging company that does not qualify as a mechanized operation but operates equipment such as a feller buncher, processor, forwarder, skidder, log loader, or tower and who are in a protective cab. This classification also applies to firms who contract with logging firms to provide such equipment and operators to a logging side. The operator does not leave the cab to perform duties as part of the logging operation. Equipment used by employers subject to this classification are required to meet WISHA guidelines for roll over protection standards (ROPS) and falling object protection standards (FOPS).

This classification does not allow a division of an employee's work hours between this classification and any other classification during a work shift.

This classification excludes all logging activities being performed on the ground which are to be reported separately in classification 5001.

***Special note*:** This classification does not apply to classification 5005 "logging and/or tree thinning - mechanical operations" whereby logging activities are performed exclusively by machine and no employees are on the ground.

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WAC 296-17A-0103 Classification 0103.

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

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

This classification excludes drilling operations performed in connection with concrete or building construction which is to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable for the work being performed; drilling done in connection with all types of underground or surface mining and quarry operations which is to be reported separately in the applicable mining classification; and blasting performed as part of building demolition which is to be reported separately in classification 0518.

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

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

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

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WAC 296-17A-0104 Classification 0104.

0104-12 Dredging, N.O.C.

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0105 Classification 0105.

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0107 Classification 0107.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in underground utility line or cable construction that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes the installation and maintenance of underground television cable, power, and telephone line including main, extension, and outside service connection lines. Installation of these types of utilities usually occurs at a depth of 3' or less. This classification includes digging narrow trenches, laying pipe or conduit, laying line or cable, and filling or backfilling trenches. In some instances automatic equipment is used which in one operation opens the trench, lays the line and backfills. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes backhoes, mechanical or manual trench diggers, automatic equipment and dump trucks.

This classification excludes land or road clearing and excavation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; overhead television, power, or telephone lines includ-

ing poles or towers which are to be reported separately in classification 0509 or the applicable utility company classification; asphalt surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in classification 0210 or 0212; concrete construction which is to be reported separately in the applicable concrete construction classification(s); and construction specialty services including the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which is to be reported separately in classification 0219.

0107-01 Pipelaying, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in underground pipelaying or pipeline construction not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes the installation and maintenance of underground gas, oil or water main construction, and other pipelines such as those extending cross country. Installation of these types of pipes usually occurs at a depth of approximately 3'. This classification includes digging narrow trenches, laying pipe, making connections, and filling or backfilling trenches. This classification includes machinery and equipment such as backhoes, mechanical or manual trench diggers, and dump trucks.

This classification excludes land or road clearing and excavation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; construction of sewer lines and drainage systems, canals, ditches, underground tanks generally occurring at a depth greater than 3' which are to be reported separately in classification 0108; asphalt surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in classification 0210 or 0212 as applicable; concrete construction which is to be reported separately in the applicable concrete construction classification(s); and construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which is to be reported separately in classification 0219.

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WAC 296-17A-0108 Classification 0108.

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

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

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

0108-01 Sewer construction; septic tank installation

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or repair of new or existing sewer lines and systems. This includes, but is not limited to, sewers, cesspools, drainpools, storm drains, and septic tanks including the drainfield construction. Work contemplated by this classification includes the installation and maintenance of all types of storm, sanitary or sewage lines and systems. Installation of these types of pipelines and systems occur entirely, or in part, at a depth greater than 3'. This classification includes such activities as excavation, trench digging, leveling trench with fill material such as sand or gravel, filling or backfilling, installation of force main type sewage work, the installation of storm sewer lines including the outfall construction of drain concrete boxes, catch basins, manholes, handling and laying of pipe (regardless of the size of pipe or depth below the ground), making connections, etc. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes a variety of machinery and equipment such as power shovels, backhoes, bulldozers, dump trucks, and mechanical or manual trench diggers.

This classification excludes side sewer hookups (street to house) when performed by a plumbing contractor as part of a plumbing contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; and sewer pipe cleaning including services engaged in line cleaning and unplugging of waste lines which is to be reported separately in classification 0306.

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

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

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WAC 296-17A-0112 Classification 0112.

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

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

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

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

0112-01 Humus or peat digging

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

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

0112-02 Pit, crusher and bunker operations in connection with road, street and highway construction

Applies to establishments engaged in pit, crusher and bunker operations in connection with highway, street or roadway construction projects. Generally, this type of operation is located in close proximity to the project site and is only set up for the duration of the project. Work contemplated by this classification includes excavating open or surface pits, scraping or stripping the surface, crushing, and bunker (storage) of material. Products extracted from the pit or surface include boulders, stone, rock, gravel, aggregate, sand, dirt or clay. These products can be used directly without any further refinements or could be washed, sorted, crushed and/or screened. Products are stored in bunkers or piles until needed. These products are used in a variety of ways as part of the roadway project such as, but not limited to, making preliminary roads into an area, filling in low or uneven areas, use as natural barriers, and bringing the roadbed and surrounding areas to grade. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, power shovels, scrapers, bulldozers, front end loaders and other earth moving equipment, trucks, conveyors, jaw crushers, gyrators, roll crushers, shaking tables, etc.

***Special note*:** This classification excludes contractors that maintain a temporary pit, crusher or bunker operation when performed by a contractor engaged in additional phases of the same road, street or highway construction project which is to be reported separately in classification 0101.

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

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

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

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

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WAC 296-17A-0201 Classification 0201.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

0201-08 Tunnels and approaches

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

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

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

0201-09 Diking, N.O.C.

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

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

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

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WAC 296-17A-0202 Classification 0202.

0202-02 Pile driving - wood or concrete piling construction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Special note*:** Many diving operations and activities occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (a harbor, river, canal, dam, lake) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform diving activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" who are support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from on board a vessel could be subject to the Admiralty Law which recognizes such work crews and workers as a master or member of a vessel, and subject to federal law known as the Jones Act. Every person on board a vessel is deemed a seaman if connected with the operation while on navigable water. The term vessel has been interpreted by the courts to include any type of man-made floating object such as a floating derrick or dredge, a boat or ship, a barge, or type of pontoon (which is a flat bottom boat) or portable float. Workers who perform diving activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" who are support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock, pier or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to either or both of these acts. The criteria used in determining federal law and coverage is based on the most current federal court decisions and case law.

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

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

***Special note*:** Many diving operations and activities occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (a harbor, river, canal, dam, lake) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform diving activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" who are support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from on board a vessel could be subject to the Jones Act or Admiralty Law which recognize such work crews and workers as masters or members of a vessel, and subject to federal law known as the Jones Act. Every person on board a vessel is deemed a seaman if connected with the operation while on navigable water. The term vessel has been interpreted by the courts to include any type of man-made floating object such as a floating derrick or dredge, a boat or ship, a barge, or type of pontoon (which is a flat bottom boat) or portable float. Workers who perform div-

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-0202, filed 7/22/08, effective 1/1/09. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-509, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-509, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-509, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-509, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-509, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-509, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 76-36, § 296-17-509, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-509, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0210 Classification 0210.

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

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

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

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WAC 296-17A-0212 Classification 0212.

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0214 Classification 0214.

0214-00 Concrete paving and repaving: Highways, streets or roadways

Applies to contractors engaged in concrete paving and repaving of highways, streets, or roadways including approaches and bridges. This classification covers all forms of concrete paving, repaving, scraping, sawing, drilling or cutting operations in connection with a highway, street or roadway project, including the construction of curbs, gutters, sidewalks, median walls and retaining walls when performed as part of the roadway paving or repaving project. The process begins after the roadbed or roadside grade has already been established and the subsurface or sub base has been prepared. Work contemplated by this classification includes the laying of crushed stone, placement of reinforcing steel or expansion joints, grading or rolling stone base, set-up and tear down of forms, pouring, and finishing of concrete. Equipment used by a contractor subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, scrapers, graders, rollers, paving machinery, water trucks and dump trucks.

This classification excludes preliminary roadbed or roadside construction such as clearing right of ways, establishing grades, subsurfaces or sub bases which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in the

classification applicable to the work being performed; concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects which is to be reported separately in classification 0217; and construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which are to be reported separately in classification 0219.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or repair of concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks in connection with highways, streets, or roadways including approaches and bridges. The process begins after the roadbed or roadside grade has already been established and the subsurface or sub base has been prepared. Work contemplated by this classification includes the set-up and tear down of forms, placement of reinforcing steel or expansion joints, and the pouring and finishing of concrete.

This classification excludes preliminary roadbed or roadside construction such as clearing right of ways, establishing grades, subsurfaces or sub bases which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects which is to be reported separately in classification 0217; and construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which are to be reported separately in classification 0219.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or repair of concrete median (divider) walls and retaining walls in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects including approaches and overpasses. The process begins after the roadbed or roadside grade has already been established and the subsurface or sub base has been prepared. Work contemplated by this classification includes the set-up and tear down of forms, placement of reinforcing steel or expansion joints, and the pouring and finishing of concrete to form median or divider walls, median strips, or retaining walls alongside the roadway.

This classification excludes the preliminary land excavation of a retaining wall area, as well as roadbed or roadside construction such as clearing right of ways, establishing grades, subsurfaces or sub bases which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects which is to be reported separately in classification 0217; and construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which are to be reported separately in classification 0219.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in concrete sawing, drilling and cutting in connection with concrete highway, street, or roadway projects including concrete curbs, gutters, sidewalks, median walls and retaining walls. These activities occur on new or existing roadway and related projects such as, but not limited to, the sawing, cutting and drilling for manholes, drainage grates, poles or posts, exposing underground utility lines and systems, and repairing defective areas.

This classification excludes preliminary roadbed or roadside construction such as clearing right of ways, establishing grades, subsurfaces or sub bases which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; asphalt paving, or surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects which is to be reported separately in classification 0217; and construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which are to be reported separately in classification 0219.

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

WAC 296-17A-0217 Classification 0217.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction and/or repair of concrete flatwork not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, walkways, pathways, fences, and curbing. Work in this classification includes the set-up and tear down of forms, placement of reinforcing steel and wire mesh, and the pouring and finishing of concrete.

This classification excludes land clearing and excavation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; concrete work performed on or in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, sawing, drilling, or cutting operations which is to be reported separately in classification 0214; and concrete work contained within a concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame building or structure such as the foundation, floor slabs, precast or poured in place bearing floors or wall panels, columns, pillars, metal erection or any other portion of the building or structure itself which is to be reported separately in classification 0518.

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

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

This classification excludes land clearing and excavation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; concrete work performed on or in connection with highway,

street, or roadway projects including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, sawing, drilling, or cutting operations as part of the roadway which is to be reported separately in classification 0214; and concrete work contained within a concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame building or structure such as the foundation, floor slabs, precast or poured in place bearing floors or wall panels, columns, pillars, metal erection or any other portion of the building or structure itself which is to be reported separately in classification 0518.

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

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

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

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0217, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-50915, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-50915, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0219 Classification 0219.

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

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

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

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

0219-01 Construction specialty services

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0301 Classification 0301.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of lawn type sprinkler systems. This type of activity is performed by landscaping contractors, plumbing contractors, and irrigation specialist contractors. Generally, lawn type sprinkler systems are installed at private residences or commercial businesses. The process involves identifying the area of land to be covered to determine the size and amount of pipe and sprinkler heads needed for the job. The installation involves cutting a trench in the ground (12" to 18" deep and wide enough to accommodate the pipe) with a

vibrating plow or pipe pulling machine. Next, pipe is laid in the trench, glued, or otherwise joined, heads and canisters are installed, and the timer is hooked up. The system is checked for leaks, needed adjustments are made, and the pipe and heads are buried.

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

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of above or below ground agricultural sprinkler and irrigation systems not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The more common types of systems include below ground, fixed or movable, and wheel or impulse. Generally, these types differ from lawn sprinkler systems in that the size of pipes and pumps installed are much larger to produce the water pressure needed to irrigate large areas of land. Installation of below ground systems involves the use of trenching equipment to dig trenches, which are usually more than two feet deep to lay pipe. The above ground systems are laid out and assembled based on the need of the land area.

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

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

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

Invisible fence construction work contemplated by this classification includes identifying the land area to be fenced, sketching a preliminary drawing, burying the wire in a narrow trench (about 1" wide by 2" to 6" deep) that has been dug along the field perimeter (or just securing the wire onto the ground around the perimeter), and connecting end of wire to a low voltage transmitter box (usually about the size of a hand-held calculator) that plugs into a 110 volt electrical outlet. This classification includes training sessions for the animal and related maintenance and repair at the customer's location. Equipment used to install invisible fences includes, but is not limited to, rakes or other hand tools, and small trench diggers.

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

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-510, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-510, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-510, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-510, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-510, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-510, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.-035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-510, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0302 Classification 0302.

0302-01 Brick, block, rock and slate work, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in interior or exterior brick, block, rock and slate work not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Included in this classification are projects related to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, patios, steps, pads for wood stoves, flower or planting boxes, fences, inlay for fireplaces, countertops, buffets, full or partial interior or exterior walls, and includes the construction of entire buildings or structures with brick, block or rock products. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, laying and cutting and/or polishing brick, block, rock, slate, marble, granite, and adhering with mortar or tuck pointing (filling and/or finishing brickwork or stonework joints with cement or mortar).

This classification excludes plastering, stuccoing or lathing work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; tile setting which is to be reported separately in classification 0502; and concrete work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

0302-02 Masonry, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in interior or exterior masonry work not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including chimney and fireplace construction. This classification includes lining or relining fireplace walls or boxes, chimneys, blast furnaces, ovens, firepits, and setting tombstones. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, laying and cutting brick or stone, and tuck pointing (filling and/or finishing brickwork or stonework joints with cement or mortar).

This classification excludes plastering, stuccoing or lathing work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; tile setting which is to be reported separately in classification 0502; and concrete work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

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

WAC 296-17A-0303 Classification 0303.

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0306 Classification 0306.

0306-00 Plumbing, N.O.C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of boilers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including boiler scaling and tank erection within buildings. A boiler is a type of enclosed storage tank erected

within a building which heats and circulates extremely hot water or converts hot water into steam. Work contemplated by this classification includes the erection and/or installation of the boiler or tank (which is above ground), pipes, tubing, ducts, heating units, valves, headers, jets and insulation coverings. Also included is the process of boiler scaling which is the removal of scales or residue from the tank or pipes using chemicals, steam or mechanical methods.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0307 Classification 0307.

0307-01 Furnaces and heating systems: Installation, service or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service, or repair of furnaces and heating systems, including duct work, in all types of residential and commercial settings. These services are generally performed by furnace contractors, heating and ventilation contractors, or sheet metal contractors. Work contemplated by this classification includes the fabrication, erection, installation and duct work performed at the job site. Materials include, but are not limited to, gas or electric furnace units, heater units, heat pumps, air purification systems, fireplace inserts or units, hot water tanks, thermostats, flat sheets of metal, vents, preformed or bent venting duct and pipe, vent collars and reels, fittings, galvanized pipe, insulation wrap, concrete pads and gas logs. Contractors who operate a sheet metal fabrication shop or who prefabricate the duct systems in a shop away from the construction site are to be assigned classification 3404 for the shop fabrication work. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 3404 for shop operations, then classification 5206, "Permanent yard or shop," is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair to equipment.

This classification excludes sheet metal fabrication shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3404; duct cleaning work which is to be reported separately

in classification 1105; installation or repair of ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0307-04; or the installation of wood stoves which is to be reported separately in classification 0307-05.

***Special note*:** This classification includes the installation of display areas or showrooms which provide prospective customers an opportunity to inspect the quality of workmanship and products carried by the contractor. Generally, displays or showrooms are installed where the contractors store their materials. It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell furnace and heating system materials and accessories, but the intent of these areas is not to sell products to walk-in customers. Sales of these products by a furnace and heating systems contractor are included in classification 0307. Classification 2009, 6309, or similar store classifications, are not to be assigned to a contracting business. Employees engaged exclusively in showing the display areas or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification 6303 provided the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rule have been met.

0307-04 Ventilating, air conditioning and refrigeration systems: Installation, service or repair, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service, or repair of ventilating, air conditioning and refrigeration systems not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including duct work at the job site in all types of residential and commercial settings. These services are generally performed by heating and ventilation contractors, refrigeration contractors, or sheet metal contractors. Work contemplated by this classification includes the fabrication, erection, installation and duct work performed at the job site. Materials include, but are not limited to, air conditioning units, refrigeration systems, air purification systems, hoods and protective metal covers, hot water tanks, flat sheets of metal, vents, preformed or bent duct portions, vent collars and reels, thermostats, fittings, galvanized pipe, insulation wrap, and concrete pads. This classification includes the installation or repair of built-in vacuum systems and air (pneumatic) tube systems, such as those at drive-up teller windows. Contractors who operate a sheet metal fabrication shop or who prefabricate the duct systems in a shop away from the construction site are to be assigned classification 3404 for the shop fabrication work. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 3404 for shop operations, then classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop" is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair to equipment.

This classification excludes sheet metal fabrication shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3402; installation or repair of furnace or heating systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0307-01; and the installation of wood stoves which is to be reported separately in classification 0307-05.

***Special note*:** This classification includes the installation of display areas or showrooms which provide prospective customers an opportunity to inspect the quality of workmanship and products carried by the contractor. Generally, displays or showrooms are installed where the contractors store their materials. It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell ventilating and air conditioning equipment and materials, but the intent of these areas is not to sell products to walk-in customers. Sales of these products by a ventilating and air conditioning contractor are included in classification 0307. Classification 2009, 6309, or similar store classifications, are not to be assigned to a contracting business. Employees engaged exclusively in showing the display areas or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification 6303 provided the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rule have been met.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of wood, pellet or gas stoves in all types of residential and commercial settings. Work contemplated by this classification includes the fabrication, installation and duct work performed at the job site. Materials include, but are not limited to, wood, gas or pellet stoves, inserts, heater units, protective metal covers or hoods, gas fireplace logs, preformed or bent venting duct and pipe, or vents and vent collars. Contractors who operate a sheet metal fabrication shop or who prefabricate the duct systems in a shop away from the installation site are to be assigned classification 3402 for the shop fabrication work. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 3402 for the shop operations, then classification 5206, "Permanent yard or shop," is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair to equipment.

This classification excludes wood stove and accessory stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6309; stove manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 3402; sheet metal fabrication shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3404; brick or masonry work which is to be reported separately in classification 0302; and the installation or repair of furnace or heating systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0307-01.

***Special note*:** This classification includes the installation of display areas or showrooms which provide prospective customers an opportunity to inspect the quality of workmanship and products carried by the contractor. Generally, displays or showrooms are installed where the contractors store their materials. It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell wood stove installation materials and accessories, but the intent of these areas is not to sell products to walk-in customers. Sales of these products by a wood stove installation contractor are included in classification 0307. Classifications 2009, 6309, or similar store classifications, are not to be assigned to a contracting business. Employees engaged exclusively in showing the display areas or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification 6303 provided the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rule have been met.

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

WAC 296-17A-0308 Classification 0308.

0308-00 Chemical spraying and fumigating

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

This classification excludes chemical spraying of roadway median strips by nonmunicipal employees adjacent to state, city or town roadways which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; chemical spraying done in connection with forest roads or reforestation projects which is to be reported in the applicable forestry classification; pest and termite control which is to be reported separately in classification 6602; chemical spraying and fumigating by employees of cities, counties, state agencies, or other municipalities which is to be reported in the classification applicable to the type of municipality performing the work; chemical spraying of agricultural farms or orchards which *may* be reported separately in classification 4808 or in the agricultural classification applicable to the employer's operation; and crop dusting by aircraft which is to be reported separately in classification 6903.

0308-01 Lawn care maintenance

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

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

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

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

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0308, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-51301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-51301, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0403 Classification 0403.

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

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

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

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

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

This classification excludes contractors engaged in the installation or removal of highway, street, or roadway signs that specify roadway information (such as speed limits, road conditions, city and town mile destinations) which are mounted on overpasses or erected alongside the roadway

which are to be reported separately in classification 0219; striping parking lots and painting curbs (and numbering on curbs) which is to be reported separately in classification 0219; sign painting or lettering inside of buildings, including inside murals or other artwork, which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; exterior painting of buildings or structures which are to be reported separately in classification 0504; painting or lettering in connection with an automotive body shop which is to be reported separately in classification 3412; and the erection, repair or removal of outdoor signs which is to be reported separately in classification 0403-00.

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

WAC 296-17A-0502 Classification 0502.

0502-04 Carpet, vinyl, tile and other floor or counter top covering: Installation or removal

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or removal of floor or counter top coverings such as, but not limited to, wall to wall carpet, vinyl, laminate, tile, or artificial turf in residential or commercial settings. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the installation and/or removal of foam or rubber padding, floor coverings such as rugs or carpet, tack strips, door strips, subflooring (particle board or plywood), linoleum, vinyl, base board or door strips, and hauling existing floor covering debris away. This classification also includes the installation of clay or ceramic tiles on counter tops and backsplashes.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in the installation of counter tops as part of an interior finish carpentry or cabinetry contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0513; the installation of hardwood floors which is to be reported separately in classification 0513; the installation of brick, slate, marble or granite which is to be reported separately in classification 0302; installation of roofing tiles which is to be reported separately in classification 0507; and floor covering stores which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

0502-99 Carpet, vinyl, tile and other floor or counter top covering: Installation or removal (only to be assigned by the floor covering specialist)

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0504 Classification 0504.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes the application and repair services of waterproofing material to all types of buildings or structures, regardless of height, including, but not limited to, foundations and foundation walls, floors, decks, fences, walkways and driveways. Waterproof material is applied to a variety of surfaces such as wood, concrete, asphalt, steel, metal, plaster, or stone. There are several types of waterproof processes: Membrane, which adheres long strips of rubber and pumice to exterior walls or foundations with the use of primer; pressure injection, which uses a long wand inserted into the ground to fill cracks; epoxy injection, which is performed on the interior or exterior with use of a caulk gun to inject a silicon material into cracks; or application with use of a brush, roller or spray directly onto the surface. This classification includes the application of asphalt sealant to driveways.

This classification excludes excavation work performed in conjunction with a waterproofing contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; waterproofing operations performed in connection with roofing or subaqueous work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the application of asphalt sealant or waterproof materials to roadways and parking lots which is to be reported separately in classification 0219; and the application of waterproof materials performed by a concrete contractor as part of the concrete construction project which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

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

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

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

include portable blast and pressure cleaning machines, hand-operated, cabinet-type sandblasting or pressure washing machines, automatic blast or pressure cleaning machines and wet-blast cleaning machines.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in multimedia blasting in shop which is to be reported separately in classification 3402; pressure washing or sandblasting by a painting contractor as a part of the preparation for painting exterior buildings, structures, or the interior/exterior of tanks which is to be reported separately in the classification 0504-21; pressure washing as a part of interior building painting contracts which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; cleaning or washing roofs, or removing snow from, single story buildings (provided the cleaning or washing is not part of a painting or roofing contract) which is to be reported separately in classification 6602; waterproofing buildings or structures, N.O.C. which is to be reported separately in classification 0504-06; and pressure washing or sandblasting operations performed in conjunction with and as a part of another type of business such as a foundry, metal goods manufacturer, auto body repair shop, etc., which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

0504-20 Lead abatement

Applies to contractors engaged in lead abatement which is performed on structures where there are significant amounts of lead-based paint and lead dust. Contractors must comply with various governmental regulations. The first step in all lead abatement projects is the preliminary testing of the site to determine the presence of lead and the extent of the contamination. If the ground surrounding the proposed worksite is contaminated, it will require remediation, which is done by a soil remediation contractor who is to be reported separately in the appropriate classification. The next step is deciding which abatement procedure is right for the project such as: Encapsulation which is used on interior surfaces to seal the lead-based paint with a bonding material; enclosure which is used on interior and exterior surfaces and involves constructing special airtight enclosures made out of gypsum wallboard, plywood paneling, aluminum, vinyl or wood exterior sidings; component replacement which involves removing building components such as paneling, moldings, windows and doors which are coated with lead-based paint and replacing them with new components; and chemical removal, abrasive removal or handscraping which are methods to physically remove the lead paint. This classification includes all preparation work and all cleanup work.

This classification excludes soil remediation work which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; asbestos abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0512; and lead abatement as part of a painting contract for interior/exterior of buildings or structures, or the interior/exterior of tanks which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in painting the exterior of all types of buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), regardless of height. Buildings and structures include, but are not limited to, bridges, towers, smokestacks, stadiums, factories, warehouses, stores, churches, and residential or commercial single or multiple story buildings. Paint is applied by brush, roller or spray to a variety of surfaces such as wood, concrete, steel, metal, plaster, stone, or other types of exterior surfaces. This classification includes all preparation work such as the set up of scaffolding or power lifts, pressure washing, removal of old paint or asbestos, sandblasting, taping or masking, and cleanup work. This classification also applies to cleaning, coating, or painting the interior/exterior of oil or gas storage tanks, beer vats, or sewage treatment tanks.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 0504-06; pressure washing services or sandblasting of buildings or structures which are to be reported separately in classification 0504-18; interior painting of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; painting of murals or other artwork on the interior of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; and painting of murals or other artwork on the exterior of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0403.

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

WAC 296-17A-0507 Classification 0507.

0507-05 Roofwork construction and repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or repair of roofing material on all types of new or existing buildings or structures. Roofing materials include, but are not limited to, felt roofing paper, rolled composition, wood, fiberglass or composition shingles or shakes, aluminum or sheet metal, masonry or ceramic tile, tar, and polyurethane foam. Installation of roofing materials varies with the product. Wood, fiberglass and composition shingles are nailed; masonry, slate or ceramic tiles require drilling, nailing or cementing; polyurethane foam is applied by spray then coated with a protective layer of paint-like material; hot tar requires melting in tanks, usually at ground level, then it is pumped or raised by bucket to the roof top and applied by spray or mop; cold apply uses an adhesive to bond roofing membranes to form a roofing system; cold tar is applied by brush, spray or mop; single ply involves large sheets of roofing material which are unrolled on the roof with edges overlapping and seamed; and metal roofing is seam welded or nailed. For purposes of this classification the term "roofwork" includes repairs to the subroof such as the replacement of trusses, rafters, supports, and sheathing, but excludes the placement of trusses, rafters, supports or sheathing on new building construction. Essentially, when removing the exist-

ing roof material from an existing building or structure it is not uncommon to find dry rot or deterioration to parts of the subroof. The repair of the subroof is part of the roof repair or replacement project and is included in this classification. By contrast, when a subroof is constructed on new buildings or structures, this activity is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed such as 0510 for wood frame construction or 0518 for nonwood frame construction.

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

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

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

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

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

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0507, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-20-023, § 296-17-52002, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-52002, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52002, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-0508 Classification 0508.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of oil stills or refineries. These facilities are basically composed of multistory storage tanks, chimneys, pipelines, separating apparatus and steam generating systems. They receive unprocessed petroleum (crude oil) and convert it into usable products such as gasoline, kerosene, wax, grease and chemical feed stocks. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation and other concrete, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting framework, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and the installation of apparatus in an oil still or refinery when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of elevated railways, trams, lifts or similar conveyances. An elevated railway can be a full scale railroad or a smaller scale system such as a recreational monorail. For the purposes of this classifica-

tion, trams are overhead cable cars, and lifts are similar to the typical ski lift. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting frames and supports (metal or concrete), installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place, and installing and securing tracks, cables or pulley systems. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and the installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of metal or wood water cooling towers or vertical structures. These structures are usually part of an industrial complex in which water is used as a cooling element in a manufacturing process. The

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

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

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-0508, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0508, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-521, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-521, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-521, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-521, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-521, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-521, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-521, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-521, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-521, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-521, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-521, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-521, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-521, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-521, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0509 Classification 0509.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This classification excludes specialty contractors engaged in any single phase of the work described above: Land clearing and grading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; erection of poles or towers which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; drilling holes which is to be reported separately in clas-

sification 0103; tree topping which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; service connections which are to be reported separately in classification 0601; underground television line installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; and the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0510 Classification 0510.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in wood frame building construction or alterations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For the purposes of this classification, wood frame building construction means buildings erected exclusively of wood or wood products. This classification includes all building framing activities done in connection with wood frame building construction including the placement of roof trusses, sheathing roofs, installation of exterior building siding, and the installation of exterior doors and door frames. This classification also includes the installation of windows, window frames, and skylights when performed by framing workers as part of the framing contract on a wood frame

building. This classification also includes the erection of log home shells at customer's location. The manufacturing of log homes in a permanent yard which includes peeling the logs, notching the logs with chainsaws, and assembly is to be reported in classification 1003-06.

This classification excludes all other phases of wood frame building construction not listed as part of the framing activities above such as, but not limited to, site preparation and excavation (0101); overhead or underground utilities, asphalt work, or concrete work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; new landscape work (0301); brick work (0302); stucco work (0303); plumbing work (0306); HVAC work (0307); carpet and tile work (0502); exterior painting (0504); roof work (0507); insulation work (0512); interior finish carpentry - interior doors, cabinets, fixtures or molding (0513); installation of garage doors (0514); installation of sheet metal siding, gutters, and nonstructural sheet metal patio covers/carports (0519); interior painting (0521); electrical work (0601) or wallboard installation, taping or texturing which are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications. For a more thorough description of the activities included and excluded from wood frame building construction, review the Construction Industry Guide.

***Special note*:** Classification 0510 also includes wood frame building alterations or remodel work when the activity involves building new additions. The term "new additions" is defined as adding on to an existing wood frame building (upwards or outwards) in which the use of structural supports and main bearing beams is required. This is distinguishable from classification 0516 - building repair or carpentry work that typically does not require the placement of structural supports or main bearing beams. The purpose of classification 0516 is to build or rebuild with nonstructural or bearing beams, or to replace an existing portion (including existing structural and bearing beams) of a wood frame building for appearances or as a result of deterioration to make it appear new again. Care should be exercised as the terminology to build, rebuild, remodel, construct or reconstruct is irrelevant to assignment of classification which should recognize what the project actually involves.

***Guidelines*:**

Constructing a new wood frame building that never existed - 0510

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

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

Installation of wood or vinyl siding on a new or existing wood frame building - 0510

Constructing a new wood garage that never existed - 0510

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0511 Classification 0511.

0511-00 Glass installation in buildings

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

This classification excludes glass merchants which are to be reported separately in classification 1108; the installation of auto glass which is to be reported separately in classification 1108 when performed at or away from the glass merchant's shop; glass frosting, etching or beveling which is to be reported separately in classification 1108; tinting or the appli-

cation of tinted plastic film to auto glass by an auto detailer which is to be reported separately in classification 3406; glass manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; and the installation of windows, window frames and skylights when performed as part of a framing contract on a wood frame building by the framing workers which is to be reported separately in classification 0510.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when determining if the business is a glass installation contractor or a glass merchant. A glass merchant in classifications 1108 and 0511, does not qualify for classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop." However, if the business is engaged exclusively as a glass installation contractor, and not as a glass merchant, the contractor's business *may* qualify for classification 5206 for the storage of materials.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0511, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-52103, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-52103, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-52103, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-0512 Classification 0512.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in installing insulation or sound proofing materials not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes the installation or removal of insulation material for all types of residential or commercial buildings or structures. Insulation materials include, but are not limited to, flexible types in the form of blankets, rolls or quilts, loose fills or mineral substances in granulated, powder, cellulose or fibrous wood forms, pads and bats of mineral wool, slabs of cork board or wood fiber, rigid types such as wood and sugarcane fiberboard or panels, and the reflective type often consisting of aluminum foil encased in paper. The methods of installation include hand, blower, nailing, or cementing with special adhesive. This classification includes the installation of suspended or acoustical grid ceilings. This classification includes installation of weather strip and caulking, roof or soffit ventilators, energy efficient doors and related carpentry work done in connection with the weatherization or retrofitting of buildings and residences. This classification also includes the application of polystyrene strips placed as insulation on the tops of mobile homes.

This classification excludes the installation of glass windows in buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0511; energy auditors with no installation or delivery duties who may be reported separately in classification 6303 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met; asbestos abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0512-01; lead abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; and the installation of insulated covering on boilers or steam pipes which is to be reported separately in classification 0306.

0512-01 Asbestos abatement

Applies to contractors engaged in the removal of asbestos. Work contemplated by this classification includes all operations such as, but not limited to, the removal of damaged, deteriorated or unwanted existing asbestos coverings and material from buildings and other structures such as, but not limited to, ceilings, walls, partitions, floors, and from around air conditioning and heating ducts. Also included in this classification is the removal of asbestos insulated covering around boilers and steam pipes, asbestos used as insulation, fireproofing, and in various building materials such as floor coverings, ceiling tiles, cement sheeting, granular and corrugated wrap, and acoustical and decorative treatment for walls and ceilings.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in the installation of boiler and steam pipe insulation coverings who are to be reported separately in classification 0306; lead abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; asbestos abatement as a part of painting the interior or exterior of buildings or structures or the interior/exterior of tanks which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

WAC 296-17A-0513 Classification 0513.

0513-00 Interior finish carpentry

Applies to contractors engaged in interior finish carpentry work for all types of buildings. Generally, the interior finish carpentry work begins after the drywall, taping, texturing, and painting and/or wallpapering is complete. This classification includes a variety of interior finish or trim carpentry work to include, but not be limited to, the installation of wood paneling and wainscoting, wood fireplace mantels, stair railings, posts and banisters, interior doors and door frames, wood molding on windows, baseboards, interior fixtures such as towel bars and tissue holders, closet organizers, installation and/or finishing of hardwood flooring, and cabinets such as kitchen, medicine, laundry and storage. Contractors who operate a wood cabinet manufacturing or assembly shop away from the construction site, are to be assigned classification 2907 for the shop manufacturing work. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 2907 for the shop operation, then classification 5206, "Permanent yard or shop," is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair of equipment. This classification includes the installation of counter tops as part of a contract which includes the installation of cabinets or other interior finish or carpentry work. Contractors engaged exclusively in the installation of counter tops or as part of a floor covering contract are to be reported separately in classification 0502.

This classification excludes all carpentry work on the exterior of a building, or interior work such as framing interior walls, installing wallboard, taping and texturing walls, plastering, painting, masonry, glazing, insulation, installing overhead garage or exterior doors, concrete, electrical and plumbing work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0514 Classification 0514.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0514, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-52106, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-52106, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-52106, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-52106, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52106, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52106, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-0516 Classification 0516.

0516-00 Building repair and carpentry, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in building repair and carpentry work, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification applies to carpentry-related framing work on concrete, brick and steel buildings, and to wood framed building renovation and remodeling projects where the structure is not being modified or altered. Typical projects include, but are not limited to: Interior building demolition ("strip outs") involving only the removal of interior walls, partitions and related construction materials; converting a room from one use to another, such as a bedroom to a study, or a garage to a family room; enlarging or changing the configuration of a room by removing or adding an interior wall; upgrading a kitchen or bathroom; or adding structures such as a wooden deck to an existing building, screening a porch, installing a wood patio cover, or assembling sheet metal tool or garden sheds. Contractors subject to this classification use a variety of dimensional lumber and wood products as well as metal fasteners (nails, screws and bolts), and

metal reinforcing or support straps such as joist hangers and post brackets. Technological changes have produced new materials which are replacing wood and wood products. These materials include, but are not limited to, light weight metal studs and plastic and fiber reinforced boards. This classification includes the framing of private residences with light weight metal studs and the installation of earthquake tie downs on residential buildings. This classification also includes specialty service providers or contractors engaged in providing general repair services (handyman) on buildings and dwellings. Classification 0516-00 can be used for these businesses to simplify recordkeeping and reporting if they provide general carpentry work and at least two of the following types of *repair* work; electrical, plumbing, cabinet, interior alteration, painting, drywall, masonry, carpet/linoleum/laminate, glazing, or appliance repair.

This classification excludes roofing or roof work which is to be reported separately in classification 0507.

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

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

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

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0516, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-52108, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-52108, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-52108, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-52108, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52108, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52108, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-0517 Classification 0517.

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

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

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

0517-01 Building raising, moving and underpinning

Applies to contractors engaged in raising, moving and underpinning buildings. Work contemplated by this classification includes a variety of services involving the change of a building's elevation, location or support structure including incidental shoring and removal or rebuilding of walls, foundations, columns or piers. Employees of the contractor responsible for the overall completion of the project are to be reported in this classification. *Underpinning* is a process to correct wall cracks, foundation settling or collapse of a building or structure. Generally, underpinning involves one of two methods. In the first method, earth around a foundation is removed to permit construction of a new foundation to replace the old one or to allow for the installation of subfoundations to support the existing earth. This would include masonry or concrete work, blasting (when required) and shoring of surrounding ground and building or structure to prevent cave-ins while foundation work is being performed. The second method deals with steel or wooden beams being inserted through a lower point of the building or structure. The beams are raised and supported by jacks until the foundation is relieved of some or all of its ground pressure. *Building raising or moving* is a process to change a building's position, either raised to a new elevation in place or moved to a new site, or both. Workers, subcontractors or utility companies will first disconnect all utilities from the building or structure to be moved. Workers will remove all detachable items and open foundation walls to allow metal or wood beams to be placed under the floor structure. Once beams are placed, hydraulic jacks are used to lift the building or structure clear of the old foundation high enough for a new foundation to be constructed, or high enough to allow the carrying vehicle (trailer) to be placed under the beams if it is to be moved. The trailer is moved along a previously graded and cleared path to the new location. The building or structure is then set down on a new foundation which is usually constructed by a separate contractor. Miscellaneous repair work is performed and utilities are reconnected.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in clearing paths, grading and excavation work who are to be

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0518 Classification 0518.

0518-00 Building construction, N.O.C.: Alterations and concrete construction, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in building construction, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including alterations. Work contemplated by this classification includes nonwood frame buildings and structures such as, but not limited to, waste treatment and waste disposal plants, fish hatcheries and stadiums in which the superstructure, skeleton framework, or building shell consists of concrete, iron or steel, or a combination of concrete, iron, steel and/or wood. This classification makes no distinction to the size of the structure or number of stories within the building and includes all concrete tilt-up buildings. Activities include, but are not limited to, the set up and tear down of forms, placement of reinforcing steel, rebar, or wire mesh, pouring and finishing concrete within the building or structure such as foundations, monolithic slabs, ground supported floor pads, precast or poured in place bearing floors or wall panels, columns, pillars, balconies, stairways, including the raising and/or standing of concrete tilt-up walls or precast floors and wall portions, and raising and securing metal frames or members into place using a crane or boom and securing by bolt, rivet or weld.

This classification excludes all other phases of construction which are not in connection with building the superstructure, skeleton framework, or building shell such as, but not limited to, site preparation and excavation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; bridge or tunnel construction which is to be reported separately in classification 0201; pile driving which is to be reported separately in classification 0202; underground utilities and systems which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; asphalt work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; concrete paving or flatwork not contained within the building which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; new landscape construction which is to be reported separately in classification 0301; brick, block, granite, marble, slate or masonry work which is to be reported separately in classification 0302; plastering, stuccoing and lathing work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; plumbing work which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; HVAC work which is to be reported separately in classification 0307; carpet and tile work which is to be reported separately in classification 0502; exterior painting which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; roof work which is to be reported separately in classification 0507; installation of glass panels, curtain walls or windows which is to be reported separately in classification 0511; installation of insulation, sound proofing or suspended acoustical ceilings which is to be reported separately in classification 0512; interior finish carpentry such as the installation of interior doors, cabinets, fixtures or molding which is to be reported separately in classification 0513; installation of overhead doors, garage doors which is to be reported separately in classification 0514; installation of exterior doors and door frames, interior framing and carpentry work which is to be reported separately in classification 0516; installation of sheet metal siding or gutter work which is to be reported separately in classification 0519; interior building painting which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; electrical work which is to be reported separately in classification 0601; the installation of elevators and elevator door bucks which is to be reported separately in classification 0602; new dam construction projects which are to be reported separately in classification 0701; wood frame buildings which are to be reported separately in classification 0510; sheet metal tool sheds which are to be reported separately in classification 0516; brick or block buildings which are to be reported separately in classification 0302 and wallboard installation, taping or texturing which are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

0518-01 Metal carport: Erection

Applies to contractors engaged in the erection of metal carports such as those used for commercial parking lots. This classification includes raising and securing metal frames, members, or I-beams into place with a boom or crane and securing by bolt, rivet or weld.

This classification excludes the erection of nonstructural sheet metal patio cover/carports which is to be reported separately in classification 0519, and the erection of a wood carport which is to be reported separately in the applicable carpentry classification (see classification 0510 for additional information).

0518-02 Metal service station canopy: Erection

Applies to contractors engaged in the erection of metal service station canopies. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, raising and securing metal frames, members, or I-beams into place with a boom or crane and securing by bolt, rivet or weld.

This classification excludes the removal or installation of underground tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0108, and the removal or installation of service station pumps which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in wrecking or demolishing iron, steel, concrete, or wood buildings or structures not covered by another classification. Work contemplated by this classification includes incidental sales of materials, burning

or hauling away of debris, and incidental ground clearing activities at the site to permit other use of land. Wrecking and demolition involves barricading the site and walkways to keep nonconstruction workers out of the area to prevent possible injury to them. Guards, watchmen, and traffic controllers (flaggers) are on-site and in adjacent areas to keep work areas secure. Salvage of materials is usually done by hand. Loading of trucks with debris is by chute or front end loaders. Actual demolition of a building or structure is performed in a variety of ways, including dismantling board by board, by crane (pulling sections to the ground), by crane equipped with a steel ball which is swung from the boom of the crane, or by explosives. Employees of the contractor responsible for the overall completion of the project are to be reported in this classification.

This classification excludes security guards employed by contractors to guard the job site before or after the construction work activity hours who are to be reported separately in classification 6601; establishments primarily engaged in selling salvaged building materials which are to be reported separately in classification 2009; interior building demolition ("strip outs") which is to be reported separately in classification 0516; and all iron, steel, concrete, or wood building construction which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0518, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-52110, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-52110, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-52110, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-52110, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-52110, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52110, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-0519 Classification 0519.

0519-00 Building construction sheet metal work, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or repair of sheet metal work in building construction, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification applies to interior and exterior sheet metal work for residential or commercial buildings and includes wood frame, pole buildings, and nonwood frame buildings. This classification includes the installation of metal siding, gutters and downspouts, nonstructural sheet metal patio covers/carports, metal industrial shelving, stainless steel counter tops, and interior wall panels (such as the back splash behind stoves or sinks). Contractors who operate a sheet metal fabrication shop or prefabricate the gutters, downspouts and posts in a shop away from the construction site are to be assigned classification 3404 for the shop operations. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 3404 for shop operations then classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop" is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair to equipment.

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0521 Classification 0521.

0521-00 Painting building interiors; wallpaper hanging/removal

Applies to contractors engaged in painting building interiors regardless of the height inside the building. This classification includes building interiors such as, but not limited to, single and multiple story residential houses and commercial buildings, warehouses, factories, coliseums, theaters, stores and churches. The following structures are examples which would ***not meet*** the definition of a building or qualify as interior painting: Bridges, refineries, grain silos, water towers, service station canopies, or tanks. Paint is applied by brush, roller or spray to a variety of surfaces such as wood, wallboard, plaster, stucco, metal, concrete, or other types of surfaces found within the interior of a building. This classification includes all preparation work such as the set up of scaffolding, sanding, removal of old paint or asbestos, taping or masking, and clean up work. This classification also includes the hanging or removal of wallpaper. The process of hanging wallpaper includes cleaning or scraping walls to ensure the wallpaper will adhere to the surface. Depending on the type of wallpaper, adhesive is applied to the wall surface, the wallpaper, or both. Patterns are matched and the strip is applied to the surface and brushed smooth to remove the air pockets. This process is repeated until the entire job is complete. This classification also includes refinishing or resurfacing of tubs, sinks, appliances and countertops.

This classification excludes exterior painting of buildings or structures which is to be reported separately in classification 0504. Classifications 0521 and 0504 may be assigned to the same employer provided accurate records are maintained which distinguish interior building painting contracts from exterior building or structure painting contracts. This classification also excludes contractors engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures N.O.C., pressure washing services or sandblasting of buildings or structures, lead paint abatement, and the exterior painting of buildings or structures, including interior/exterior tanks which are all to be reported separately in classification 0504; painting of murals or other artwork on the interior of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; and painting of murals or other artwork on the exterior of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0403.

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

WAC 296-17A-0540 Classification 0540.

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0541 Classification 0541.

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0550 Classification 0550.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0551 Classification 0551.

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0601 Classification 0601.

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

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

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

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

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

0601-08 Temporary floodlights or search lights: Erection

Applies to contractors engaged in the erection or set up of temporary floodlights away from the contractor's premises. Usually, these lights are mounted on a truck or trailer, then transported to the customer site or location where they are operated with use of a generator. Uses of temporary floodlights and searchlights include, but are not limited to, advertising grand openings or special sales at shopping malls, auto dealers, grocery and outlet stores, marking the location of special events such as carnivals or concerts, or at construction project sites.

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0602 Classification 0602.

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

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

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

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0602, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-523, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-523, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-523, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-523, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0603 Classification 0603.

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

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

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

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

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

0603-07 Industrial plant maintenance by contractor

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

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, dismantling, and/or repair of metal playground equipment, portable bleachers or stages, and above ground swimming pools. Playground equipment includes, but is not limited to, swings,

monkey bars, merry-go-rounds, and slides. Work contemplated by this classification includes all operations necessary for the erection of metal playground equipment including, but not limited to, boring holes in the ground (usually with an auger) into which the various pieces of equipment will be set in concrete, any incidental cutting, welding, drilling and bolting of the tubular steel components which are usually from one to four inches in diameter, and fastening on the chains, swings, handlebars, sliding surface, platforms, bench seats, or other components. This classification also includes the application of any finish material or paint when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0604 Classification 0604.

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0606 Classification 0606.

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

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation, service and/or repair of vending, coin- or token-operated machines. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, delivering machines to desired location, unloading and setting up machines, servicing machines, collecting money, repairing machines, and restocking product into machines. Coin-operated machines include pay telephone booths, weight machines, juke boxes, change makers, pull tabs, slot machines, and similar gaming devices. Vending machine products include, but are not limited to, soft drinks, candies, sandwiches, stamps, cigarettes, frozen desserts, coffee, and personal hygiene products. This classification also includes the preparation of products such as, but not limited to, salads, sandwiches, cookies, and desserts, and honor snack food services when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0607 Classification 0607.

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

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

This classification excludes dealers of new household appliances who are to be reported separately in classification 6306; installation, service, and/or repair of commercial appliances such as those used in laundries, bakeries, and restaurants which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; installation, service, and repair of commercial garage doors

and openers which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; installation of water softening systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; and small table top or counter top appliance stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

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

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

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

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

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

Lock sets and/or dead bolt locks: New installation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This classification excludes employees of store operations engaged in setting up displays or providing staging services who are to be reported in the applicable store classification as this is a common store activity; assembly of work stations or office furniture which is to be reported in classification 2002, and merchandising establishments or

employees who deliver products to their customer's place of business, and may also perform related merchandising functions, who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

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

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

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

0607-22 Protective bumpers: Installation

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0608 Classification 0608.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0701 Classification 0701.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction of *new* dams only, and includes all operations in the dam site area. A dam is a barrier built across a waterway to control the flow or level of water. Work contemplated by this classification includes the construction of the foundation and substruc-

ture such as, but not limited to, earth and rock excavation; boring or tunneling; pile driving or shaft sinking; caisson work; erection of cofferdams; placement of reinforcing steel and rebar; setting and stripping of forms, false work (temporary forms and support structures), concrete distributing apparatus; erection of scaffolds; pouring and finishing concrete; and the placement of gates, turbines, control towers and electrical wiring apparatus. This classification also includes the incidental construction of fish ladders as part of the new dam construction project.

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

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

WAC 296-17A-0803 Classification 0803.

0803-00 Cities and towns - all other employees

Applies to employees of cities or towns who perform manual labor, or who supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance, and machinery or equipment operators including transit bus drivers. This classification includes administrative personnel such as engineers, safety inspectors, and biologists, who have field exposure, and also includes store and stock clerks. For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any exposure other than the normal travel to a work assignment, such as an auditor or social worker would encounter.

This classification excludes municipal power districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1301; privately owned and operated bus or transit systems which are to be reported separately in classification 1407; irrigation and waterworks operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1507; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6905 and 6906, as appropriate; fire fighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904; volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901; and clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5305.

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

WAC 296-17A-0901 Classification 0901.

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

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1002 Classification 1002.

1002-00 Sawmills: Operation and maintenance

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

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

1002-08 Shake and shingle mills - automated process
(*to be assigned by classifications underwriter*)

Applies to establishments operating an automated shake and shingle mill which manufacture shakes, shingles and/or ridge caps using automated processes. For purposes of this classification, automated processes refers to shake and shingle mills equipped with automatic feeders on all saws, adjustable packing and cutting stations, and fully automatic systems for conveying material to work stations. All equipment must be equipped with automatic shut off switches. Within a shingle mill the operation of a trim saw must be performed by an individual as a separate function from that of the shingle saw operator (shingle sawyer is not to perform both functions). Shake splitters must be equipped with a gauge control mechanism which permits the operator to automatically set the thickness of the cut. Conveyor systems must have dual controls to allow the deck man and sawyer the ability to control incoming material to the work station.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shingle saw: A machine used to make shingles.

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

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

This classification excludes all operations conducted in the woods, such as logging or the cutting and splitting of shake or shingle bolts, which are to be reported separately in classification 5001.

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1003 Classification 1003.

1003-02 Dry kiln operations

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

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

1003-03 Creosote works; pile and pole treating

Applies to establishments engaged in treating wood poles with creosote or other chemicals to inhibit deterioration. Poles produced by this type of business are intended for use as utility line poles, supports for bridges and trestles, or piles to be driven into the ground as part of the support for a

pier or other structure. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, receiving logs, storing, seasoning (either by air or kiln drying), peeling (mechanized or manual), any incidental machining and turning (which may include cutting material into ties or cross arms), the application of creosote or other chemical preservative, and pick up and delivery. Preservative may be applied to seasoned wood through a heated, pressurized vacuum process in an autoclave, by surface application (spraying, brushing, dipping), or soaking in tanks. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log handling/trimming/cutting machinery, kilns, boilers that heat the kiln, autoclaves, storage tanks, trolley cars for use in the kiln, fork lifts, hand tools, and trucks.

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

1003-04 Pole yards

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

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

1003-05 Masts and spars yards

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

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

1003-06 Log home manufacturing

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1004 Classification 1004.

1004-00 Log storage and log sorting yards

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1005 Classification 1005.

1005-02 Shake and/or shingle mills

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation and maintenance of a shake and/or shingle mill. Work contemplated by this classification includes receiving raw logs which they cut and split into shakes, shingles and ridge caps. A shake is a roofing or siding material having at least one surface with a natural grain textured split surface. A shingle is a roofing or siding material having sawn faces and backs and are of a standard thickness at the butt end and tapered finish at the other end. A ridge cap is produced from two pieces nailed together to form a "v" shape placed on the center line of a roof. Raw logs are temporarily stored in the yard. This classification may include operations such as, but not limited to, loading raw logs onto a conveyor or log slip, cutting the log into rounds, splitting the rounds into blocks, feeding the blocks through a shake or shingle saw, grading and sorting, bundling, stacking and storing of finished shakes, shingles and/or ridge caps. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log loaders, conveyors, log slips, overhead splitters, cut-off saws, shake saws, shingle saws, taper saws, head saws, pallet presses, and forklifts.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacturing of ridge caps or shims which are to be reported separately in classification 2903; automated shake and shingle mills which are to be reported separately in classification 1002 provided the entire process to produce shakes and shingles uses automated processes at the mill site, meets the requirements defined in WAC 296-17-534; and all operations conducted in the woods, such as logging or the cutting and splitting of shake or shingle bolts, which are to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

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

WAC 296-17A-1007 Classification 1007.

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

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

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

***Special note*:** When assigning classifications 1007-08, 4901-16 - Geologists, and 0103-10 - Seismic geophysical exploration, care must be taken to look beyond the word "geologist" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.

1007-09 Testing and inspecting of pipelines using radiographic or X-ray analysis process by contractor at industrial plants or construction sites

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

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

1007-15 Inspection and grading bureaus, N.O.C.; log scaling and grading bureaus; lumber inspection services; weigh scale attendants, N.O.C.; weather stations; rainmaking - no aircraft

Applies to establishments operating as *inspection and grading bureaus*, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, those involved in inspecting and grading commodities such as logs, lumber, shingles, shakes, poles, and railroad ties. The commodity is examined and stamped with a grademark which indicates the

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

***Special note*:** Classification 1007, classification 5001, and classification 5004, shall not be assigned to the same business unless the operations described by these classifications are conducted as separate and distinct businesses and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

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

Applies to foresters engaged in forest management. Foresters may plan and direct forestation or reforestation projects, map forest areas, estimate standing timber and future growth, or manage timber sales. Foresters also may plan cutting programs to assure continuous production of timber, and determine methods of cutting and removing timber with a minimum of waste and environmental damage. They may plan and design forest fire suppression and fire-prevention programs, plan and design construction of fire towers, trails, roads and fire breaks and may also plan and design projects for control of floods, soil erosion, tree diseases, and insect pests in forests. Foresters may specialize in one aspect of forest management.

This classification excludes manual labor or direct supervision of manual labor.

1007-18 Foresters and timber cruisers - scientific tree, forestry, and watershed studies (*to be assigned only by reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to establishments engaged in scientific tree studies for others. Scientific tree studies are research oriented; random sample plots are measured and data such as the size of trees, species, disease and insect or animal damage, and seedling mortality, are recorded. Plots are maintained where each tree is tagged, its genealogy recorded, and growth statistics entered. A scion (a detached living shoot or twig) may be grafted onto a root stock and detailed records maintained of its genealogy and growth. Other data, such as fertilizers used, also may be maintained. These test plots are sometimes referred to as progeny plots or progeny studies. This classification includes scientific studies of watersheds or watershed restoration which involves the evaluation of slopes, road systems, streams and the entire ecosystem (an ecological community with its physical environment, regarded as a unit). This classification also includes precommercial thinning layouts or pruning inspections to determine if an area is ready for thinning or pruning.

This classification excludes manual labor or direct supervision of manual labor.

***Special note*:** Classification 1007, classification 5001, and classification 5004 shall not be assigned to the same business unless the operations described by these classifications are conducted as separate and distinct businesses and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

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

Applies to timber cruisers engaged in cruising timber land to estimate the volume and quality of a timber stand through an on-site visual inspection. A timber cruiser collects data concerning forest conditions for appraisal, sales, administration, logging, land use, and forest management planning. A forest area is traversed on foot in an established pattern and sampling techniques applied. The height and diameter of each tree in a test site is recorded as are defects such as rot and bends, to estimate the useable wood in each tree. From the data collected a summary report is prepared giving the timber types, sizes, condition and outstanding features of an area, such as existing roads, streams, and communication facilities. Trees may be marked with spray paint to denote trail, boundary, or for cutting.

This classification excludes manual labor or direct supervision of manual labor.

1007-20 Foresters and timber cruisers - tree auditing (*to be assigned only by reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to establishments engaged in tree auditing for others. This service is generally associated with new plantations and is the process of evaluating the quality and the rate of planting of new trees, as well as surveying newly planted sites on a periodic schedule to determine the survival rate.

This classification excludes tree auditing services when planting is in process, which is to be reported separately in classification 5004, and manual labor or direct supervision of manual labor.

***Special note*:** Classification 1007, classification 5001, and classification 5004 shall not be assigned to the same business unless the operations described by these classifications are conducted as separate and distinct businesses and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

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

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

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

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

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1007, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-53504, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-53504, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-53504, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; 93-12-093, § 296-17-53504, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-1101 Classification 1101.

1101-04 Automobile delivery or repossessing

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

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

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

Applies to employees of retail and wholesale stores engaged in inter-store delivery, customer merchandise delivery when excluded from the store classification, and delivery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Employees subject to this classification are generally involved in loading and unloading delivery vans or trucks and driving from store to store, or from a store to a customer's location. Drivers may or may not have designated routes or delivery areas. This classification is not applicable to establishments engaged in general trucking services which are to be reported separately in classification 1102. Classification 1101 is distinguishable from delivery operations reported in classification 1102 in that businesses covered by classification 1102 generally do not own the merchandise they are transporting.

1101-09 Parcel delivery companies for delivery of small parcels

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

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

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

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

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

Applies to establishments engaged in route sales of a wide variety of merchandise not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, hand tools, automotive supply, and household items. Sales personnel deliver products, show samples and solicit further orders. They may also call on new customers along their route. The classification also applies to establishments or employees known as merchandisers who deliver products to their customer's place of business then perform related merchandising functions such as taking inventory of goods on hand, restock-

ing, reordering, removing outdated or damaged merchandise from shelves or the premises, and/or assembling temporary displays which are usually made of lightweight material such as cardboard or plastic and used for promotional or seasonal goods. These merchandisers often deal in products such as, but not limited to, greeting cards, over-the-counter medications, and grooming products.

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

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

1101-19 Route food services

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

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

1101-20 Computer tape or accounting records delivery service

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

1101-21 Errand service

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1102 Classification 1102.

1102-02 Interstate trucking

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

***Special notes*:** Effective July 1, 1993, trucking establishments are allowed to have both the trucking classification 1102 and the freight handling classification 2002. However, hours cannot be split for a worker who works in both classes. If an employee has any driving duties, *all* their hours are to be reported in classification 1102. Establishments subject to this classification are to report actual hours worked for each driver. However, the hours are to be capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. Detailed information can be found in the general audit rule covering the trucking industry and in RCW 51.12.095.

1102-03 Intrastate trucking

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

***Special notes*:** Effective July 1, 1993, trucking establishments are allowed to have both the trucking classification 1102 and the freight handling classification 2002. However, hours cannot be split for a worker who works in both classes. If an employee has any driving duties, *all* their hours are to be reported in classification 1102. Establishments subject to this classification are to report actual hours worked for each driver. However, the hours are to be capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. Detailed information can be found in the

general audit rule covering the trucking industry and in RCW 51.12.095.

1102-04 Combined interstate/intrastate trucking

Applies to establishments engaged in a combination of interstate/intrastate trucking activities. Businesses assigned to this classification generally do not produce, manufacture, or legally own the goods they are hauling. Interstate trucking is the hauling of goods which either originate out-of-state or have an out-of-state destination. Intrastate trucking is the hauling of goods *only* within the boundaries of a state. In other words, the goods have both an origin and destination in the same state. Duties include driving, mechanical repair and, in some cases, loading and unloading the vehicles. The loading and unloading may be done with forklifts, pallet jacks, hand trucks, or by hand. The drivers are usually assigned routes or a territory. Establishments in this classification usually have terminals or storage depots where merchandise is stored awaiting transfer.

***Special notes*:** Effective July 1, 1993, trucking establishments are allowed to have both the trucking classification 1102 and the freight handling classification 2002. However, hours cannot be split for a worker who works in both classes. If an employee has any driving duties, *all* their hours are to be reported in classification 1102. Establishments subject to this classification are to report actual hours worked for each driver. However, the hours are to be capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. Detailed information can be found in the general audit rule covering the trucking industry and in RCW 51.12.095.

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WAC 296-17A-1103 Classification 1103.

1103-00 Coal and solid fuel dealers - yard operations

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

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

1103-02 Firewood dealers - yard operations

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of firewood. This classification is limited to establishments operating a firewood sales lot where customers either pick up firewood or the dealer will makes deliveries from. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to yard and delivery operations.

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

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

1103-04 Composting

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

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

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

This classification excludes contract delivery by nondealer employees who are to be reported separately in classification 1102, and digging of soils/humus/peat/gravel or grinding of bark which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-538, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-538, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-538, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-538, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-538, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-538, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-538, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-538, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-538, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-538, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1104 Classification 1104.

1104-00 Auto or truck wrecking or dismantling

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1105 Classification 1105.

1105-00 Septic tank pumping

Applies to establishments engaged in septic tank pumping services. Operations contemplated by this classification include driving, locating the septic tank and digging as necessary to uncover it, connecting the pumping hose to the septic tank, pumping out the sludge, and disposing of the waste products.

This classification excludes installation and repair of septic tanks or systems which are to be reported separately in classification 0108, and cleaning of sewage treatment tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0504.

1105-01 Street sweeping; parking lot sweeping; dust control; and portable chemical toilet servicing

Applies to establishments that perform street sweeping and parking lot sweeping services for others. Trucks used for sweeping are equipped with rotating or nonrotating brushes and vacuum/suction devises. In addition to driving duties, the drivers may adjust/unclog the brushes, and clean the holding tanks contained on the sweeping or pumping vehicle. This classification also includes snow removal by plowing, delivery of portable toilets and the related servicing and disposal of waste products which are recovered by establishments subject to this classification. This classification also includes trucks that spray water on roads and other surfaces for dust control.

1105-02 Vacuum truck services

Applies to establishments engaged in vacuum truck services for others. Services include, but are not limited to, cleaning of duct work, picking up waste oils, lubricants, antifreeze, bilge water, and similar waste products. Establishments subject to this classification may offer a regular service, one-time or occasional pick-up service. The driver has kits for testing the materials and, if there is a question, a sample is taken to a laboratory for further analysis. If the waste material is acceptable, it is pumped into the tanker truck. The waste material may be consolidated with similar products and "bulked" in storage tanks, then taken to appropriate treatment or disposal facilities, or it may be taken directly to appropriate facilities. If it is to be "bulked" with other products, it will be filtered as it is pumped into the storage tanks and allowed to sit for a few days for any water to settle to the bottom of the tank and be drained off. Bulked materials may be hauled away by the establishment's own trucks or by common carrier. Establishments subject to this classification may pick up containers of used oil filters and bring them into their plant where they are sorted into crushed and uncrushed filters, and gaskets removed. This activity is included within the scope of this classification if it is an incidental service. This classification includes the related disposal of waste products which are recovered by establishments subject to this classification.

This classification excludes septic tank pumping which is to be reported separately in classification 1105-00.

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

WAC 296-17A-1106 Classification 1106.

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

Applies to establishments engaged in the rental of items, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as hand tools, air compressors, automotive tools, baby equipment, convalescent equipment, exercise equipment, floor care equipment, pressure washers, party and banquet equipment, light construction tools or equipment such as saws, drills, and sanders, and lawn and garden equipment, as opposed to machinery or larger commercial or industrial equipment. The tools and equipment are generally rented to homeowners for use on their property. Rental stores within this classification rent a variety of tools and equipment unlike specialty rental stores that specialize in one type of product. This classification includes clerical office personnel, sales personnel, as well as the maintenance and repair of rented goods when performed by employees of the rental store. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the sale and installation of truck canopies and related accessories, but who do not sell other types of vehicles or trailers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the rental of commercial or industrial equipment and/or machinery such as, but not limited to, bulldozers, tractors, and backhoes which are to be reported separately in classifi-

cation 6409; establishments engaged in the rental of farm machinery equipment which are to be reported separately in classification 6408; establishments engaged in the rental of vehicles which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; establishments engaged in the rental of sporting goods which are to be reported separately in classification 6309; establishments engaged in the rental of clothing or costumes which are to be reported separately in classification 6305; and establishments engaged in the rental of furniture which are to be reported separately in classification 6306.

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

WAC 296-17A-1108 Classification 1108.

1108-02 Glass tempering

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

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

1108-03 Flat glass merchants - no tempering

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

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

1108-04 Auto glass merchants

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

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

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

Applies to establishments engaged in receiving, storing and selling all types of fabricated glass and plexiglas as window glass, plate glass, safety glass for automobiles, mirrors and other types of glass at a permanent shop location or adjacent yard. Work contemplated by this classification includes cutting of glass to customers' specified dimensions, beveling, buffing, grinding, polishing, silvering of plate glass and the installation of glass into frames. Tools and equipment include metal and wood cutting tools and machinery, grinders, sanders, drills, saws, knives, suction cups, windshield sticks, putty, caulking, cleaning solvents, forklifts, packing materials, and delivery and service vehicles. A glass merchant performing the installation of glass in automobiles is also included within the scope of this classification; as are related

services such as, but not limited to, repair of auto windshield cracks, scratches, bullseyes and breaks; in vehicle tinting of auto glass to reduce heat and glare; and installing sun roofs. Other dealers may specialize in cutting, selling or installing fabricated flat glass or they may also sell and install plate, laminated, window, cathedral, stained, bullet proof, opalescent flat, picture, skylight and tempered glass. Included within the scope of this classification is the sale of accessories for flat glass such as sealants, screening, aluminum frames for storm windows and doors, mirror backings, frames and glass cleaners.

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

1108-06 Glass frosting, etching, beveling or grinding

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1109 Classification 1109.

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

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

***Special note*:** Towing is common to many classifications. Employers offering towing services should be contacted to verify whether the towing service they provide is only in connection with their auto repair, auto body or wrecking yard (*towing service not for hire*), or provided as a general service unrelated to their repair garage (*towing services for hire*). Only towing services for hire are to be assigned to classification 1109. If a business provides both towing services for hire and not for hire, worker hours for drivers and their assistants may be divided between this classification and the applicable repair garage classification provided that the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the division of worker hours has been met. Otherwise, all driver and assistant hours are to be assigned to the highest rated classification applicable to the business.

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

WAC 296-17A-1301 Classification 1301.

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

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

This classification excludes contractors engaged in underground line construction maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line, pole and tower construction, maintenance or repair, who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0601; contractors engaged in the installation of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0603 as applicable; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

1301-01 Electric light and power cooperatives

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

This classification excludes contractors engaged in underground line construction maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line, pole and tower construction, maintenance or repair, who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0601; contractors engaged in the installation of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0603 as applicable; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

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

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

This classification excludes contractors engaged in underground line construction maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line, pole and tower construction, maintenance or repair, who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0601; contractors engaged in the installation of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0603 as applicable; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

1301-05 Steam heat power plants

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a steam heat power plant. These businesses use coal, oil, natural gases or electric power to produce steam which is distributed through a network of under or overground pipes to customers (the plant must be very near the purchaser). The initial process of producing the steam is the same as the process used in a steam powered electric generating plant, but the steam is channeled out to the purchaser instead of being used to turn turbines. The purchasers use the steam for heating buildings, operating saunas, as a heat source for cooking or processing in food processing plants, breweries or restaurants, producing the heat needed for wood drying kilns, or to convert back to hot water. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the regular installation,

maintenance or repair of plant machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of over or underground pipes, main-to-user hook-ups, meter installation and meter readers. Clerical office and administrative personnel are to be reported separately as appropriate for the ownership of the steam plant; 5305 for cities and towns; 5306 for counties; or 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal.

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1303 Classification 1303.

1303-00 Telephone companies - all other employees

Applies to establishments engaged in providing telecommunications services which enable subscribers to converse or transmit coded data. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the regular installation, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), clearing right of ways, installing telephones and wiring in buildings, and making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, central control and switching center equipment, relays, computers, antennae, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, and hand tools.

This classification excludes clerical office, exchange operators and administrative personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 1304; contractors engaged in underground line construction maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line, pole, and tower construction, maintenance or repair, who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings and making pole-to-house hook-ups who are to be reported separately in classification 0608; contractors engaged in the installation or contract maintenance of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0603; and establishments primarily engaged in selling telephone equipment retail which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

1303-01 Telegraph companies - all other employees

Applies to establishments engaged in providing telecommunication services which enable printed messages (telegrams) to be transmitted from one agent to another for receipt by, or delivery to, a designated party. Telegraph companies also provide a "moneygram" service which allows an agent to receive a sum of money at one location and transmit a message to another agent to pay out the same amount of money to a designated party at another location. Work contemplated by this classification includes the regular installation, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), installing transmission and receiving equipment, the clearing of right of ways, and delivery work when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, cables, control panels, poles, lines, relays, computers, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, and hand tools.

This classification excludes clerical office and administrative personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 1304; contractors engaged in underground line construction maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line, pole, and tower construction, maintenance or repair, who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0608; and contractors engaged in the installation or contract maintenance of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0603.

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

WAC 296-17A-1304 Classification 1304.

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

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

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

1304-01 Telegraph companies - clerical office and sales personnel

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1305 Classification 1305.

1305-00 Television cable companies - all other employees

Applies to establishments engaged in providing point-to-point subscription cable communications services. This classification is restricted to companies that provide the total spectrum of cable services for a fee or rental charge. These companies will normally operate and maintain antenna and control centers where they receive signals from broadcasting stations and transmit them through a cable system to local customers. This classification also includes homeowner associations and co-ops that operate a central system for residential users. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the regular installation, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), installation of antennae, the clearing of right of ways, erections of poles, crossarms and insulators, and subscriber service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, cables, transformers, control panels, poles, lines, antennae, relays, computers, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, and hand tools.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in underground line construction, maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line installation who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in pole and tower construction, maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0508; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings and making pole-to-house service connections who are to be reported separately in classification 0601; and clerical office employees of television cable companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4502.

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

WAC 296-17A-1401 Classification 1401.

1401-01 Taxicab companies

Applies to establishments engaged in furnishing passenger transportation to others. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, operation of the vehicle, loading/unloading passengers' luggage, assisting passengers in and out of the vehicle, incidental "cabulance" services which may be offered in conjunction with the taxi service, and maintenance/repair of the vehicle when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Businesses that operate pedicab and horse-drawn carriage services are included in this classification.

This classification excludes: Establishments that operate ambulance services which are to be reported separately in classification 1405; establishments that operate cabulance and paratransit services exclusively which are to be reported separately in classification 1404; and dispatchers with no other job duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

***Special note*:** Establishments that furnish only a dispatch service for taxicab drivers who own or lease their own vehicles may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met. Employees of a taxicab dispatch service who perform maintenance/repair are to be reported separately in classification 3411. See RCW 51.08.180 for the definition of "worker" to aid in determining if drivers are employees. Please also refer to the special note in classification 1404-12.

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

WAC 296-17A-1404 Classification 1404.

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

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

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

1404-07 Train rides

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

they do not facilitate the train ride or train ride operation in any way.

1404-11 Escort and pilot cars

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

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

1404-12 Cabulance and paratransit

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

This classification excludes: Cabulance services offered in conjunction with a taxi service which are to be reported separately in classification 1401, cabulance services offered in conjunction with an ambulance service which are to be reported separately in classification 1405, paratransit services offered in conjunction with a municipal bus or transit system which are to be included in classification 0803 or 1501 as appropriate, ambulance services which are to be reported separately in classification 1405, limousine drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 6301, and dispatchers with no other duties who are to be reported separately in classification 4904.

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1405 Classification 1405.

1405-00 Ambulance services

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

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1407 Classification 1407.

1407-00 Bus companies

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

the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rules have been met.

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

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

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

WAC 296-17A-1501 Classification 1501.

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

Applies to employees of counties and taxing districts, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), who perform manual labor, or who supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance, and machinery or equipment operators including transit bus drivers. This classification includes administrative personnel such as engineers, safety inspectors, and biologists who have field exposure, and internal inventory and supply clerks. For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any exposure other than the normal travel to or from a work assignment.

This classification excludes electric light and power public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1301; privately owned and operated bus or transit systems which are to be reported separately in classification 1407; water distribution or purification system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507; irrigation system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507; port districts which are to be reported separately in classification 4201; school districts, library districts or museum districts which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 or 6104; hospital districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6105; fire fighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification 6905 and 6906, as appropriate; clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306, and volunteers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6901 or 6906, as appropriate.

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

Applies to employees of housing authorities, not covered by another classification, who perform manual labor, or who supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance, and machinery or equipment operators. This classification includes all functional operations of a housing authority such as inspection, maintenance and repairs, including minor structural repairs, janitorial service, and building and grounds maintenance. Also included in this classification are meter readers, security personnel, other than those with law enforcement powers, administrative personnel such as engineers and safety inspectors who have field exposure, and internal inventory and supply clerks. For purposes of this classification, housing authorities are defined as nonprofit, public and political entities which serve the needs of a specific city, county or Indian tribe. The nature and objectives of some of the projects undertaken by housing authorities include providing decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations for low income persons, or providing group homes or halfway houses to serve developmentally or otherwise disabled persons or juveniles released from correctional facilities. A housing authority has the power to prepare, carry out, lease and operate housing facilities; to provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, alteration or repair of any housing project; to sell or rent dwellings forming part of the project to or for persons of low income; to acquire, lease, rent or sell or otherwise dispose of any commercial space located in buildings or structures containing a housing project; to arrange or contract for the furnishing of the units; and to investigate into the means and methods of improving such conditions where there is a shortage of suitable, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income.

This classification excludes new construction or major alteration activities which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications; clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306; security personnel with law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in classification 6905; and volunteers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6901 or 6906, as appropriate.

1501-08 Native American tribal councils - all other employees

Applies to employees of Native American tribal councils who perform manual labor, or who supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance, and machinery or equipment operators. This classification includes administrative personnel such as engineers, safety inspectors, and biologists who have field exposure, and internal inventory and supply clerks of the tribal council. For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any exposure other than the normal travel to and from a work assignment.

This classification excludes electric light and power public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1301; water distribution or purification system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507; irrigation system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507; school districts, library districts or museum districts which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 or 6104; hospital districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6105; fire fighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6905 and 6906; new

construction or reconstruction activities which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification; clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306.

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

Only those tribal operations which are also provided by county governments are subject to classification 1501. The following activities, such as but not limited to, visiting nurses and home health care, grounds keepers, building maintenance, park maintenance, road maintenance, and garbage and sewer works, are considered to be normal operations to be included in this classification. All other tribal council operations which are not normally performed by a county government shall be assigned the appropriate classification for the activities being performed. The following operations, such as but not limited to, meals on wheels, bingo parlors, casinos, liquor stores, tobacco stores, grocery stores, food banks, gift shops, restaurants, motels/hotels, Head Start programs, fish/shellfish hatcheries, logging, and tree planting/reforestation are outside the scope of classification 1501 and are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

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

Applies to establishments, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), engaged in providing all support operations and services on a military base on a contract basis. Such services include, but are not limited to, data processing, photography, mail delivery (on post and to other military facilities), hotel/motel services, mess halls, recreational facilities, grounds and building maintenance, vehicle maintenance, and may also include the maintenance of such facilities as water works, sewer treatment plants and roads.

This classification excludes new construction or construction repair projects which are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification for the work being performed; contracts for specific activities on a military base such as, but not limited to, building maintenance, club or mess hall operations, or vehicle maintenance, which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification for the work being performed; firefighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification 6905; and clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306.

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

1501-20 Community action organizations - all other employees N.O.C.

Applies to organizations performing an array of services to support the local community and citizens in need. The services provided by community action organizations may include, but are not limited to: Child care; after school care; alternative schools; in home chore services; employment or independence training, counseling and assistance; drug and alcohol recovery programs; decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations for low-income or needy citizens; transitional or emergency housing; weatherization; food and clothing banks; meals; or medical services.

This classification applies to employees of community action organizations N.O.C. (not otherwise classified) who perform manual-type labor, or who supervise a work crew performing manual labor. Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to: Cooks, food banks, drivers, chore workers/home service workers, janitorial or maintenance and repair work, or weatherization services.

Excluded from this risk classification is new construction or major alteration activities which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications; office employees who work exclusively in an administrative office environment who are to be reported in classification 4904-20; professional or administrative employees who may also have duties outside of the office who are to be reported in classification 5308-20; housing authorities which are to be reported in 1501-01 and 5306-26; welfare special works programs which are to be reported in 6505; work activity centers which are to be reported in 7309; and volunteers who are to be reported in classification 6901.

See classifications 5308-20 and 4904-20 for other community action operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-1501, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1501, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-545, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-545, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-545, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-545, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-545, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-545, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-545, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-545, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-545, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-545, filed 12/1/77; Order 73-22, § 296-17-545, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1507 Classification 1507.

1507-01 Irrigation ditches operation, repair and maintenance

Applies to establishments engaged in providing water for agricultural irrigation through a network of ditches, canals and/or pipelines. Irrigation system operations may be owned by individuals, a private company, cooperatives or a municipality. Water for irrigation can come from a natural above or below ground source or a reservoir and is kept flowing by means of pumping plants. Irrigation water usage is monitored at the "turn-out" which must be manually opened by an employee of the irrigation company and is located between the ditch/pipeline and the user's field. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, digging and maintaining ditches or canals, installing underground pipe, installation or maintenance of control gates and pumps, cleaning of ditches, spraying to control insects, and regular maintenance of vehicles and equipment when done by

employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, water pumps, ditch digging/pipe laying equipment, control gates, pumps, vehicles, spraying equipment and hand tools. This classification includes the operation of drainage systems by a private company or a municipal special purpose district.

This classification excludes: Contractors engaged in the digging of ditches or canals who are to be reported separately in classification 0108 or 0201 as applicable; contractors engaged in underground pipe laying which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in the installation of agricultural sprinkler systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0301; contractors engaged in the installation or repair of irrigation/drainage pumps which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; the routine irrigation of individual agricultural acreage with the owner's own system which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the establishment; the construction of any new buildings which is to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable to the work being performed; and clerical office and administrative personnel who are to be reported separately as appropriate, classification 5305 for cities and towns, classification 5306 for counties, or classifications 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal ownership.

***Special note*:** Many water supply operations in Washington may have "irrigation district" as part of their name because of their original purpose, but they are actually functioning as a waterworks supplying residential users and are to be reported separately in classification 1507-02.

1507-02 Waterworks operations, repair and maintenance

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of water purification and distribution systems known as waterworks. Water is obtained from natural sources of surface or ground water, piped to filtration plants, filtered, treated with chemicals, then pumped to holding facilities for eventual distribution to the user through underground pipes. Waterworks may be owned by cooperatives, such as homeowners' associations, a private company, or a municipality (as a P.U.D.). Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, erection of towers and tanks, underground waterline construction, maintenance of purification and filtration facilities, installation of fire hydrants, operating a laboratory, main-to-house hook-ups and the installation and reading of meters when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, excavating, pipe laying, erecting and welding equipment, vehicles, machine shop equipment, pumps and gauges, meters and hand tools. This classification includes the operation of sewerage treatment plants by owner or contract.

This classification excludes: Contractors engaged in underground waterline construction, maintenance or repair, including main-to-house hook-ups, who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; plumbing contractors engaged in waterline main-to-house hook-ups as part of an all-inclusive plumbing installation contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; the erection of water towers and tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; contractors engaged in industrial plant maintenance who are to be reported separately in classification 0603; the construction of dams which is to be reported separately in classification 0701; the construction of any new buildings which is to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable to the work being performed; and clerical office and administrative personnel who are to be reported separately as appropriate, classification 5305 for cities and towns, classification 5306 for counties, or classifications 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal.

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WAC 296-17A-1701 Classification 1701.

1701-02 Ore reduction, by wet or dry process without application of heat at mine

Applies to establishments engaged in the reduction of coarse ores by a wet or dry process at a mine site. Work contemplated by this classification involves a variety of ore milling activities. The process begins by crushing, screening and washing the ores. Next, ores are placed in a rotating cylindrical mill which contains steel balls, flint pebbles, rods or rock for further grinding. Then with the use of amalgamation (introduction of a chemical such as mercury to break down the ores) or flotation (uses water to separate by buoyancy and densities), the ore material is broken down and dried to obtain concentrated ores of metals. The milling of ores to recover some nonmetallic minerals which do not require amalgamation or flotation are also included within this classification.

This classification excludes underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1702, and open cut mining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1703.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1701, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-548, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-548, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-548, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1702 Classification 1702.

1702-01 Coal mines and mines N.O.C., underground; coke ovens

Applies to establishments engaged in underground mining, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), involving the extraction of coal, ores, stone, clay or other minerals. Operations contemplated by this classification include excavation and tunneling below ground as well as the incidental activities occurring above ground. Underground mining may involve shaft sinking, slope sinking, rock tunneling, and the building of drifts and shafts with heavy timbers or steel beams. Material is broken loose within the tunnel or shaft with explosives, drilling machines, rock drills, chippers, power hand drills and picks. After the material is broken loose it is removed from underground by way of hoist, con-

veyor, or some type of haulage car on steel track. On the surface, some of the extracted material is further refined such as coal which is crushed, screened, washed and graded before being hauled away. Additional equipment includes elevators, ventilation and communication systems, water pipes, lighting systems, as well as front end loaders, bulldozers and trucks. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of coke which is a solid carbonaceous residue obtained from bituminous coal after the removal of volatile materials by a distillation process. The method usually consists of a beehive or by-product oven process. Coal is fed into crushers which breaks oversized pieces into smaller pieces which are then conveyed to bunkers serving the ovens. This classification also applies to ore reduction involving heat processes.

This classification excludes ore reduction operations which do not require the use of heat which are to be reported separately in classification 1701, and open cut mining which is to be reported separately in classification 1703.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1702, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-549, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-549, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-549, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 75-38, § 296-17-549, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-549, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-549, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1703 Classification 1703.

1703-01 Open cut mining - all types; placer or hydraulic mining

Applies to establishments engaged in open cut mining to extract all types of ore including certain minerals such as, but not limited to, phosphate rock, graphite, talc, chalk, mica, asphalt, asbestos and gypsum. The process of open cut mining is also commonly referred to as surface mining, open pit mining or strip mining whereby such ores and minerals are extracted from a large hole or pit on the surface. Operations contemplated by this classification involve excavating and stripping the surface material with use of drag lines, power shovels or earth moving equipment. The products are loaded onto dump trucks or belt conveyors for movement to railroad sidings and loading into ore cars for shipment to processing plants. The equipment generally involves compressors, pneumatic drilling rigs, conveyors, trucks, drag lines, shovels, scrapers and bulldozers. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in hydraulic mining in which material is excavated by moving a stream of high pressure water over the mining face, and placer mining which obtains minerals from placers by use of running water such as on a stream or the shoreline.

This classification excludes underground mining which is to be reported separately in classification 1702, and quarrying which is to be reported separately in classification 1704.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1703, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-550, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-550, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-550, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-550, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1704 Classification 1704.

1704-02 Quarries, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in quarrying, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), to extract large solid stone such as, but not limited to, limestone, sandstone, granite, marble, slate, hard shale rock, ballast rock, cement rock, coral rock, etc., from hillsides or open pits. Operations contemplated by this classification involve exposing stone with use of drag lines, power shovels, scrapers or other earth moving equipment. In some instances, blasting with explosives is performed on large stone masses to break portions loose. The stone is separated into large blocks, sometimes called loafs. There are several methods to cut a loaf - line drilling, wire sawing, diamond wire sawing or chiseling. The loafs are removed from the quarry pit and taken to the surface. This classification includes all other activities occurring on the surface of the quarry site which could involve the further cutting of the loafs or the crushing of stone into smaller pieces.

This classification excludes open pit mining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1703, and underground mining which is to be reported separately in classification 1702.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1704, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-551, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-551, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-551, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1801 Classification 1801.

1801-01 Lead smelting, sintering, or refining; calcium carbide manufacturing

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in the smelting, sintering, or refining of lead, including the manufacturing of calcium carbide. The lead ore most commonly mined is galena which is the sulfide of lead. The ore is mixed with other metalliferous minerals, such as sphalerite, copper pyrites and iron pyrites. The smelting process consists of fusing or separating the metallic elements. After ore has been received, the process begins by crushing, washing and screening the ore. There may be various steps of milling, concentration or amalgamation (floatation) to separate the galena from the sphalerite and other minerals. The roasting or sintering process takes place in rotary kilns or other types of furnaces. In this way the material is sintered or converted into lumps (called sinter) which are mixed with coke and placed into a shaft furnace. The material is then desilvertized which is achieved by adding metallic zinc and raising the temperature sufficiently to dissolve it. The molten metal is then cast into ingots. The ingots may go through further refining processes or may be considered a finished product. This classification also includes the manufacturing of calcium carbide which is a crystalline material produced by heating pulverized limestone or quicklime with carbon and used to generate acetylene gas, as a dehydrating agent, and in making graphite and hydrogen.

This classification excludes aluminum smelting operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1802; the smelting, sintering or refining of ores not covered by another classification, (N.O.C.) which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-08; the recovering, refining

or reprocessing of metals which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-09; ore reduction which is to be reported separately in classification 1701; and open pit or underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the mining being performed.

1801-03 Steel or iron rolling mills; rolling mills, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating iron or steel rolling mills. In a rolling mill ingots and/or slabs of steel are rolled (i.e., they are passed between rollers whereby they undergo an increase in length and a corresponding reduction in depth). The rollers used by the rolling mills vary widely in size and shape, depending on the type of rolled section(s) to be produced. Depending upon the thickness of the metal to start and the desired thickness when finished, a single piece of metal may pass through the same or a different set of rollers several times.

Rolling mills for pipes may be divided into two categories - welded pipes and seamed pipes. Welded pipes are produced from a steel strip which is bent to a tubular shape and whose edges are then joined by welding. Seamed pipes are produced from cast or rolled billets at rolling temperature. There are different processes for both kinds of manufacturing. Whatever method is used the metals are somehow heated to temperatures up to 1400 degrees Fahrenheit. The equipment may include, but is not limited to, rakes, ladle, forklifts and front loaders.

This classification excludes aluminum smelting plant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1802, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of pipe or tube from iron or steel by drawing or bending which are to be reported separately in classification 5101.

1801-08 Ore smelting, sintering or refining, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the smelting, sintering, or refining of ores not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Smelting and sintering are refining processes which use different properties of heat which may or may not reduce the ore to molten form. Temperatures are usually lower than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit. Ore is received direct from the mine or in a variety of forms such as, but not limited to, pellets, particles, molds and briquettes. The process begins by crushing, washing and screening; there may be various steps of milling, concentration or amalgamation. The roasting or sintering process takes place in rotary kilns or other types of furnaces. In this way the material is sintered or converted into lumps (called sinter) which may be mixed with other materials and placed into a shaft furnace. The molten metal ore is then cast or recast into ingots. The ingots may go through further refining processes or may be considered a finished product.

This classification excludes aluminum smelting operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1802; the smelting, sintering or refining of lead which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-01; the recovering, refining or reprocessing of metals which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-09; ore reduction which is to be reported separately in classification 1701; and open pit or underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the mining being performed.

1801-09 Metal recovering, refining or reprocessing

Applies to establishments engaged in the recovering, refining, or reprocessing of metals. These establishments are considered secondary processors or reprocessors to primary metal producers. The primary producer uses ore to manufacture metal, whereas, the secondary processors or reprocessors will recover, refine, or reproduce refined metals from coarse metal. Types of metal include, but are not limited to, gold, aluminum, silver, lead, and zinc. Metal comes in various forms to include cast ingots, dross, and scrap material. The scrap material and dross are recycled to extract reusable metallic elements. Other metals are reprocessed and may include adding alloys and/or other elements, or recasting the metals into different shapes and sizes. An example may include adding magnesium to zinc as part of the recycling process in which zinc oxide is produced and sold to rubber companies for manufacturing tires and other rubber products. Metals are weighed, sorted and/or sifted through a variety of screens and includes crushing as needed. Next, the materials are placed in an oven or furnace and chemicals and/or alloys are added. At this point the metal may be placed in molds and cooled by air or water. Finished products are inspected, graded, weighed, packaged and shipped. To assist in the processing function, ladles, rakes, conveyers, scales, hoist, front end loaders and forklifts may be used. This classification also includes the incidental buying and selling of scrap metal.

This classification excludes aluminum smelting operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1802; the smelting, sintering or refining of lead which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-01; the smelting, sintering or refining ores not covered by another classification N.O.C., which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-08; ore reduction which is to be reported separately in classification 1701; scrap metal dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 0604; and establishments which compact or recycle metal containers such as aluminum or tin cans which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1801, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-552, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-552, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-552, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-552, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-552, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1802 Classification 1802.

1802-00 Aluminum smelting

Applies to establishments engaged in the primary smelting of aluminum from alumina using an electrolytic reduction process. This classification includes the alloying and casting of sheet ingots, T-ingots, rolling ingots, notched ingots, sows, pigs, extrusion logs, extrusion billets and other primary production shapes when performed by a primary producer subject to this classification. Aluminum is produced from alumina. Alumina is extracted from bauxite which is an ore found in the earth's crust. Bauxite contains approximately 50% aluminum oxide (alumina) together with iron oxide, silica, and titanium oxide. The aluminum smelting process is two-fold; first, pure aluminum oxide is produced, then the aluminum is decomposed from the oxygen by an electrolytic treatment. The process is complex, labor intensive and power

intensive. The use of an electric current causes pure aluminum to go to the cathode (part of the smelting structure) and accumulates as a layer floating on the molten salt in a large vat. This aluminum has a purity of 99.99% and is removed from time to time and cast into suitable shapes from molds.

This classification excludes secondary processors who do not reduce aluminum from alumina, but whose principle business is casting, rolling, extruding, foiling or recycling aluminum alloys from molten aluminum, primary production shapes or used scrap and dross which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; ore reduction which is to be reported separately in classification 1701; and open pit or underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the mining being performed.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1802, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-55201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-55201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-06-047 (Order 87-33), § 296-17-55201, filed 3/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-2002 Classification 2002.

2002-13 Freight handler services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in packing, handling, shipping, or repackaging merchandise or freight which is owned by others and is not covered by another classification, (N.O.C.). General cargo is usually in boxes, cartons, crates, bales, or bags. Other cargo includes, but is not limited to, lumber, logs, steel, pipe, grains, produce, machinery, and vehicles. These establishments are generally located at railroad yards, airports, or warehouses not located on piers or areas adjoining piers. This classification includes the repackaging of goods from damaged containers. Employees of freight handler services perform duties such as, but not limited to, unloading, checking in and weighing goods, sorting and repackaging goods, tiering (placing in a series of rows one above the other), and reloading goods for shipment. Employments include, but are not limited to, superintendents, checkers, tally men, and lumpers. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, pallet jacks, hand trucks, forklifts, boom trucks, mobile cranes or overhead track cranes, and hand tools. This classification also includes moving or uncrating, and assembly of modular work stations or other types of office furniture.

This classification excludes drivers and freight handling employees with driving duties who are to be reported separately in classification 1102 without a division of work hours; establishments engaged in loading, unloading, or icing refrigerator cars which are to be reported separately in classification 2002-31; and establishments engaged in warehousing operations for general merchandise which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

***Special notes*:** Establishments engaged as freight handlers have the hazard of the continual movement of goods, in contrast to warehousing operations in classification 2102-00 that usually store goods for long periods of time. In addition, freight handling services providers do not operate warehouses and storage facilities as a general rule. Freight handling operations performed in connection with the loading or unloading of vessels or rail lines on piers or adjoining areas may be subject to coverage under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Care should be exercised prior to the assignment of this classification to determine proper jurisdiction.

2002-31 Refrigeration car - loading, unloading or icing

Applies to establishments engaged in loading, unloading, or icing refrigeration cars at railroad yards, airports, or warehouses not located on piers or in areas adjoining piers. This classification includes the repackaging of goods from damaged containers. Establishments in this classification have no equity or ownership in the merchandise being handled. They may contract with customers such as, but not limited to, grocery distributors, meat packers, or pharmaceutical suppliers to pick up and deliver frozen goods. Goods are loaded into refrigerated containers and shipped by common carrier or into refrigerated railcars. Icing the refrigeration systems by adding water, ammonia, or other additives is done to maintain the cold temperatures. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, pallet jacks, hand trucks, forklifts, compressors, and hand tools.

This classification excludes drivers and freight handling employees with driving duties who are to be reported separately in classification 1102 without a division of work hours; establishments engaged in freight handler services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) which are to be reported separately in classification 2002-13; and establishments engaged in warehousing operations for general merchandise which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

***Special notes*:** Establishments engaged as freight handlers have the hazard of the continual movement of goods, in contrast to warehousing operations in classification 2102-00 that usually store goods for long periods of time. In addition, freight handling services providers do not operate warehouses and storage facilities as a general rule. *Freight handling* operations performed in connection with the loading or unloading of vessels or rail lines on piers or adjoining areas may be subject to coverage under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Care should be exercised prior to the assignment of this classification to determine proper jurisdiction.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-555, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-555, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-555, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-555, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-555, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-555, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-555, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-555, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-555, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2004 Classification 2004.

2004-21 Iron or steel merchants; wire rope and cable dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as iron or steel merchants or as dealers of wire rope, cable, or metal conduit. This classification includes the merchandising of nonferrous metals such as, but not limited to, copper, brass, or aluminum. This classification is distinguished from scrap metal dealers in classification 0604 who deal primarily in used

metal as opposed to merchants in classification 2004 who sell new goods. Iron or steel merchants receive metal in the form of beams, sheets, plates, bars, rods, pipe, rounds, channels, angles, tubes, or coils from the mills which they unload with overhead cranes, and store them in their shop or yard. Using power equipment such as shears, hacksaws, drills, benders, and cutting torches, they are cut, sheared, and formed to customer specifications. Wire rope and cable dealers use coilers to wind the wire rope or cable from large spools onto smaller spools, and use saws or other cutting tools to cut it to length and large hydraulic presses to attach sockets, pulleys and other hardware to wire rope to form rigging used by the fishing, logging, and construction industry.

This classification excludes scrap metal and junk dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 0604, and rebar fabricators which are to be reported separately in classification 5209.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-2004, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2004, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-557, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-557, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-557, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-557, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-557, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2007 Classification 2007.

2007-02 Grain elevator or warehouse

Applies to establishments engaged in providing grain elevator or warehouse facilities. These facilities may range from hundred thousand bushel country elevators to multimillion bushel terminal elevators, the latter of which are located near railroad lines or seaports. Grain may be stored in elevators for years, depending on market conditions. Grain elevators operate year round or seasonally and may offer a variety of services ranging from storage only to grain milling (see exclusions below). Typical operations in this classification include weighing, grading, cleaning and drying of the grain, and conveyance to the storage lofts. Most grain elevators also provide a brokerage service for their customers.

This classification excludes grain milling which is to be reported separately in classification 2101 and bean or pea elevators which are to be reported separately in classification 2007-03.

2007-03 Bean or pea elevator or warehouse

Applies to establishments engaged in providing bean or pea elevator or warehouse facilities. Bean or pea elevators run all year round or seasonally and may offer a variety of services ranging from storage only to brokerage services. Typical operations in this classification include weighing, grading, cleaning and drying of the bean or pea, and conveyance to the storage lofts.

This classification excludes seed merchants who are to be reported separately in classification 2101; grain elevators which are to be reported separately in classification 2007-02; and vegetable cannery or processing operations and pea vining by cannery employees which are to be reported separately in classification 3902.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2007, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-560, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-560, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-560, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; 73-22, § 296-17-560, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2008 Classification 2008.

2008-01 Warehouses - field bonded

Applies to establishments engaged in providing bonded warehouse services at the customers location. Field bonding involves appropriating a warehouse (or portion of one), that is owned by the customer, for the purpose of segregating and securing a portion of that customer's merchandise to be used as collateral for a bank loan. The field bonding company will catalog the merchandise that is involved in the transaction, issue a receipt (the receipt is presented as collateral for the loan), and ensure its security and value for the length of the contract. The field bonding company is not responsible for the maintenance of the facility and doesn't become involved in handling, moving or shipping the goods. Work contemplated by this classification is limited to employees who catalog the goods being held, security guards, and clerical help employed at the secured location.

This classification excludes drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1102.

***Special note*:** Traditional warehousing establishments (such as those described in classification 2102) may be "bonded" in that they can assure their customers that goods regulated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, or goods awaiting inspection by U.S. Customs, will remain secured. This type of bonding is similar in that it is an assurance of value and safekeeping, but differs from classification 2008 in that the goods are delivered to, and held at, the warehouse company's own facility.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2008, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-561, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-561, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-561, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-561, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-561, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2009 Classification 2009.

2009-00 Building material dealers and lumber yards

Applies to establishments engaged as building material dealers or lumber yards. For purposes of this classification the term "building materials" includes, but is not limited to, such items as wallboard, roofing, insulation, sheet metal, bricks, blocks, windows, fixtures, cabinets, doors, linoleum, tile, paneling, interior wood and plastic trim and molding, concrete mix, pipe, plumbing, and electrical supplies. In addition, such establishments often carry a variety of paints and accessories, garden tools and accessories, and hardware items such as nails, nuts and bolts, tools, hinges, doorknobs, locks, and more. It is not uncommon for a building material dealer to specialize and sell only one of the above types of items. Establishments engaged as lumber yards carry a diverse line of wood and lumber products and usually with sufficient quantity to build an entire wood structure. This line of wood and lumber products could include beams, planks, boards, plywood, an array of dimensional lumber (1x2, 2x4, 2x12, etc.), fence posts, railroad ties, shakes and shingles, siding, wood paneling, as well as interior wood trim and molding. Such establishments often carry a variety of other

building materials such as electrical supplies, pipe and plumbing supplies, fixtures, cabinets, doors, windows, wallboard, insulation, linoleum, tile, paneling, bricks, blocks, concrete mix, roofing materials, sheet metal and more. These establishments often utilize one or more covered sheds to protect less durable materials from the outside climate, and will also utilize an uncovered open yard type of environment for storage of more durable wood, lumber, and building materials. In addition, such establishments could also have an inside store operation to include a variety of items such as hand and power tools, table saws, paints and varnishes, caulking, and a variety of hardware type items such as nails, nuts and bolts, hinges, doorknobs, locks, and more. This classification also includes retail/wholesale fence material dealers. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in intrastore or intrayard transfers mentioned above) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; hardware stores with building materials or lumber which are to be reported separately in classification 2009-03; and warehouse centers which are to be reported separately in classification 2009-05.

2009-01 Electrical supply dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as electrical hardware and supply dealers who primarily sell electrical hardware and supplies in bulk to the contractor trades, such as electrical and construction, although sales also may be made to individuals for their own use. Supplies are typically received in bulk quantity and may include, but are not limited to, spools of electrical wiring and cable, wiring harnesses, plastic and flex hosing, panel boxes, brackets, electrical outlet boxes, fuses, switches, plates, and residential and commercial canisters and light fixtures. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in intrastore or intrayard transfers mentioned above) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location; retail lighting fixture stores which demonstrate lights and fixtures to walk-in customers which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and establishments engaged as wholesale lighting fixture and light bulb dealers who buy direct from manufacturers and who sell wholesale to retail lighting fixture stores or other such stores or institutions who are to be reported separately in classification 6407.

2009-02 Farm supply stores

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in operating farm supply or farm cooperative stores. These establishments carry a diverse line of farm feeds, products, and accessories. Typical items may include, but are not limited to, bulk quantities of mixed and unmixed feeds, seeds, oats and grains; bales of alfalfa or hay; bag feed for dogs, cats, chickens, birds, and other animals; bulk and bag fertilizers; pesticides and other garden items including peat moss and bark; animal grooming and care accessories; horse tack; specialty clothing; feed and water bins; metal fencing and grates for livestock; fence posts; barbed wire; pumps and piping; hardware and tools; automotive and tractor parts and accessories; and miscellaneous homeowner or yard equipment such as mowers, rototillers, and a variety of small tractors and accessories. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location; and establishments primarily engaged in the sale, service and/or repair of farm machinery and implements which are to be reported separately in classification 6408.

***Special note*:** Farm supply or farm cooperative stores may conduct additional operations which are to be reported separately. These activities may occur at a single location operated by the business or at separate locations and may include an oil or gas dealership which is to be reported separately in classification 3407; self-service gas or diesel stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; or agricultural fertilizer dealers (not including the manufacture of raw materials) which are to be reported separately in classification 2106.

2009-03 Hardware stores with lumber or building material supplies

Applies to establishments engaged in operating hardware stores that also sell building material supplies. For purposes of this classification the term "building materials" includes, but is not limited to, such items as wallboard, roofing, insulation, sheet metal, bricks, blocks, and windows, cabinets, doors, windows, sheet metal, roofing materials, concrete mix, boards, plywood, dimensional lumber (1x2, 2x4, 2x12, etc.), fence posts, railroad ties, siding, and wood paneling, as well as interior wood trim and molding. The merchandise carried will vary from store to store. For the purposes of this classification, hardware includes items such as, but not limited to, nails, nuts, bolts, screws, door fixtures, hinges, locks, power and hand tools, garden tools and accessories, electrical and plumbing supplies, and paint and automobile supplies. Depending on their location and customer base, hardware stores may also sell a limited selection of giftware, housewares, sporting goods, athletic equipment, games or similar items. Other services provided could include making keys, threading pipe, mixing paint, and the sale of fishing or hunting licenses. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard operation; and all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable clas-

sification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

***Special note*:** Hardware stores with lumber or building material supplies are smaller and offer a smaller product selection than warehouse centers which are reported separately in classification 2009-05. Establishments primarily engaged as building material dealers and lumber yards are to be reported separately in classification 2009-00.

2009-04 Pump, plumbing, irrigation, and pipe supply dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as pump, plumbing, irrigation, and pipe supply dealers. Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, pumps, above and below ground irrigation systems and supplies, pipe, fittings, elbows, adapters, connectors, hoses, valves, water softeners, filters, disposals, hot water tanks, heaters, sinks, tubs, toilets, and shower units. Merchandise is typically received in bulk quantity by the pallet, sling, crate or box. Merchandise is sold primarily to plumbing and irrigation contractors. This classification includes all store and yard operations, including showrooms or display areas and in-shop services such as the rebuilding or repair of pumps, and cutting and threading pipe. Also included in this classification is the transfer of product or material inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; and all service or repair work not described above which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

2009-05 Warehouse centers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating warehouse centers with lumber or building material supplies. For purposes of this classification a warehouse center is an enclosed building or structure which serves to protect the majority of the items or products contained within the warehouse environment. Warehouse centers are larger than traditional hardware stores and offer a wider product selection. A dominant characteristic of a warehouse center is that excess stock is stacked up to 25 feet high throughout the building. The term "building materials" as used in this classification includes, but is not limited to, such items as wallboard, roofing, insulation, sheet metal, bricks, blocks, and windows. Merchandise carried by warehouse centers may include hardware, variety items, building materials, as well as wood or lumber. Hardware items may include such items as nails, nuts, bolts, door fixtures, hinges, locks, hand or power tools, garden tools, garden supplies and accessories, lawn mowers, electrical supplies, plumbing supplies, paint, and auto supplies. Variety items may include giftware, housewares, sporting goods, athletic equipment, games, rugs, and lawn chairs. Wood and lumber products may include beams, planks, boards, plywood, dimensional lumber (1x2, 2x4, 2x12, etc.), fence posts, railroad ties, shakes and shingles, siding, and wood paneling. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; and all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

***Special note*:** Hardware stores with lumber or building material supplies are smaller and offer a smaller product selection than warehouse centers and are reported separately in classification 2009-03. Establishments primarily engaged as building material dealers and lumber yards are to be reported separately in classification 2009-00.

2009-06 HVAC supply dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning product and supply dealers. Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, furnace units, gas fireplaces, air conditioning and heater units, hot water tanks, thermostats, vents, venting duct and pipe, vent collars and reels, registers, fittings, adapters, galvanized pipe, insulation wrap, preformed or bent duct portions, flat sheets of metal, concrete pads and gas logs. Merchandise is typically received in bulk quantity by the pallet, sling, crate or box. Merchandise is primarily sold to heating and ventilation contractors, furnace contractors and sheet metal contractors. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of product or material inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes sheet metal fabrication shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3404; delivery drivers (other than those involved in intrastore or intrayard transfers) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; and all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2009, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; 93-12-093, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 296-17A-2101 Classification 2101.

2101-00 Grain milling; flour mills; feed mills; feed manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in milling grain into flour or meal or in the manufacture of dry (powdered, granule or pellet) feed. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of grain (wheat, barley, oats, corn) in bulk or bag which is purchased from others, grinding or milling the grain to either a coarse or a fine powder, adding binder (molasses), adding and mixing ingredients (depending on product being made), and packaging. This classification includes delivery of products in packaged or bulk form to customers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the further processing of flour or meal to manufacture food products which are to be reported separately in the applicable food manufacturing classification, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of canned or frozen animal food which are to be reported separately in classification 3902.

2101-01 Hay, grain or feed dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of grain, feed, and hay to others. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to the purchase of hay, grain, or feed in bulk from others and the subsequent resale of these items in bulk to others. Establishments subject to this classification may have a small store operation, a substantial storage facility, or they may haul product from location to location all of which are included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the sale of hay by farm operations which is to be reported separately in classification 4808, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of animal feed which are to be reported separately in classification 2101-00.

2101-02 Seed processing

Applies to establishments engaged in the processing of agricultural seeds for wholesale or retail sales. These establishments receive produce such as wheat, barley, alfalfa, lentils, vegetables, fruit or flowers from farmers the seed company has contracted with, or in the case of larger seed companies, they may have their own fields for raising the seed crop. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, cleaning, grading, crushing, separating, and packaging of the product (either by hand or by machine). Machinery includes, but is not limited to, screening machines, air gravity separators, clippers, tumbling drums for polishing, and bagging machines. This classification also includes trial plots or lab research facilities used to develop new seed hybrids and improve existing varieties, consultation services provided to the farmers during planting and harvesting seasons, and custom milling work conducted at the farmer's premises. Also included in this classification are establishments engaged exclusively in providing grain or seed drying services.

This classification excludes growing of seeds, other than on a trial plot, which is to be reported separately in the appropriate agricultural classification; merchants engaged in hand packaging seeds that have been processed by others who are to be reported separately in classification 6309-06; grain milling which is to be reported separately in classification 2101-00; hay/grain/feed dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 2101-01; and grain or bean/pea elevators which are to be reported separately in classification 2007.

2101-05 Hop pellet manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of hop pellets. Hop pellets are one of several ingredients used by breweries in the manufacture of beer and ale. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, cold storage room operations where bales of hops are kept, bale breaking and grinding of hops into powder, blending of powders and additives, testing of hops, pelletizing, packaging, and shipping. Establishments subject to this classification may own the hops or do custom blending for others.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of hop extract which are to be reported separately in classification 3701.

***Special note*:** Hop pellets are often referred to as a flavoring so care should be taken, when another classification is being considered, to determine the process used.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-562, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-562, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-562, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-562, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-562, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-562, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-562, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2102 Classification 2102.

2102-00 Warehouses - general merchandise

Applies to establishments operating as warehouses for general merchandise. This merchandise belongs to a customer and is usually stored for long periods of time. Products typically involved are bulk, nonperishable materials which might include, but not be limited to, rice, coffee, potatoes, or dry cement. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, unloading deliveries, moving merchandise within the facility, recordkeeping, security, and maintaining the facility. Equipment and machinery used includes pallet jacks, forklifts, routine maintenance, cleaning and recordkeeping supplies, and shop vehicles.

This classification excludes delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1102; wholesale dealers who operate a warehouse for storage of their own product which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the product being sold; warehousing of household furnishings by a moving and storage company which is to be reported separately in classification 6907; cold storage plants which are to be reported separately in classification 4401; ministorage warehousing which is to be reported separately in classification 4910; field bonded warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification 2008; and the warehousing of a manufacturer's own product which is to be reported separately in the manufacturing classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Even though this type of operation may handle some "grocery" products, it differs from 2102-11 in that the products being handled in 2102-00 are in bulk packaging (not cases of consumer-size packages), do not belong to the business that is warehousing them, and are not intended for sale to a wholesaler/retailer.

2102-04 Recycle, collection and receiving stations; rags, bottles, paper and metal container dealers, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the collection of used paper, aluminum, tin, glass, and plastic for the purpose of selling the material to another business that will recycle/remanufacture it into new products. These facilities normally acquire material by placing collection bins at various remote locations, operating a drop-off center (this phase of the business is known in the trade as a "buy back center"). Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, sorting material, operating various pieces of equipment used to crush, reduce, wash, and bale material, weighing containers, paying customers for receipt of items that have a redemption value by the pound or piece ("buying back"), and operat-

ing shop or yard vehicles. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, shredders, balers, can crushers, weigh scales, forklifts, collection bins, shop or yard vehicles, and rolloff trucks to handle the collection bins. This classification includes dealers of rags, bottles, paper and metal containers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

This classification excludes all trucking outside of the yard which is to be reported separately in classification 1102 and establishments engaged in collecting, sorting and reducing scrap metal such as junk dealers, scrap metal dealers or processors, which also receives glass, paper, plastic, etc., which are to be reported separately in classification 0604.

***Special note*:** Classification 2102-04 should not be assigned to an employer who also operates a business subject to classification 4305-18 (Garbage, refuse or ashes collecting) without careful review and an on-site survey. Most garbage collecting businesses have some type of "recycle" program as part of their normal operations in an effort to sort and reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills and this is considered an inclusion.

2102-11 Grocery, fruit or produce distributors - wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale, or wholesale/retail, distribution of a variety of grocery items, fruit and produce. A business in this classification buys products from the manufacturer and sells to retail grocery stores, restaurants, and similar businesses. Grocery items may include, but not be limited to, packaged foods, frozen foods, household cleaning supplies, paper products, personal care items, beer, soda, and dairy products. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, unloading deliveries, moving merchandise within the facility, incidental repackaging, breakdown of merchandise into smaller lots, recordkeeping, security, and maintaining the facility. Equipment and machinery includes, but is not limited to, pallet jacks, forklifts, strapping and shrink wrapping equipment, and vehicles.

This classification excludes delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; any general merchandise warehouse operations in which the operator of the warehouse does not own the merchandise being handled and it is in bulk quantities, which is to be reported separately in classification 2102-00; cold storage plants handling food products which are to be reported separately in classification 4401; operations specializing in vegetable/fruit packing for wholesale distribution which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; operations specializing in wholesale distribution of beer, wine, ale or soft drinks which is to be reported separately in classification 2105; field bonded warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification 2008; and the warehousing of a manufacturer's own product which is to be reported separately in the manufacturing classification applicable to the work being performed.

2102-28 Wool or cotton merchants

Applies to establishments operating as wool or cotton merchants. Merchants subject to this classification buy raw wool or cotton from others, do incidental sorting, grading and repackaging, and sell the product to another business for use as a raw material to make products such as yarn, thread or fabric. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, unloading deliveries, moving merchandise within the facility, hand sorting the product by grade (quality), repackaging, recordkeeping, security, and maintaining the facility. Equipment and machinery includes, but is not limited to, pallet jacks, forklifts, repackaging equipment and vehicles.

This classification excludes drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1102; wholesale dealers of a finished wool or cotton product which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the product; and the warehousing of a manufacturer's own product which is to be reported separately in the manufacturing classification applicable to the work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-2102, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2102, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-563, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-563, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-563, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-563, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-563, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-563, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-563, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-563, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-563, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2104 Classification 2104.

2104-01 Vegetable packing - fresh

Applies to establishments engaged in the packing of fresh vegetables. These operations are usually located in produce growing areas and are generally seasonal. The vegetables are generally brought to the packing plant by the farmer or co-op drivers, but some packing plants may employ their own drivers to pick up the product from the local farms or co-op. Typical activities of the packing operation include, but are not limited to, sorting, grading, cleaning, trimming, packing and shipping of the vegetables. Various packing containers such as plastic bags, boxes, barrels, crates, and baskets may be used. The packing may be done by hand for fragile vegetables or by machine for the more sturdy produce. This classification includes cold storage operations if it is used solely for the storage of their own produce. Drivers employed by these establishments who pick up the vegetables from the suppliers or deliver the packaged product to the market are included in this classification. A farm operation that grows and packs their own fresh vegetables or packs other farms' fresh vegetables in addition to their own is to be assigned this classification (2104) for the packing operation. However, if the farmer only sorts and stores the fresh vegetables, the appropriate agricultural classification is applicable to both the growing and sorting/storage operations. This classification also includes establishments engaged in processing potatoes into seed potatoes. Processing plants receive whole potatoes from their suppliers. At the plant the potatoes are moved along on a conveyor belt, cleaned as appropriate, cut into small pieces (usually quarters), and treated with a fumigant powder or other sterilizer. The smaller pieces, referred to as "seed potatoes," are delivered to farmers who plant them for future crops.

This classification excludes fresh fruit packing which is to be reported separately in classification 2104-02; cannery or freezing operations and/or any processing of the vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; and cold storage operations not exclusively part of a packing operation which are to be reported separately in either classification 4401 or 4404.

2104-02 Fruit packing - fresh

Applies to establishments engaged in the packing of fresh fruit. These operations are usually located in produce growing areas and generally are seasonal. The fruit may be brought to the packing plant by the farmer or co-op drivers, but some packing plants may employ their own drivers to pick up the product from the local farms or co-op. Typical activities of the packing operation include, but are not limited to, sorting, grading, cleaning, trimming, packing and shipping the fruit. Various packing containers such as plastic bags, boxes, barrels, crates and baskets may be used. The packing may be done by hand for fragile fruit or by machine for the more sturdy produce. This classification includes any cold storage operations if it is used solely for the storage of their own produce. Drivers employed by these establishments who pick up the fruit from the farmer or deliver the packaged product to the market are included in this classification. A farm operation that grows and packs their own fresh fruit, or packs other farms' fresh fruit in addition to their own, is to be assigned this classification (2104) for the packing operation. However, if the farmer only sorts and stores the fresh fruit the appropriate agricultural classification is applicable to both the growing and sorting/storage operations.

This classification excludes fresh vegetable packing which is reported separately in classification 2104-01; cannery or freezing operations and/or any processing of the fruit which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; and cold storage operations not exclusively part of a packing operation which is reported separately in either classification 4401 or 4404.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-564, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-564, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-564, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-564, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-564, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-564, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-564, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2105 Classification 2105.

2105-00 Beer, ale, wine and soft drink importers, exporters and distributors - wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of beer, ale, wine and soft drinks. These establishments carry a wide selection of soft drinks, domestic and import beers, ales, and wine, as well as beer pumps and ice. Product stock is received directly from the breweries, wineries, manufacturers or larger distributors, and stored in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms on pallets, in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, kegs or canisters. Stock is then distributed to customers such as, but not limited to, restaurants, lounges and bars, hotels, grocery stores, or other commercial businesses. This classification includes route drivers and driver's assistants.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation, service and repair of vending machines which are to be reported separately in classification 0606, and breweries, wineries, and beverage bottlers, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 3702.

***Special notes*:** Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

2105-01 Beer, ale and wine importers, exporters and distributors - wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of beer, ale and wine, but not in soft drink beverages. These establishments carry a wide selection of domestic and import beers, ales or wines, as well as beer pumps and ice. Product stock is received directly from the breweries, wineries, manufacturers, or larger distributors and stored in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms on pallets, in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, kegs or canisters. Stock is then distributed to customers such as, but not limited to, restaurants, lounges and bars, hotels, grocery stores, or other commercial businesses. This classification includes route drivers and driver's assistants.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation, service and repair of vending machines which are to be reported separately in classification 0606, and breweries, wineries and beverage bottlers, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 3702.

***Special notes*:** Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

2105-02 Soft drink importers, exporters and distributors - wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of soft drink beverages but not alcoholic beverages. Product stock is received directly from the manufacturers or larger distributors and stored in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms on pallets, in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, or canisters. Stock is then distributed to customers such as, but not limited to, restaurants, lounges and bars, hotels, grocery stores, or other commercial beverages. This classification includes route drivers and driver's assistants.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation, service and repair of vending machines which are to be reported separately in classification 0606, and establishments that bottle beverages which are to be reported separately in classification 3702.

***Special note*:** Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56401, filed

8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-56401, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-56401, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-56401, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-56401, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-2106 Classification 2106.

2106-00 Fertilizer, anhydrous ammonia and agricultural chemical dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of fertilizer, anhydrous ammonia, and agricultural chemicals. This classification includes the mixing of wet or dry chemical fertilizers all of which fall into one of three categories: Nitrogen, phosphate or potassium. Fertilizer dealers may use a chemical or mechanical process to mix one or more of the basic fertilizers or combine portions of each per customer specifications. Included in this classification is the manufacture, distribution, and application of anhydrous ammonia which is dry ammonia gas compressed into a liquid and used as a fertilizer. Also included in this classification are establishments that sell and distribute "natural" fertilizers (manure). Typical establishments in this classification include, but are not limited to, commercial fertilizer dealers, farmer co-ops, and grange supply dealers which may do some chemical mixing but are more predominately involved in the sales and delivery of the fertilizer.

This classification excludes the mining of raw ores (phosphate and potassium) used in *manufacturing* the fertilizer which is to be reported separately in classification 1701; the manufacture of ammonia and nitric acid which is to be reported separately in classification 3701; and the application of fertilizer by a custom farm services contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 4808.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56402, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-56402, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-56402, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-2201 Classification 2201.

2201-01 Laundry, dry cleaning and dyeing establishments

Applies to establishments engaged in laundry, dry cleaning, or dyeing services. This classification is limited to establishments providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers who leave the items to be laundered, dry cleaned, or dyed at the laundry facility. This classification covers all operations including, but not limited to, dry cleaning, dyeing, the washing, drying, and pressing of clothing or household furnishings such as, but not limited to, curtains, bedding, linens, and sleeping bags, repairing or altering the items left for cleaning, pick up and delivery services, and drop off stations. These establishments generally employ counter staff to wait on customers as well as employees who engage in laundering and/or dry cleaning operations (although some employees may perform both activities). This classification also includes waterproofing or mothproofing garments, or providing cold storage for fur goods for retail customers. Materials and machinery include, but are not limited to, detergents, bleaches, cleaning solvents, deodorizers, dyes, clothes hangers, plastic bags, automatic or steam operated washing machines, dryers, dry cleaning chambers, dyeing vats, pressing and ironing boards, sewing machines, and delivery vans.

This classification excludes self-service, coin-operated laundry or dry cleaning establishments which are to be reported separately in classification 2204; commercial or industrial laundries not covered by another classification, including linen, uniform and diaper services which are to be reported separately in classification 2203; and carpet, rug and upholstery cleaning establishments which are to be reported separately in classification 2202.

***Special note*:** It is common for establishments subject to this classification to have satellite locations where customers drop off and pick up cleaning, but where no actual laundering occurs. Drop off centers are included in this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-565, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-565, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-565, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-565, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-565, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-565, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2202 Classification 2202.

2202-03 Carpet, rug, and upholstery cleaning

Applies to establishments engaged in cleaning rugs, carpets, or upholstery for commercial, institutional or residential customers. This classification contemplates work done either at the customer's location or in their own shop or plant. In-shop cleaners usually clean area rugs, and may occasionally clean furniture upholstery. Items are picked up by employees or delivered to the shop, where they are measured and inspected for tears, worn areas, stains or other damage. Rugs may be cleaned with vibrating machines, vacuum cleaners, or shampooing machines. Cleaned rugs are suspended from poles and conveyed into the drying room where large fans propel heated air to dry them. Once dry, the rugs are inspected, rolled, wrapped, and returned to the customer or stored until the customer requests delivery. Services at customers' location may use truck-mounted or portable cleaning equipment. Carpet and upholstery cleaning services may offer incidental, related services such as, but not limited to, carpet dyeing and tinting, repairs, carpet maintenance consultations, rug decontamination, on-site dry cleaning of draperies, floor or wall cleaning, the rental of cleaning equipment, or the sale of cleaning solutions. These incidental activities are included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes janitorial establishments that provide general interior cleaning services to the public which are to be reported separately in classification 6602, and laundry and dry cleaning establishments providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers which are to be reported separately in classification 2201.

***Special note*:** Restoration work (as a result of smoke or water damage) such as drying and/or cleaning carpets and upholstered furniture, washing and polishing furniture, washing walls, washing and waxing floors, and cleaning the personal contents of a home is included in classification 6602-03. Refer to classification 6602-03 for more detailed information on restorations.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-566, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-566, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-566, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-566, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-566, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2203 Classification 2203.

2203-00 Laundries - commercial or industrial: N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in laundering operations which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). In addition to linen, uniform or diaper services, these establishments may launder other goods such as, but not limited to, protective apparel (flame, heat, or chemical resistant), dust control items (treated mops, rugs, mats, dust cloths), and wiping towels. These items may belong to the commercial or industrial laundry and rented to users, or they may be the customers' own goods. Operations include, but are not limited to, soliciting new customers by route supervisors or drivers, collecting and delivering, marking, weighing and sorting laundry, washing, extracting, tumbling, starching, drying, machine or hand ironing, making repairs or alterations, folding and wrapping. This classification also contemplates employees such as counter personnel, receiving clerks, sorters and markers at collection or distribution stores operated on the premises where laundering is performed.

This classification excludes laundry and dry cleaning establishments providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers which are to be reported separately in classification 2201; self-service, coin-operated laundry or dry cleaning establishments which are to be reported separately in classification 2204; and carpet, rug and upholstery cleaning establishments which are to be reported separately in classification 2202.

***Special note*:** This classification also covers establishments specializing in stone washing jeans or "contract dyeing" for commercial or industrial businesses and the cleaning of nonfabric items, such as venetian blinds, plastic goods or computer parts when done at the laundry facility.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2203, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-56601, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-2204 Classification 2204.

2204-00 Laundry or dry cleaning - coin-operated, self-service operations

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of coin (or card) operated self-service laundry and dry cleaning equipment for customers' use on the premises. Most facilities have an attendant(s) on duty at all times; others may have only periodic surveillance by the owner or employees. Attendants generally ensure there are no problems with the equipment or with vandalism; they may perform minor repair or adjustments on the machines, assist patrons by carrying laundry or explaining the operation of the machines. There is usually a small waiting area which may include benches and chairs, change-making machines, vending machines with food and laundry supplies. Materials include, but are not limited to, detergents, bleaches, fabric softeners, dry cleaning solvents, spot-removing fluids, plastic bags, and hangers. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, residential or commercial sized washers and dryers, dry cleaning machines, pressing machines, irons, coin changing machines, tables for folding clothing, chairs, hanger racks, water heating and storage system, solvent reclaiming units, and solvent storage tanks.

This classification excludes laundry and dry cleaning establishments providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers which are to be reported separately in classification 2201, and commercial or industrial laundries not covered by another classification, including linen, uniform and diaper service which are to be reported separately in classification 2203.

***Special note*:** This classification includes self-service/coin-operated cleaning facilities that offer dry cleaning services where the customers leave their clothing with the attendant and it is sent elsewhere for professional dry cleaning. This classification does not apply to any self-service/coin-operated cleaning facilities where the attendant performs any washing, drying, dry cleaning, hanging, or folding services on the premises which are to be reported separately in classification 2201.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-56602, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-2401 Classification 2401.

2401-00 Paper, pulp, or wood fiber: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in making paper from raw materials such as, but not limited to, wood chips, cotton fiber, water, kraft paper, recycled paper, bleach and dye purchased from outside sources. This classification includes the mashing of wood chips into fiber. Paper manufacturers may make finished products from the paper they manufacture which is included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, large vats and tanks, spraying systems, choppers, paper-making machines, conveyor systems, forklifts, scales, winders, rewinders, and cutting machinery. Modern automated paper mills are monitored from computerized control rooms; many of the employees are electricians and control technicians. Wood chips are heated, washed, drained, impregnated with chemicals to separate natural binder fibers from the cellulose fibers, then chopped into tiny particles and further cleansed. Bleach and water are added again and the fibrous mixture is held in tanks to relax and fluff it to a natural state before going to a filtering process where the water is removed, allowing it to coagulate. More ingredients are added to increase strength, then the mixture is sprayed onto the paper-making machinery where it winds through the various sections at high speed. During the first stage the pulp is mostly water; as it spins on the wire mesh, the water is suctioned out and the paper winds around felt-covered rollers. The machine moves the paper through an enclosed, heated room (oven) and dried. The dried paper is rolled from the oven, smoothed on rollers, then rewound into smaller rolls and cut into desired lengths and widths.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood chips which are to be reported separately in classification 2903 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

2401-03 Corrugated and fiber board container: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of boxes and cartons made of corrugated cardboard. Manufacturers subject to this classification may either corrugate cardboard for use in their own products or purchase corrugated cardboard from others. Applying coatings or laminating their own products is included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, corrugated cardboard, glue, staples, tape, ink, and coating resins. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, sheeters, slitters, slotters, winders or rewinders, printing presses, box-making machinery, die cutters or other cutting machines, laminators, corrugators, balers and shredders, and forklifts. Cardboard is cut to size and shape, printed, scored or creased, corners cut or slotted, sides folded and bottom pieces taped together. Box manufacturers may cut Styrofoam into packing pieces if their customers want them as a packaging unit. This incidental activity is included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in corrugating, laminating, oiling or coating paper which are to be reported separately in classification 2401-04 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

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

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing corrugated cardboard, or in coating, laminating, oiling, embossing paper or cardboard (chipboard) for others. To make *corrugated* cardboard, three (or more) rolls of kraft paper are simultaneously fed into a corrugating machine. Steam is sprayed onto the middle sheet as it winds around grooved rollers, forming grooves. Glue is applied to the tips of the grooves and the middle sheet is run between the other two sheets to form corrugated cardboard. The rest of the process involves heating, drying and curing, scoring and cutting the cardboard. *Coating* involves mixing coating materials, pouring the mixture into troughs of coating machines; the paper passes over rollers through the coating mixtures. *Oiling or waxing* processes are similar, but the oils or waxes are heated prior to being applied to the paper. After saturation, paper is dried, then finished by calendering (smoothed by being pressed through large rollers), slitting to desired widths, and rewinding or sheeting to size. *Laminated* paper is produced by feeding a paste or glue between layers of paper, pressing them together, drying and finishing by winding into rolls, or cutting, slitting or die cutting to size and shape. Paper is *embossed* by winding it on embossing rollers that perforate designs in it. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, kraft paper, chipboard, glues, waxes, resins and other coating liquids. Machinery for all these processes moves paper through glue baths, finishing applications, squeeze rollers, corrugating or embossing rollers, drying ovens, cutting devices, laminators, and/or stacking equipment. Other machinery includes, but is not limited to, forklifts, balers and shredders.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber which are to be reported separately in classification 2401-00; establishments engaged in the manufacture of corrugated and fiber board containers which are to be reported separately in classification 2401-03; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

***Special note*:** This classification differs from classification 2401-03 in that making corrugated cardboard or laminating, oiling, or coating cardboard products made by others is the main activity in classification 2401-04 while such supporting operations in classification 2401-03 are incidental to the manufacture of the product.

2401-08 Paper goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of heavy-grade, paper-based products, which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Products range widely and include, but are not limited to, panels, paper-mache items, milk cartons, display boards, commercial air filters, and spiral tubes. Spiral tubes range in size from small cores for paper towels to large tubes used by the construction industry to form concrete. Materials include, but are not limited to, paper, chipboard, glue, inks and dyes, chemicals; materials such as lightweight wire, or small parts made of plastic, Styrofoam, or textiles could be used as auxiliary pieces of the finished product. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, sheeters, slitters, slotters, winders, rewinders, printing presses, cutting, drilling or punching machines, ovens, heated presses, vats and beaters, grinders, laminators, embossers, gluers, vacuum machines, heat-sealing machines, wire-bending equipment, packaging equipment, conveyors, shredders, and balers. Depending on the product being made, processes are similar to one or more of those described in the other paper products manufacturing classifications.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber which are to be reported separately in classification 2401-00.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2401, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-567, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-567, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-567, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-567, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-567, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-17-567, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-567, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2903 Classification 2903.

2903-00 Wood chip, hog fuel, bark, bark flour, fire log and lath: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of products such as, but not limited to, wood chips, hog fuel,

bark, bark flour, fire logs, kindling, excelsior, particleboard, and similar wood by-products.

Wood chips are small pieces of wood, generally uniform in size and larger and coarser than sawdust, commonly used to make pulp, particleboard, stuffing for products such as animal bedding, and as smoker/barbecue fuel;

Hog fuel is made by grinding waste wood in a hog machine, is larger and coarser than wood chips, and is used to fire boilers or furnaces, often at the mill or plant at which the fuel was processed;

Bark is the outermost covering of a tree which is chopped into pieces of varying sizes, and is commonly used for landscaping;

Bark flour is finely ground bark used as a filler or extender in adhesives;

Fire logs are made by forming sawdust into a log about 15 inches long and are used for fuel;

Lath is a narrow strip of wood commonly used to support shingle, slate or tile roofing, and as a fencing material;

Excelsior is the curled shreds of wood used as a packing and stuffing material, or as a raw material in making various board products;

Particleboard is a panel made from discrete particles of wood which are mixed with resins and formed into a solid board under heat and pressure.

The degree of manual labor required to make these products varies depending upon the size of the operation and sophistication of the equipment. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, logs, mill waste, bark, sawdust, or chips. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, rip saws, cut-off saws, loaders, debarkers, hog chippers, hammer mills, conveyors, sorting screens, and storage bunkers. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification. The operation of portable chipping or debarking mills is included in this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

2903-06 Wood furniture stock: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood furniture stock such as, but not limited to, tabletops, table or chair legs, chair backs or seats, panels for beds, turning squares (bolts of wood which are shaped on lathes into furniture legs) and furniture squares (standard sized - usually 2" x 2" - pieces of wood used in constructing frames of upholstered furniture). Stock may be mass produced or custom. Raw material includes dimensional lumber from hardwoods such as, but not limited to, ash or alder. If the lumber is not presurfaced, it is sanded and/or planed. It is cut to desired width and thickness with a rip saw; and cut to desired length with a cut-off saw. Pieces may be beveled with a table saw, bored with a horizontal boring machine, molded or shaped, and joints formed using a mortise, tenon or jointer. Finished stock is banded and/or palletized and usually shipped unfinished and unassembled to furniture manufacturing plants. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; manufacture of wood furniture and caskets which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

2903-08 Wood door, jamb, window, sash, stair, molding and miscellaneous millwork: Manufacturing, prehanging or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, prehanging or assembly of wooden doors, door components, jambs, windows, sashes, stairs, mantels, moldings, turnings, and miscellaneous millwork such as, but not limited to, shutters, door and window grilles, skylights, pillars, wainscot, and similar architectural ornaments. Doors manufactured in this classification may be for residential or commercial use, such as, but not limited to, garage, closet, warehouse, interior and exterior; they may be odd-size or standard, panel, solid, louver, hollow core, sliding, bifold and overhead. Component parts for stairs include, but are not limited to, risers, tread, balusters, hand rails, and newel posts. Fireplace mantels include both the shelf and the complete ornamental facing surrounding the firebox. Moldings include, but are not limited to, picture moldings, chair rails, quarter round, coves, and architectural molding and base. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, cut stock lumber, plywood, veneer, particleboard, cardboard, plastic laminates, glue, hardware, glass, and metal. Cutting and fitting of glass and metal components for doors and windows is an integral phase of the manufacturing process and is included within the scope of this classification. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, various types of saws (table, panel, rip, cut-off, radial arm, trim, circular, band, jig, and miter), molders, shapers, routers, planers, finger jointers, mortises, tenons, lathes, presses, various types of sanders, drill presses, hand drills, boring machines, pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns, spray guns, chisels, air compressors, glue spreaders, drying ovens, overhead vacuum lifts, conveyor systems, fork lifts, and pallet jacks. Some door manufacturers have "door machines" which route impressions in jambs and blanks for hinge placement, and bores holes in the blank for knobs and locks; some have computerized overhead vacuum lights, electronic gluers, hydraulic lift pits, or electronically controlled saws. Prehanging doors involves boring holes in door blanks for knobs and locks, routing impressions into the blanks and jambs for hinge replacement, mounting hinges, trimming door and jamb replacements to exact size. Finishing the products with stain, paint, oil, or lacquer is included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manu-

facture of wood furniture and caskets which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; the manufacture of wood cabinets, countertops, and fixtures which is to be reported separately in classification 2907; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; the manufacture of metal doors, jambs, windows, and sashes which is to be reported separately in classification 3402; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

***Special note*:** Lumber yards and building materials centers subject to classification 2009 are to be assigned classification 2903-08 in addition to their basic classification if they prehang door blanks.

2903-10 Wood box, shook, pallet, bin: Manufacturing, assembly, or repair

Wood pallet dealer/recycle operations: Including repairs of pallets

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of wood pallets, boxes, bins, shook, shipping crates, and storage containers. A shook is a set of unassembled sawn wood components for assembling a packing box or barrel. Shooks are usually sold to box assembly plants. Pallets may be constructed out of vertical and horizontal runners of dimensional lumber to form a slatted pallet or by attaching three evenly spaced rows of wooden blocks between two sheets of solid plywood to form a lid-block pallet. Usually, the manufacturer subject to this classification picks up pallets, boxes or shipping crates from the customer, brings them to the plant for repair, reconditioning, or rebuilding, then returns them to the customer. However, the *assembly or repair* of bins is often done at the customer's location, which is still to be reported in classification 2903-10 when performed by employees of the bin manufacturer. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, plywood, nails, staples, screws, glue, and paint. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, a variety of saws (table, rip, radial arms, cut-off, band or trim), planers, molders, drills, boring machines, notchers, nailing machines, pneumatic stapler, screw and nail guns, conveyors, roll cases, sorting tables, pallet jacks, and fork lifts. Incoming lumber is cut to specified lengths, widths, and thicknesses with saws, then planed, bored, tongued, and grooved. Pieces are nailed, stapled or glued together to form finished products. Cut ends of pallets, bins, and boxes may be painted for design or for color identification purposes. Customer's name may be imprinted on the product using stencils and paint or wood burning tools. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002. Nonwood pallet/bin dealers are to be reported in the appropriate metal, fiberglass, or plastics classification.

2903-12 Wood products, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of miscellaneous wood products which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, ladders, utility pole crossarms, beams, barricades, cable spools, slugs or ends for paper rolls, attic vents, prefabricated wall panels, gazebos, saunas, solariums, lattice panels, mall and park furnishings, playground equipment, docks and floats, parade floats, boat trailer bunks, cattle feeders, tree spreaders, tack strip, exhibit booths, weaving looms, and pottery wheels. Finishing of the product with stains or other lacquers is included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, plywood, particleboard, lath, logs, glue, staples, screws, nails, stains, paints, oils, and lacquers. Operations require substantial amounts of machine work, as well as hand assembly. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws (table, panel, cut-off, band, jig, miter, or chain), sanders, planers, routers, shapers, molders, jointers, drill presses, boring machines, hydraulic presses, pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification also includes log home manufacturers who use a sawmill type operation using dimensional lumber to construct the shell of the home. Log home manufacturers constructing log home shells in a permanent yard using the traditional method of peeling the logs, using chainsaws to notch logs, and assembling the logs together, are to be reported in classification 1003-06.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manufacture of wood household and sporting goods which is to be reported separately in classification 2909; the manufacture of wood furniture and caskets which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; the manufacture of wood cabinets, countertops and fixtures which is to be reported separately in classification 2907; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

2903-13 Veneer products: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of veneer products by laminating rough veneer to plywood or particleboard and applying plastic or polyester overlays. Laminated veneer sheets are generally sold to other manufacturers and used in the construction of items such as, but not limited to, cabinets, countertops, furniture, wall board, flooring, and shelving. Veneer products generally require no prefinishing with paint, stain or lacquer. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, plywood, particleboard, polyester, paper, polyethylene, fiberglass, plastic laminates and glue. To make veneer products, sheets of rough veneer are individually fed through glue spreader machines which apply glue to both sides. Veneer sheets may be laminated to other veneer or to plywood or particleboard, cut to size with saws, then plastic or polyester overlays applied. Laminated sheets are fed through either hydraulic cold or hot presses to be bonded and cured. More sophisticated presses automatically feed the

sheets through, and shear the laminated panels to standard 4' x 8' or 4' x 10' dimensions, or to specified lengths and widths for custom orders. Forklifts are used to move materials. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manufacture of household and sporting goods wooden ware which is to be reported separately in classification 2909; the manufacture of wood products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-12; the manufacture of wood furniture and caskets which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; the manufacture of wood cabinets, countertops and fixtures which is to be reported separately in classification 2907; the manufacture of rough veneer which is to be reported separately in classification 2904-00; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

2903-20 Wood sign: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of interior or exterior signs made of wood or wood products. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, plywood, molding, acrylic, paint, stain, lacquer and hardware. When additional sizing is required, saws, such as table, panel, cut-off, or radial arm, are used to cut material to desired dimensions. Pieces may be further sized, shaped, and smoothed with routers, saws, planers, or sanders. Stain, paint, or other finishes may be applied as background colors, borders or designs, with pneumatic spray guns, airbrushes, or by hand. Lettering or designs can be painted directly on the sign, cut from separate stock and glued or screwed on, or carved, routed or sandblasted. Computer-cut vinyl lettering may also be applied. Sign painting and lettering is included in this classification when done by employees of the sign manufacturer. Hand drills or drill presses are used to mount wood lettering or designs, bore holes and attach hardware used in the subsequent installation of the sign. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the installation or removal of signs outside of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0403; the installation or removal of signs inside of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0513; sign painting or lettering on the inside of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; establishments that paint on or apply lettering to sign "backings" that are manufactured by others which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; the manufacture of metal or plastic signs which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

***Special note*:** The majority of sign manufacturers also install their signs. Installation and removal of signs is to be reported separately.

2903-21 Wood truss: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of structural roof trusses, and/or ceiling and floor joists from wood or wood products. These products usually do not require a high degree of finishing work. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber (usually 2" x 4", 2" x 6", and 2" x 8", which is kiln dried, machine stressed, and presurfaced), plywood, metal gussets, and hardware. Dimensional lumber is cut with gang, table, resaw, or radial arm saws. Cut stock is placed in a hydraulic jig assembly which holds the unassembled components in the properly aligned configuration. Pneumatic nailers are used to embed the nail clips which connect each joint of the truss. A gantry, which is an overhead crane traveling along a bridge-like frame, is used to relocate the truss along the assembly line. The assembled truss is placed in a stationary or moveable press which attaches reinforcing triangular shaped metal plates called gussets at each joint or angle. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all installation activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manufacture of door jambs, windows, sashes, stairs, molding and miscellaneous millwork which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-08; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-26; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

***Special note*:** Truss manufacturers, whose primary customers are building contractors and building supply dealers, usually deliver their product. Delivery to the construction site often entails placing trusses onto the roof top, using boom lifts mounted on the delivery truck, which is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

2903-26 Lumber: Remanufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in lumber remanufacturing, which is the process of converting cants, plywood, or lumber into a more specialized or higher grade product. Cants are large slabs of wood, usually having one or more rounded edges, which have been cut from logs. The incoming stock is generally green, rough-cut, and may be owned by the customer or by the remanufacturer. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, a variety of saws, (chop, resaw, trim, rip, table, radial arm, and cut-off), planers, surfacers, sanders, molders, groovers, finger jointers, tenoners, gluers, kiln dryers, fork lifts, and trolley cars. Stock is kiln dried, resawed, planed, grooved, or otherwise treated, according to customer specification if the customer owns it, or to standard cuts if it is for resale. Remanufacturers sell lumber to construction contractors or manufacturers that use it in the construction of products such as, but not limited to, paneling, countertops, framing studs, siding, decking, fencing, railroad ties, or molding. Remanufacturers generally do not finish the material with stain, paint, or lacquer. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manufacture of roof trusses and ceiling and floor joints which is to be reported separately in classification 2903-21; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; establishments that exclusively kiln dry and/or treat lumber with preservatives, fire retardants, or insecticides, and that do not perform any remanufacturing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1003; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

2903-27 Ridge cap and/or shim: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of shims and ridge caps. Shims are thin wedges of wood used for filling spaces or leveling. Ridge caps are shingles which are used as a covering for roof peaks. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

***Special note*: This classification must be assigned only by Classification Services after a field inspection of the business has been performed. If a classification must be assigned prior to the field inspection, assign classification 1005-02.**

2903-28 Wood boat: Manufacturing, repair, or refinish

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing, repairing, or refinishing wooden boats. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, plywood, glue, staples, screws, nails, stains, paints, oils, and lacquers. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, band saws, lathes, drill presses, jointers, planers and sanders. Other than pleasure craft, very few wooden boats have been manufactured over the last fifty years. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the manufacture of fiberglass boats which is to be reported separately in classification 3511, and the manufacture of metal boats which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the materials used and work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-2903, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-568, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07; 05-12-031, § 296-17-568, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-568, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-568, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-568, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-568, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-568, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-568, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-568, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-568, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 75-28, § 296-17-568, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-568, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2904 Classification 2904.

2904-00 Veneer: Commercial production

Applies to establishments engaged in all types of commercial production of rough veneer. Veneer is a thin layer of material, usually made of wood or plastic, which is used to cover the surface of another material. In most instances, finished veneer will have a superior appearance or quality than the surface it covers. Rough veneer made of wood generally involves sawing logs, bolts (lengthwise strips), or blocks, softening them in vats of hot water or steam rooms to remove the bark and make the fiber pliable for cutting or turning. The pieces are further shaped by turning, slicing or sawing, cutting the single-ply veneer sheets to various sizes of length and thickness, then drying them in kilns. Rough veneer manufactured in this classification is generally sold to manufacturers of veneer products made by laminating rough veneer to plywood or particleboard. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, band saws, table saws, stationary knife machines, rotary lathes, conveyor systems, kilns, forklifts.

This classification excludes sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002; the manufacture of plywood which is to be reported separately in classification 2904-01; the manufacture of veneer products which is to be reported separately in classification 2903; and the manufacture of other products made from wood or plastic which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed. The production of veneer by employees of employers engaged in the manufacture of other products is to be included in the classification covering the manufacture of those products.

2904-01 Plywood: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plywood. Plywood is a structural material made of layers of wood (veneer) glued tightly together, usually with the grains of adjoining layers at right angles to each other. (In this application the word "ply" means one of the sheets of veneer.) The production of veneer is included in the scope of this classification when done by employees of employers engaged in the manufacture of plywood. To form plywood, it may be necessary to join less-than-full-size sheets of veneer into full-size sheets. In the joining process, veneer jointers, taping machines, tapeless splicers, or other methods of joining veneer, such as stringing and stitching are used. Next, a glue spreader coats the cross banding and core veneers (front and back) with liquid glue. Once glued, the veneer is conveyed to a hot press that bonds the veneers into plywood. The panels are removed from the presses, placed in a storage pile (referred to as a "hot stack") to cool and cure, then trimmed, sanded, and stacked for conditioning. Plywood may be impregnated with chemicals to develop wood-plastic combinations that are harder and denser than ordinary plywood. After they are inspected and graded according to thickness and quality, plywood panels are moved by forklift to the warehouse portion of the plant where they are stacked in tiers which are separated by a piece of lumber to prevent sagging

or distortion. Pieces are bundled with metal straps, either manually or with automatic strapping equipment.

This classification excludes sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002; establishments that manufacture rough veneer as a product which are to be reported separately in classification 2904-00; and the manufacture of other products made from wood or plastic which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2904, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-569, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-569, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-569, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-569, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-569, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2905 Classification 2905.

2905-00 Wood furniture and casket: Manufacturing, assembling, or repairing; Furniture refinishing

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing, assembling or repairing furniture or caskets made of wood. Products may be custom-made or stock, for residential or commercial use. This classification includes establishments that repair and refinish wood furniture that is new, used, antique, or furniture with factory defects or damages from shipping. Furniture includes, but is not limited to, sofas, love seats, chairs, tables, beds, dressers, chests, stools, hutches, pool tables, credenzas, desks, bookcases, pews, altars, pulpits, baptisteries, and benches. Materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, furniture stock, plywood, veneer, particleboard, plastic laminates, polyfoam, upholstery materials (fabric, stuffing, cardboard, metal springs), hardware, glue, paint, stain, oils or lacquer. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, various types of saws (table, panel, rip, cut-off, radial arm, trim, circular, band, jig and miter), molders, shapers, routers, jointers, mortises, tenons, lathes, planers, various types of sanders, drill presses, hand drills, boring machines, pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns, spray guns, air compressors, glue spreaders, dust collectors, drying ovens, sewing machines, steam irons, fork lifts, and pallet jacks. Operations range from processing rough or surfaced lumber, plywood or fiberboard, to the assembly of frame parts into finished products. For classification purposes, repair includes fabricating replacement parts, reinforcing structural weak points, disassembling, regluing and reassembling, recaning chairs, and similar activities, and refinishing includes stripping, sanding, filling, priming, and finishing with stain, oil, paint, or lacquer. Manufacturers in this classification may upholster their furniture, sell it unfinished, or finish it with various lacquers by spraying, dipping, or applying by hand. To make caskets, wood is cut to size, planed, and sanded. Sections are joined to form the shell, finished with lacquer, oil, or stain, and hardware added. Interior upholstery is usually stapled in place; exterior upholstery is usually glued on. This classification also contemplates the assembly of caskets from purchased components. Manufacturers of wood caskets often purchase ready-made fiberglass or metal casket shells, refinish them if necessary, mount the hardware, and upholster them. This is considered incidental to the main operation and is included in this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification. Physically separated upholstery departments of establishments engaged in furniture or casket manufacturing, assembly, or finishing may be reported separately in classification 3808 provided that the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the division of employee hours have been met.

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

***Special note*:** Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of furniture or caskets may make other wood products such as cabinets, countertops and fixtures as an incidental activity. The incidental manufacture of these products can be included within the scope of this classification. Furniture is generally moveable and unsecured. Fixtures are usually secured, stationary, or permanently built-in objects. Even though some fixtures may not be secured to a wall or floor, they are not intended to be relocated, unlike furniture which is frequently and more easily arranged.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-56901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-56901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-56901, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-56901, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-2906 Classification 2906.

2906-01 Pattern or model - metal, plastic or wood: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in making metal, plastic, or wood patterns or models. Patterns or models produced may include industrial, aircraft, foundry, architectural scale and mechanical models. Use of this classification is limited to the fabrication of individual or prototype pieces. Work contemplated is limited to fabricating the pattern or model using woodworking and metal cutting tools, sanding and filling voids with fillers (wood or plastic); and extensive hand finishing of all these mediums when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes pattern or model making by other manufacturers unless specifically allowed for in the manufacturing classification, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic or wood model kits (assembly of a scale model of a car, boat, or plane) which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

2906-14 Wood piano or musical instrument: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood musical instruments including, but not limited to, pianos, organs, violins, harps, and guitars. Work contem-

plated by this classification includes various phases of woodworking techniques required to manufacture cases, sounding boards, pedals and action boards, metal working techniques required to produce components such as pipes, frames, switches, magnets, wind reservoirs and blower systems, and incidental tanning of skins for drums and banjos when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. This classification applies whether the company is producing all component parts or assembling a wooden musical instrument from purchased parts. This classification includes the reconditioning and subsequent sale of reconditioned pianos, organs, and wooden musical instruments.

This classification excludes the manufacture of metal musical instruments which is to be reported separately in classification 3404; tuning or repair of pianos which is to be reported separately in classification 4107; and the sale of new piano and organs or wooden musical instruments which is to be reported separately in classification 6306 or 6406 as applicable.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-570, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-570, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-570, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2907 Classification 2907.

2907-00 Wood cabinet, countertop, and fixture: Manufacturing, modifying or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, modification, or assembly of wood cabinets, countertops, and fixtures. Cabinetry work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, manufacturing custom or modular cabinets, assembling prefabricated modular cabinet components, refacing existing cabinets and replacing hardware, and modifying the dimension or design of modular cabinets. Manufacturing countertops includes fabricating the core or sub top in addition to laying the plastic laminate, polyester overlay or tile when performed in the shop by employees of employers subject to this classification. Finishing that is subcontracted out to a prefinishing contractor or performed by the general or specialty construction contractor at the job site is to be reported in the classification applicable to the work being performed. Finish work, including staining, lamination, and the attachment of hardware, is included in classification 2907-00 when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Fixture manufacturing includes built-in store, office, restaurant, bank and residential fixtures such as, but not limited to, showcases, display cases, end aisles, display pedestals, shelving, partitions, racks, closet organizers, bookshelves, work stations, credenzas, podiums, wall units, china hutches, entertainment centers, cashier cubicles, check-out counters, and curio cabinets. The wiring of fixtures for electrical fittings, and the cutting and fitting of plastic laminates, glass, mirrors, or metal trim, when performed in the shop, is included as an integral function of the manufacturing process encompassed within this classification. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, plywood, veneer, particleboard, plastic laminates, polyester overlays, sheet rock, slot wall dowels, hardware, mirrors, metal trim, electrical hardware, carpet, upholstery fabric, stain, paint, lacquer or glue. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, table, panel, radial arm, cut-off, chop, rip, band, and miter saws, wide belt sanders, edge sanders, hand finish jointers, mortises, tenoners, drill presses, hand drills, boring machines, edge banders, dowel machines, glue spreaders, face framing machines, pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns, air compressors, spray guns, forklifts, pallet jackets, and dust collectors. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification. Lumber yards, building material dealers, or general construction contractors that maintain a separate woodworking shop for manufacturing, assembling cabinets, and fixtures are subject to this classification for the woodworking operations, in addition to any other basic classification applicable to their business.

This classification excludes the installation of countertops only which is to be reported separately in classification 0502, the installation of cabinets, countertops, and fixtures which is to be reported separately in classification 0513; the manufacture of wood furniture and caskets which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; the manufacture of metal cabinets which is to be reported separately in classification 3402; lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903; veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; and sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

***Special note*:** Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of cabinets, countertops and fixtures, may make other wood products such as doors, windows, moldings, and/or furniture as an incidental activity to the main business. The manufacture of these incidental products is included within the scope of classification 2907-00. Furniture is generally moveable and unsecured. Fixtures are usually secured, stationary, permanently built-in objects. Even though some fixtures may be secured to a wall or floor, they are not intended to be relocated, unlike furniture which is frequently and more easily arranged.

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WAC 296-17A-2908 Classification 2908.

2908-00 Factory built housing: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the assembly line production of factory built (manufactured) housing such as wood prefab and modular homes, mobile homes and prefab cedar homes when manufactured at a shop or adjacent yard. Sections vary in size up to 80 feet long and 28 or more feet wide. Manufactured homes are built on an assembly line with materials such as plywood, rolls of aluminum, steel I beams,

insulation, electric wire, particleboard, lumber, pipes, plumbing fixtures, electrical fixtures, appliances, carpeting, paint and hardware. Assembly may be single line or on a side by side line. After the chassis is built, it is placed on a conveyor where workers lay joists and heating and plumbing lines. Floors are then installed, interior walls are raised and cabinets are installed. Preassembled exterior walls are fastened, the roof is placed, covered, and tie down straps are attached. These homes may be sided with aluminum, vinyl, hardwood fiberboard or natural wood. While the chassis and some other steel parts are welded, the majority of the work is performed with stamping and forming equipment, hand and air tools, joiners, jig clamps, planers, hoists, forklifts and rail conveyors. Other parts may be nailed, riveted, stapled or glued. Furniture and blinds or curtains may then be installed and specialty items such as fireplaces may be added. Units are inspected, then moved to the yard until sold or delivered. Individual work stations may include a mill room, cabinet mill room, sheet metal department or paint and finish departments. Some plants may also have sewing departments where they make curtains, blinds and drapes. This classification includes transporting of the factory built home to the customer's site or a dealer's sales lot when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification, but excludes set up which is to be reported separately in classification 0517.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of campers and travel trailers which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-02; establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of truck canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-03; establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 3511; and delivery and set up performed by an independent contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0517.

2908-02 Campers and travel trailers: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of factory built campers or travel trailers which are generally not more than 35 feet long and 8 feet wide. This process includes cutting steel I-beams, placing them on a jig and welding the pieces together. Hitches, running gear, and side frames are installed. Subflooring is assembled on a jig and fastened with lag bolts to the frame. Shears, stamping equipment, drill presses and jig clamps are used to perform the work as the pieces are moved by conveyor. Interior and exterior metal panels and trim are spray painted in spray booths or dipped in tanks, using enamel and then hardened by using drying ovens or heat lamps. All electrical wiring, flooring, carpets, heating units, and plumbing fixtures are installed with the use of electrical hand tools, pneumatic wrenches, staplers, and air compressors. Partition walls are then nailed in place with nail guns. Side walls are framed up on a jig and placed on the trailer. Afterwards, the ceiling is nailed in place and the insulation and cabinets are put in place. Sheet metal sides are stapled on and the top is installed. All systems are checked and the trailer or camper is delivered to the distributor's lot. The process of manufacturing a camper is similar except there are no frame rails, axles or hitch involved as a camper has no chassis. Campers are mounted on pickup trucks; travel trailers are fitted with a hitch for towing behind a motor vehicle.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of factory built housing which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-00; establishments engaged in the manufacture of truck canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-03; establishments engaged in fiberglass canopy manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3511; and camper and travel trailer rental/sales agencies which are to be reported separately in classification 3411.

2908-03 Wood or metal truck canopy: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood or metal truck canopies. After the framework is assembled, insulation is cut to size and inserted, electrical wiring is strung, exterior aluminum sheeting or "skin" is cut to size and attached, interior paneling and decorative trim is fitted, doors and windows are installed and electrical clearance lights are attached. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws, electrical hand tools, metal cutting and welding equipment, shears, stamping equipment, drill presses, jig clamps, spray booths, pneumatic wrenches, staple and nail guns, air compressors and miscellaneous hand tools. Direct sales to retail consumers or to wholesale dealers by a canopy manufacturer are included in this classification.

This classification excludes dealers who sell and/or install canopies who are reported separately in classification 1106; establishments engaged in the manufacture of campers and travel trailers which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-02; establishments engaged in the manufacture of factory built housing which are to be reported in classification 2908-00; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-2908, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2908, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-57002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-57002, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-2909 Classification 2909.

2909-00 Woodenware - household and sporting goods N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in light woodworking, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), for the manufacture of woodenware household goods, sporting goods and a wide range of decorative woodenware items that require a minimal amount of cutting, shaping, drilling, sanding, assembling and finishing. Items produced in this classification include, but are not limited to, towel bars, tissue holders, magazine racks, spice racks, knife holders, recipe boxes, cutting boards, rolling pins, salad forks, bowls, picture and mirror frames, candle holders, speaker shells, bases for turntables, trophy and plaque bases, house numbers, window blinds and shades, drapery woodenware (rods, brackets, supports, rings), broom and brush handles, bobbins and spools,

crutches, hat blocks, pegs, coat hangers, toothpicks, gift boxes, tobacco pipes, toys, games, basketball backboards, baseball bats, boomerangs, pool or shuffleboard cues, hockey sticks, oars, paddles, archery bows and arrow shafts. Establishments in this classification generally purchase ready-made components which they assemble with pneumatic or hand tools such as, but not limited to, nail or glue guns, spray or paint guns, staple guns, screw guns, drills, shaping tools, and brushes. Products may be left natural, or finished by applying paint, stain, lacquer or varnish, or hand dipping or rubbing. A limited assortment of basic wood shop machinery such as, but not limited to, table saws, circular saws, band saws, miter saws, jig saws, routers, shapers, belt sanders, edge sanders, drill presses, boring machines, and finger jointer may be used for the occasionally cutting of a piece of wood. Other materials include, but are not limited to, molding stock, dowels, plywood, glue, staples, screws, and small nails. In most cases, products are small and the manufacturers do not provide installation. This is a shop or plant only classification. It does, however, include work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and the manufacture or assembly of wood products such as, but not limited to, molding stock, outdoor playground equipment, marine floats and docks, gazebos, solariums, saunas, ladders, or cable spools from dimension lumber which is to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-57003, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-57003, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-57003, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57003, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-3101 Classification 3101.

3101-05 Ready mix concrete dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the mixing and delivery of ready mix concrete for all types of residential and commercial projects such as, but not limited to, foundations, walls, slabs, roadways, driveways, walkways, dams, bridges and swimming pools. Usually, these establishments operate a plant location with a supply of sand, gravel, pebbles, broken stones or slag, and various ingredients to produce bonding adhesives such as cement. The concrete is premixed at the plant location and loaded into a delivery truck, or the raw unmixed ingredients such as cement, sand, gravel, pebbles, broken stones and water are loaded into a concrete truck and mixed in a revolving or rotating drum in transit to the project site. The concrete is discharged from the drum with use of a metal shoot or is transferred into the bed of a concrete pump truck for pumping. This classification includes ready mix dealers who operate concrete ready mix trucks and/or concrete pump trucks as part of the delivery service. This classification also includes the related sale of tools, equipment, and building materials such as bricks or concrete blocks, and pit and crusher operations provided all sand and gravel produced is used by the dealer to manufacture concrete mix.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the commercial production and/or digging of sand, gravel or stone not in connection with a ready mix dealer which is to be reported separately in classification 0112, and concrete pump truck services not in connection with a ready mix dealer which is to be reported separately in classification 3506.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-571, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-571, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-571, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-571, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-571, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-571, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-571, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-571, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3102 Classification 3102.

3102-04 Rock wool insulation: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of mineral wool insulation from siliceous materials such as, but not limited to, rock, slag, and glass, or combinations thereof. In a special furnace, hot air or steam is blown through molten rock or slag, shredding the material into a mass of fine intertwined fibers to form the wool. To produce fiberglass insulation material, molten glass is drawn at high speeds through orifices, then subjected to jets of high pressure steam which break the glass filaments into fine fibers. The final product, regardless of raw material, may be shipped in granules which are bagged, or formed into flat sheets, cut to size, enclosed in paper or foil, and packaged. Incidental rock, slag, and glass crushing operations are contemplated by this classification.

This classification excludes the digging or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the classification appropriate to the work being performed, and the manufacture of asbestos products which is to be reported separately in classification 3104.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3102, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-572, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-572, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-572, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-572, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-572, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3103 Classification 3103.

3103-01 Cement or lime: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cement or lime. Cement is a mixture of various granulated raw materials which may include limestone, shale, clay, slate, alumina, silica sand, iron ore and gypsum. The manufacturing process involves crushing and grinding the raw materials into a powder state. Materials are then blended with water to create a slurry, then kiln burned at high temperatures which chemically changes the mixture. This mixture is then combined with gypsum and ground into the final product. Cement may be sold as is or mixed with water and coarse aggregate to make concrete. Lime production involves a similar process using crushing and blending machinery and large kilns. Cement and lime manufacturers may own a limestone quarry as it is the major component of both products.

This classification excludes the quarrying of raw material which is to be reported separately in classification 1704;

ready mix concrete dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3101; and the manufacturing of concrete products which is to be reported separately in classification 3105.

3103-02 Lightweight aggregate building or insulation material: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of lightweight aggregate building material or insulation material. Types of products covered by this classification include, but are not be limited to, vermiculite, perlite, pozzolan, magnesite, expanded shale aggregate and fiberglass. The manufacturing process contemplates crushing of raw materials and blending and heating of materials in large furnaces.

This classification excludes the quarrying of raw material which is to be reported separately in classification 1704, and the manufacture of fiberglass products which is to be reported separately in the appropriate manufacturing classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-573, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-573, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-573, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-573, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3104 Classification 3104.

3104-08 Plaster, whiting, talc, emery powder: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plaster, whiting, talc or emery powder. Plaster is a mixture of lime, sand, water, and may include hair or other fibers, that hardens to a smooth solid and is used for coating walls and ceilings. Plaster can also be manufactured in dry form and sold in bags. Whiting is a pure white grade of chalk that has been ground and washed for use in paints, ink, and as an extender in pigments, putty or whitewash. Talc is a fine-grained white, greenish, or gray mineral with a soft soapy texture, which is used in the manufacture of talcum and face powder, as a paper coating, and as a filler for paint and plastics. Emery is a fine-grained mineral used for grinding and polishing. This classification is for the production of the powders only. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, crushing, mixing, grinding, milling and washing and cooking machinery, conveyors and forklifts.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of plaster statuary or ornaments which are to be reported separately in classification 3509; establishments engaged in the manufacture of plasterboard or plaster block which are to be reported separately in classification 3104-55; interior and exterior plastering and stucco work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; and quarrying operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.

3104-52 Asbestos products or mica goods: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of asbestos products and mica goods. Asbestos products include, but are not limited to, fireproofing, electrical insulation, building materials, brake linings, clutch facings, valve packings, dryer felt, and chemical filters. Asbestos is a fibrous mineral form combined with impure magnesium silicate. Flake asbestos can be mixed, spun and woven into cloth; or the flakes can be used as an ingredient in the processing or treatment of paper. To make molded asbestos products, asbestos is mixed with other ingredients, molded, baked, cut to size, and ground. Mica is also a mineral form; it is split to desired thickness using hand knives or knives mounted on tables. The split mica is sent to punch presses which stamp out the various products usually used by the electrical trades. Mica that is too small to be processed on punch presses may be placed in burling machines, mixed with liquids, then pressed into sheets. Removal of imperfections is usually done by hand; the sheets are dried, baked in ovens and run through sanders prior to crating and shipping.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of plasterboard or plaster block which are to be reported separately in classification 3104-55; contractors engaged in the installation or removal of asbestos or mica products at the customer's site which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the phase of construction being performed; and quarrying operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.

3104-53 Soapstone or soapstone products: Manufacturing; marble cutting and polishing; slate milling; stone cutting or polishing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of soapstone products, and the cutting, milling, and polishing of marble, slate, or stone such as grindstone, limestone, millstone and lithographic stone (usually sheet zinc), not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Soapstone (also called steatite) is a massive white-to-green talc found in extensive mine beds and is used in products such as, but not limited to, insulation, paints, ceramics, decorative accessories, and ornamental objects. The manufacturing process requires turning, shaping, carving and polishing of the soapstone with a variety of milling equipment. Finished products of marble, slate or stone include, but are not limited to, decorative accessories, tops for furniture, countertops, floor tiles and other building materials. Machinery and materials include, but are not limited to, saws, milling machines, grinders and abrasives.

This classification excludes installation of tile, marble or slate building materials which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the phase of construction being performed and quarry operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.

3104-55 Plasterboard or plaster block: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plasterboard (wallboard) or plaster block which are used as building materials. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, plaster, fiberboard, and rolls of paper. Plasterboard is made by bonding plaster to a thin rigid board or to layers of fiberboard or paper to form a flat board or a block. Product is dried in ovens, cut to size with slitters or other cutting machinery, and packed for shipment. This classification includes the mixing of the plaster when done by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments operating as plaster mills which are to be reported separately in classification 3104-08; interior and exterior plastering and stucco work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; and

quarrying operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.

3104-57 Coating of building materials, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the coating of building materials, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), with preservatives to keep them from decaying when placed into the ground. These materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, deck materials, fence posts, landscaping beams, and lattice work. The coating process may include immersing the lumber in vats of preservative, or cutting or drilling small holes into the lumber and applying preservatives that soak in. Machinery and materials include, but are not limited to, immersion vats, drills, brushes, or machines to drill holes and apply preservatives.

This classification excludes installation of these products which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

3104-58 Monument dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in selling monuments, statues, cornerstones, and grave markers to others. This classification includes the finish cutting, grinding, polishing, engraving, and sandblasting of the stone when done by employees of employers subject to this classification. Wholesale monument dealers generally receive split, rough cut stone from the mine or quarry. Materials such as granite and marble are cut to block size, and precast bronze markers may be attached to the stone. Some blocks are sold without further processing while others are finished with stone polishers and abrasives, then cut into monuments prior to shipment to retail monument dealers. Retail monument dealers may provide engraving, artwork, lettering, and dates, according to customer specifications, that is usually done with a sandblasting technique. This classification includes installation of monuments when performed by employees of the monument dealer.

This classification excludes installation of monuments by employees of cemeteries which is to be reported separately in classification 6202; contractors engaged in the installation of monuments which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and establishments engaged in providing specialized services, such as, but not limited to, sandblasting which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

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WAC 296-17A-3105 Classification 3105.

3105-06 Concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, tiles and beams manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of concrete blocks, bricks, poles, tiles, and beams. Sand, gravel, cement, cinders, aggregates, mesh wire, rods, and, in some cases, plastics are received from others. Raw materials are mixed with water and fed into molds or forming machines. Heavy mesh wire or rods may be inserted into the molds for strength. The formed products are usually steam dried and placed in the yard for curing prior to shipping. This classification does not apply to the manufacture of these products when done by construction contractors at a construction site for use in the construction project.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying, or excavation classification; the installation or erection of products manufactured under this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manufacture of concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, septic tanks and concrete products not classified elsewhere which is to be reported separately in classification 3105-07; the manufacture of statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete which is to be reported separately in classification 3509; and the manufacture of brick or clay products which is to be reported separately in classification 3501.

***Special note*:** This classification differs from classification 3509 "statuary or ornament manufacturing" in that products manufactured in classification 3105 are rough, do not require perfect finishes, and are generally for construction use; products manufactured in classification 3509 are for decorative purposes, are usually lighter weight, and have smoother or more perfect finishes than the concrete products manufactured in classification 3105.

3105-07 Concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, concrete septic tanks and concrete products, N.O.C. manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, septic tanks and other concrete products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, panels, tubs, catch basin covers, chimney caps, columns, incinerators, manhole covers, pier footings, monuments, coffins, caskets, and burial vaults. Sand, gravel, cement, cinders, aggregates, mesh wire, rods, and, in some cases, plastics are received from others. Raw materials are mixed with water and fed into molds or forming machines. Heavy mesh wire or rods may be inserted into the molds for strength. The formed products are usually steam dried and placed in the yard for curing prior to shipping. The manufacture of concrete panels generally involves the cutting and welding of metal to form a frame to which concrete fiberboard is attached. Additional steps may involve the application of an adhesive to the frame and the attachment of decorative material such as crushed rock, gravel, ceramic tile or brick. The fabrication of the metal framing is included within the scope of this classification when performed by employees of an employer engaged in manufacturing concrete panels. This classification does not apply to the manufacture of these products when done by construction contractors at a construction site for use in the construction project.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying, or excavation classification; the installation or erection of products manufactured under this classification which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; the manufacture of concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles,

tiles and beams which is to be reported separately in classification 3105-06; the manufacture of statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete which is to be reported separately in classification 3509; and the manufacture of brick or clay products which is to be reported separately in classification 3501.

***Special note*:** This classification differs from classification 3509 "statuary and ornament manufacturing" in that products manufactured in classification 3105 are rough, do not require perfect finishes, and are generally for construction use; products manufactured in classification 3509 are for decorative purposes, are usually lighter weight, and have smoother or more perfect finishes than the concrete products manufactured in classification 3105.

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WAC 296-17A-3303 Classification 3303.

3303-07 Fish dealers - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of fresh fish and shellfish over the counter. Refrigerated show cases display the fresh fish available for sale by the pound. Retail fish dealers typically purchase a supply of fish and shellfish, such as finfish, bottomfish, shrimp, crabs, oysters and clams, from wholesale seafood processing, packing or repackaging dealers, and clean, cut, trim, portion, shuck, package, and weigh the products for consumer use. This classification includes the packaging of whole herring, minnow and anchovy which are used primarily as bait fish. The packaging operation involves placing whole fresh fish side by side on a tray which is then sealed in clear plastic, weighed and placed in cold storage until delivery. Bait may be sold retail or wholesale. The incidental sale of items such as seasonings, spices, snack foods, and condiments is also included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in fish processing, packing and repackaging operations on a wholesale or combined wholesale/retail basis which are to be reported separately in classification 3304; establishments engaged in the raising, harvesting and subsequent processing and packing of shellfish which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classifications; and establishments engaged in the cold storage or locker operations of products owned by others which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable.

3303-08 Meat and poultry dealers - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of fresh, frozen or cured meat and poultry over the counter. Refrigerated show cases display fresh meat and poultry for sale by the pound. Retail meat and poultry dealers typically purchase their supply of meat or poultry from wholesale dealers, and cut, trim, portion, package, weigh and label the products for consumer use. The incidental sale of items such as seasonings, spices, condiments, milk, and bread is also included in this classification. The retail meat and poultry market may be located in a single building, a grocery store, or other multipurpose building, but independently owned and operated by the meat and poultry dealer.

This classification excludes custom meat cutting operations, including farm kill, which are to be reported separately in classification 4302; cold storage or locker operations which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable when conducted as a separate and distinct business; and wholesale or combined wholesale/retail meat, fish and poultry dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3303, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-57602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-57602, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-57602, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57602, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-57602, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-57602, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-57602, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-3304 Classification 3304.

3304-00 Fish processors, packers and repackagers - wholesale or combined wholesale/retail

Applies to establishments engaged in processing, packaging, and repackaging fish such as salmon, cod, whitefish, halibut, tuna, and/or shellfish when conducted by a wholesale or combined wholesale/retail operation. Typically, fish will arrive at a port via a commercial fishing vessel. Before the load of fish is accepted the wholesaler will inspect the commercial fishing vessel's records to ensure that the fish were caught, handled and stored in accordance with all applicable laws. The fish is then unloaded, identified, inspected for quality, weighed and stored in a refrigerated area or a freezer to await further disposition. Fish are processed, packed and repackaged as requested by the customers. Processing may include, but is not limited to, cutting, filleting, cooking, and/or canning. The fish may be sold to fish and meat markets, supermarkets, grocery stores, restaurants, or other wholesale dealers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the cold storage or locker operations of products owned by others which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable; establishments engaged in the raising, harvesting and subsequent processing and packing of shellfish which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classifications; and establishments engaged exclusively in retail fish activities, or the packaging of whole minnow, herring, or anchovy (not processed), which are to be reported separately in classification 3303.

3304-01 Meat and/or poultry dealers - wholesale or combined wholesale/retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or combined wholesale/retail distribution of fresh, frozen, cured, or smoked meat or poultry. Wholesale dealers generally purchase meat (whole, half, or quarter carcasses) from slaughterhouses, and poultry from poultry processing plants. The meat or poultry is cut into steaks, chops, roasts, fillets or poultry parts, for sale to commercial or institutional customers such as restaurants, hotels, grocery stores, meat and poultry markets, hospitals, and prisons. Wholesale dealers typi-

cally do not have display cases for the meat or poultry and receive orders by telephone or by mail. This classification includes the processing and butchering of poultry.

This classification excludes meat products manufacturing, canning or dehydrating, and packing house or slaughterhouse operations, which are to be reported separately in classification 4301; custom meat cutting operations, including farm kill, which are to be reported separately in classification 4302; cold storage or locker operations which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable, when conducted as a separate and distinct business; establishments engaged in processing, packaging, and repackaging fish which are to be reported separately in classification 3304-00; and retail meat, fish and poultry dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3303.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-3304, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3304, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-57603, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-57603, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-57603, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-57603, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-3309 Classification 3309.

3309-02 Golf cart sales/rental agencies

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale and/or rental of new, used golf carts and go carts, and related items such as, but not limited to, golf cart trailers, canopies, protective outerwear, helmets, and replacements parts for the above products. The sale of boats and canoes can be included in this classification if they are incidental to the sale of golf carts and go carts. This classification includes outside lots, and full product line parts and service departments. Regional service representatives who provide factory training to local dealer shop mechanics are included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in the sale of boats, boat trailers and motors, which are to be reported separately in classification 3414, and the repair of lawn and garden equipment and small engines which is to be reported separately in classification 3402.

3309-03 Motorcycle, moped, motor scooter, snowmobile, jet ski, all-terrain vehicles sales/rental agencies

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of new and used motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters, snowmobiles, jet skis, three wheel and four wheel all-terrain vehicles. These establishments may also sell related items such as, but not limited to, portable generators, lawn and garden equipment, chain saws, water pumps, snow blowers, small gasoline engines, boat motors, protective outerwear, helmets, and replacement parts for the above products. The sale of boats and canoes can be included in this classification if they are incidental to the sale of motorcycles, mopeds, or other primary merchandise. This classification includes service managers and service personnel, parts department personnel who have shop exposure, and lot personnel. Also included are motorcycle service and repair shops, motorcycle dismantlers (wrecking yards), regional service representatives who provide factory training to local dealer shop mechanics, and establishments engaged in the sale/rental *and service* (*repair*) of motorized mobility aids, such as motorized wheelchairs and 3-wheel scooters.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in the sale of boats, boat trailers and motors, which are to be reported separately in classification 3414; establishments primarily engaged in the sale of lawn and garden equipment which is reported separately in classification 6309; and the repair of lawn and garden equipment and small engines which is to be reported separately in classification 3402.

***Special note*:** While most businesses assigned to this classification have an inventory of parts which they use in the service and repair of customer vehicles, some employers have full line parts stores. Care should be taken when considering assignment of classification 6309 for part sales. Only those businesses that have a full line parts store which is physically separated from the repair shop and whose sales of parts are primarily for off-premises repair (do it yourself repair) should be considered for classification 6309.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-3309, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3309, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-578, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-578, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-578, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-578, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-578, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3402 Classification 3402.

3402-00 Air compressor: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of air compressors. This includes air or gas compressors used for paint sprayers, air tools, tire inflation, and general industrial purposes. Operations contemplated include, but are not limited to, welding, machining, general mechanical and electrical work. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, hand and air tools, welders, punches, shears, and compression equipment. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-01 Printing or bookbinding machinery: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of printing or bookbinding machinery. The outside casings of the machines may be made of plate metal that varies between 1" to 2 1/2" in thickness. The machines used to make the presses and binding machinery may include both Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC) and manual mills and lathes. Other machinery used in the manufacturing process includes, but is not limited to, welders or cutters, grinders, and drill presses. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this

classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant; and the set up, installation and repair of printing or bookbinding machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

3402-02 Pump, safe, scale, auto jack, and water meter: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of pumps, safes, scales, auto jacks, and water meters. Materials range from brass screws and rubber washers used to rebuild water meters to plate metal and steel castings used for safe and pump manufacturing. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools used for repairs, lathes, welders, and pressure testers. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant; the installation and repair of safes which is to be reported separately in classification 0607; and the installation of pumps which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3402-03 Shoe or textile machinery: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of shoe machinery or textile machinery. Metal materials used vary in size, shape and dimension. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, drills, mills, lathes, saws, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and the installation and repair of shoe or textile machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

3402-04 Confectioners or food processing machinery: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of food processing or confectioners machinery. Metal materials used vary in size, shape and weight. These establishments often have an assembly line operation and a separate electronic assembly area. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and the installation and repair of confectioners and food processing machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

3402-05 Machine shops, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in general machine shop operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), tool sharpening, and mobile welding shops. Many of the establishments in this classification are "job shops." Size and shape of materials vary with steel and aluminum being the most common. Plastics, light weight aluminum, and alloyed metals are becoming increasingly popular in the manufacture of equipment for some industries. These establishments often have welding shops along with machine shops. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, mills, lathes, grinders, saws, welding equipment, inspection equipment, and material handling equipment. Machinery is both manual and Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC). This classification also includes "mobile shops" which are used *exclusively* to repair machinery or equipment. A "mobile shop" in this classification usually means a van or pick up pulling a utility trailer equipped with hand tools, specialty tools, air tools, a compressor, and a portable welding unit. The machinery or equipment is usually repaired at the customer's location, however, sometimes the broken part is removed and taken back to the shop for repair.

This classification excludes repairs to buildings and structures which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification, and mechanical repairs which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "job shop" is an industry term that means the shop will produce products to customer specifications.

3402-06 Power saw, lawn and garden equipment, small motor, N.O.C.: Repair

Applies to establishments engaged in repairing small power tools, small motors powered by gas or diesel, outboard marine engines, and lawn and garden equipment not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The largest piece of equipment repaired in this classification is generally a riding lawn mower. Classification 3402-06 is assigned in conjunction with a store classification for establishments that have a store operation and also repair the type of items they sell. Classification 3402-06 may also be assigned to a manufacturers representative who performs warranty repairs. Tools used in this type of repair are mainly hand and air tools. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and the repair of electrical motors which is to be reported separately in classification 5201.

3402-07 Gear: Manufacturing or grinding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or grinding of gears. Establishments in this classification may also cut key slots and broaches. Establishments that cut stock to manufacture the gear are often not the same ones that perform the final grinding process. Gears may go through two, three, or four different grinding, slotting, and/or keying establishments and then go to another establishment for electroplating or galvanizing before they are ready for sale or use. Precision machine shops may grind gears to the ten thousandths of an inch. Materials used are usually stainless steel, aluminum, or plastic. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, gear shapers, drill presses, mill, hobbers, grinders, some of which might be Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC). This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-08 Elevator: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of elevators and associated electronic components. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mills, drills, lathes, saws, and grinders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and the installation, service, and repair of elevators which is to be reported separately in classification 0602.

3402-12 Multimedia blasting

Applies to establishments engaged in multimedia (such as, but not limited to, glass, plastic and sand) blasting operations which strip paint or other coatings from metal or fiberglass. Most of the blasting operations in this classification are done on automobiles, but it also applies to establishments that perform blasting on items such as, but not limited to, barbecue grills, and cast iron pieces. Multimedia blasting processes in this classification are performed in a shop, use less air pressure and media with softer finishes than other blasting operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and sandblasting of buildings or structures which is to be reported separately in classification 0504.

3402-14 Furnace, heater, radiator, wood, propane, or pellet stoves: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of furnaces, radiators, wood, propane, or pellet burning stoves or similar heating fixtures. Materials include, but are not limited to, metal cast parts, sheet metal, plate metal, aluminum, or stainless steel. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, solder guns, punches, lathes, and saws. Establishments in this classification may have separate areas for electronic assembly and/or painting. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of radiators for automobiles or trucks which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-48; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of baseboard heaters which are to be reported separately in classification 3404.

3402-16 Die casting

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of products by die casting. Die casting is a manufacturing process for producing accurately-dimensioned, sharply-defined metal products which are referred to as "die castings." "Dies" are the steel molds used to mass produce the product. The process begins when ingots of various metal alloys are melted in die casting machines. The machine forces the metal into the die under hydraulic or pneumatic pressure. The casting quickly solidifies in the die, and is automatically ejected by the machine, and the cycle starts again. The castings are cleaned by grinding or sanding, which also removes any excess metal "flash." Many die casting manufacturers maintain their own machine shop for making the dies. Die making, when done as a part of die casting operations, is included within the scope of this classification. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant; and establishments engaged in making dies for others which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-74.

3402-26 Saw blade: Manufacturing, assembly, or sharpening

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or sharpening of saw blades such as, but not limited to, those used in circular saws, band saws, ripsaws, keyhole saws, and handsaws such as hacksaws or meat saws. This classification also includes sharpening services for items such as, but not limited to, tools, scissors, and knives. Materials include, but are not limited to, high tensile steel and carbide tipped blades. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws, mills, drills, and hand tools. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject

to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the repair or sharpening of chain saws which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-06; and establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of electrical saws which are to be reported separately in classification 5201.

3402-28 Heat treating metal

Applies to establishments engaged in heat treating metal. The heat treating process may use computer numeric controlled ovens or furnaces. The oven may heat up to 1200 degrees Fahrenheit and a furnace may heat up to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. The metal(s) is placed on a platform; the platform is hydraulically moved into the first chamber and the door is automatically closed. At this time, the oxygen is burned from the chamber. Then the second chamber door is opened and the metal enters the oven/furnace. Depending upon the specifications, the heat treating process usually takes six to sixteen hours. When the metal is finished in the heating chamber it returns automatically to the first chamber. Then the platform lowers and the metals are dipped into a cooling agent. Once the metals are cooled to room temperature the platform rises, the door opens, and the materials are removed. The process is essentially the same using noncomputer numeric controlled heat treating equipment except that, rather than being hydraulically operated, the machine operators move the metals through the system. Many establishments do not produce a product, but heat treat a variety of products to customer specifications. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-29 Nut, bolt, screw, nail, tack, rivet, eyelet spike, needle, N.O.C.: Manufacturing
Sprinkler head, speedometer, carburetor: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of nuts, bolts, screws, nails, tacks, rivets, eyelets, spikes, and needles not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of sprinkler heads, speedometers, or carburetors. Materials include, but are not limited to, steel or iron rods which may be pressed or formed, and small component parts. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws, shears, presses, chuckers, threading and tapping machines, some of which may be Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC). Establishments may have separate areas for deburring, inspecting, packing and shipping. The carburetor rebuilding may be performed on vehicles that are driven or towed into the shop, or on carburetors that have been already removed from the vehicles. In either case the repairs are made exclusively with hand and air tools and sometimes a diagnostic scope and a drill press. A speedometer is usually embodied with a mileage recording mechanism. The central feature of the device is a permanent magnet. There are gears, spindles, and a drive shaft present in most speedometers. There is also a unit counting disc and a spiral spring calibrator. Hand tools are used almost exclusively in the repair of this kind of speedometer. Today many speedometers are computer controlled. Basically, if this kind of speedometer is in need of repair, a computer chip(s) is replaced, using hand tools. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of hardware that is not covered under another classification, such as handles, latches, and hinges which are to be reported separately in classification 3404, and the repair of speedometers or carburetors in a vehicle which is to be reported separately in the appropriate vehicle repair classification.

3402-32 Abrasive wheel: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive wheels. Manufacturing operations often include a laboratory where carbon and other materials are mixed together to form the abrasive edge of the mainly high tensile steel wheels. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-40 Welding or cutting, N.O.C. (*mobile operations limited to repair of equipment and machinery*)

Applies to establishments engaged in welding or cutting operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) either in the shop or at the customer's site. Steel is the predominant material along with some aluminum alloys. Machinery is predominantly welding equipment, but may include tools such as, but not limited to, grinders, saws, drills, and material handling equipment. This classification also includes "mobile shops" which are used *exclusively* to repair machinery or equipment. A "mobile shop" in this classification usually means a van or pick up pulling a utility trailer equipped with hand tools, specialty tools, air tools, a compressor, and a portable welding unit. The machinery or equipment is usually repaired at the customer's location, sometimes with the use of the customer's equipment; however, broken parts may be removed and taken back to the shop for repair.

This classification excludes welding construction and repairs to buildings or structures which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification and mechanical repairs which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

3402-48 Automobile or truck, radiator and heater core: Manufacturing and repair shops

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture and/or repair of automobile or truck radiator and heater cores. Manufacturers in this classification may have a die casting area and a separate electronic assembly area. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, hand tools, solder guns, and punches. Shops that repair radiators may work on the radiators in the vehicles, but usually the radiators have been removed from the vehicle. The radiator is examined and the core may be removed. Next the radiator is cleaned, air pressurized, and dipped in a water tank to check it for leaks. Once the leaks are found they can generally be repaired by welding the holes shut. The radiator is dipped again to ensure the repair has been made properly. Cleaning the radiator may be done by sandblasting, ultra sound baths or by "rodding" the radiator to remove corrosion. Repair equipment includes, but is not limited to, welders, air and hand tools, dipping tanks, hoists, and forklifts. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-60 Office machinery, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly; Cash register or sewing machines: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of cash registers, sewing machines and office machinery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, copiers, collators, mail/postage machines, calculators and automatic letter openers. Component parts may be metal, plastic, or wood. Operations include, but are not limited to, cutting, shaping, forming, drilling, riveting, clamping, and bolting; there may be a separate electronic assembly area. Machinery and tools vary within this classification; some establishments use hand and air tools only, others use additional equipment such as, but not limited to, saws, lathes, mills, drills, or water jets, some of which may be Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC). This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-61 Small arms: Manufacturing, assembly, or rebuild

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or rebuild of small arms. For the purpose of this classification, small arms means .50 caliber or less, such as pistols, rifles, shotguns, and light machine guns. Operations include, but are not limited to, metal stamping of casings, machining, assembling, and a high proportion of inspecting. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of ammunition which is to be reported separately in classification 4601; the manufacture or repair of heavy arms which is to be reported separately in classification 5109; and gun stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6309.

3402-74 Tool: Manufacturing, not hot forming or stamping; Die: Manufacturing - ferrous

Applies to establishments engaged in tool manufacturing or die manufacturing, for others, from ferrous materials. Tools manufactured in this classification are usually cutting tools used in lathes, mills, rotors, and saws. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, sharpeners, grinders, lathes and mills, which are both manual or Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC). The die manufacturing included in this classification includes those made exclusively of ferrous materials including, but not limited to, jigs, fixtures, and dies for metal work in general. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of machine-finished tools which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-83.

3402-77 Auto, truck, semi-trailer and bus body: Manufacturing;
Travel trailer body: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of auto, truck, and bus bodies, and in the manufacture or repair of travel trailer bodies or cargo containers. Repairs are usually made with the use of welders or cutting torches and air or hand tools. These establishments will also repair or replace hydraulic units. Material used in the manufacture of goods in this classification is usually steel and aluminum, varying in thickness from 16 gauge to plate metal up to one inch thick. Shapes include, but are not limited to, sheet metal, tubes, solid rod or I-beams. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, shears, breaks, hydraulic presses, iron workers, drill presses, grinders, welders, hoist, cranes, and forklifts. Shops may have a finish sanding area as well as a paint area where the vehicle bodies are sprayed with primer, a body bonding material, or a finish coat of paint. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject

to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-83 Tool: Manufacturing and machine finishing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing and machine finishing tools. Tools manufactured in this classification are usually hand held instruments such as, but not limited to, wrenches, screw drivers, hammers, torque wrenches, pliers, and sockets. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, air and hand tools, polishers, grinders, inspection equipment, mills, lathes, shapers, and drill presses, some of which may be Computer Numeric Control (CNC). Establishments may have a galvanizing and/or electroplating area for the finish work which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. Other establishments in this classification send the finish work out. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of tools from ferrous materials which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-74; and establishments engaged in tool forging which are to be reported separately in classification 5106.

3402-85 Auto or truck parts: Machining or rebuild not in vehicle

Applies to establishments engaged in machining or rebuilding auto or truck parts such as, but not limited to, water pumps, fuel pumps, transmissions, heads, brake drums, ball joints, and rear ends, which are not in the vehicle. Work contemplated in this classification may also include manufacturing sockets, pulleys, shafts, fittings, flywheels, and/or bearings. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mills, lathes, grinders, sanders, presses, welders, and balancing equipment. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in manufacturing or rebuilding auto, truck, or aircraft engines which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-86.

3402-86 Auto, truck or aircraft engine, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or rebuilding

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing or rebuilding auto, truck, or aircraft engines not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including manufacturing the component parts. Establishments in this classification often specialize in the type of engines they make or rebuild. The basic difference between automobile, truck, and aircraft engines is the size and weight of the parts being worked on. Engine rebuild shops use many specialized machines and air tools to tear the core down to an engine block; then rebuild the engine. After the engine is stripped down to the engine block, it is placed in a machine called a baker which heats to approximately 600 degrees and bakes away the grease. After baking, the engine block is placed in a sand blaster where the surface is cleaned with very fine steel shot. The engine block is then placed in a large pressure washer which removes the steel shot. Next, the crank and cam shafts are ground and turned on machinery similar to lathes. There is usually a separate room or area which is called the "head shop" where the heads and valves are machined on valve grinders, valve facers, and head grinders. Engine rebuild shops that do not have the equipment to grind the crank and cam shafts will contract work out to other shops, or buy new crank shafts and cam shafts. Other machinery includes, but is not limited to, boring bars and hones to polish cylinder walls, small pressure washers for oil pans and other smaller parts, solvent tanks, and hoists or forklifts for lifting the engines or engine parts. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in machining or rebuilding auto or truck parts, other than engines, which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-85.

3402-91 Bed spring or wire mattress: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of bed springs or wire mattresses. The wire stock is coiled and cut to length on a coiling machine, then tempered in an oven to produce the spring. The coils are fastened to the frame either by hand or by machine. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of stuffed mattresses which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

3402-93 Valve: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of valves. Valves regulate the flow of air, gases, liquids, or loose material through structures by opening, closing, or obstructing passageways. They are operated manually, electrically, with compressed air, or hydraulic pressure. Valves are usually cut from aluminum, steel, or stainless steel either by a Computer Numeric Controlled machine (CNC) or water jet machine. Depending upon the complexity of the valve, they are assembled in one or several stages. This classification

includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of valves made in a die mold which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-74.

3402-94 Precision machined parts, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing precision machined parts not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Most of these establishments are "job shops." Job shops make component parts for other businesses according to customer specifications, rather than manufacturing a specific product. Many establishments in this classification manufacture precision parts for the aerospace industry. Machining usually begins with solid blocks of material such as, but not limited to, steel, aluminum, titanium, inconel, or plastic, although some hollow tube, flat bar, and angle stock may also be used. The "rough cuts" are often made on manual machines, and the finish cuts on Computer Numeric Controlled (CNC) machines. Depending on the establishment and the job specifications, a specific part may be sent to one or more additional shops to be tempered, milled, or inspected before the original establishment is through with the manufacturing process. Some parts are so sensitive that climate controlled conditions are necessary. Both manual and CNC mills and lathes are the most common types of machines used. Others include, but are not limited to, saws, drills, and grinding machines. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-95 Storage battery: Manufacturing, assembly or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of storage batteries. Lead ingots, weighing 20-25 pounds, are melted and poured into a mold or casting machine. After the grids are cooled lead oxide is then pumped onto each side of a grid and cured by baking in an oven of about 300 - 400 degrees F. The plates are then assembled by placing a negative separator (zinc) between a positive separator (copper), and so forth until there are enough of these cells to form the battery. Next, they are sent to a burning machine that cures the paste and plates. After the burning process, the plates are placed into a plastic or hard rubber box-like container and cured for two or three days. The plates are welded together and the top is attached to the body of the battery case with an epoxy glue. Diluted sulfuric acid is added to the battery and then it is put on a charger. The battery is then cleaned and packed for shipping. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of dry cell (flashlight type) batteries which are to be reported separately in classification 3602; and establishments engaged in battery sales and installation which are to be reported separately in the applicable automotive services classification.

3402-96 Automobile or motorcycle: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of automobiles or motorcycles. Most of the manufacturing operations, such as cutting, milling, and turning, are performed with Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC) machinery. Most of the assembly operations are performed with air and hand tools. Other machinery includes but is not limited to saws, grinders, and drill presses. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged only in the manufacture of auto bodies which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-77.

3402-98 Machinery, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of machinery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, machinery means any combination of mechanical parts constructed primarily with metal. Finished products vary widely and range from hand held machines to those weighing thousands of pounds; products include, but are not limited to, grinding machines, boring machines, conveyer systems, and wood chippers. Machinery used to manufacture these items includes, but is not limited to, lathes, mills, press, breaks, shears, and welders, some of which may be Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC). This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-99 Photo processing machinery: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of photo processing machinery such as, but not limited to, photo processors or film enlargers. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-3402, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-3402, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3402, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-24-055, § 296-17-580, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07; 06-12-075, § 296-17-580, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-580, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-580, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-580, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-580, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-580, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-580, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-580, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-580, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3403 Classification 3403.

3403-00 Aircraft: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of aircraft. For the purposes of this classification "aircraft manufacturing" means the original manufacture of such aircraft as distinguished from rebuilding, modifying, or converting existing aircraft and applies *only* to the production of units that, when completed, are capable of in-air flight as distinguished from aircraft kits to be assembled by the purchaser that are not capable of air flight when sold. This classification includes aircraft operations incidental to the manufacture, such as test flights.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the original manufacture of aircraft parts which are to be reported separately in classification 3405 or as otherwise provided for in WAC 296-17-58201; the manufacture of aircraft kits which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; modification, repair or conversions made to an existing aircraft which are to be reported separately in classification 6804; and the *assembly of aircraft kits into an airplane* which is to be reported separately in classification 6804.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3403, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-581, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-581, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-581, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-581, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-581, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-581, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 73-22, § 296-17-581, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3404 Classification 3404.

3404-01 Can: Manufacturing - aluminum or galvanized

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cans from aluminum or galvanized metals lighter than 9 gauge. Products include, but are not limited to, soda cans, food cans, and garbage cans. The galvanizing process includes dipping the tin/metal into liquid zinc. The manufacturing process involves cutting, forming, stamping, and soldering/welding. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-02 Galvanized iron works: Manufacturing - nonstructural

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of nonstructural galvanized iron from sheet metal lighter than 9 gauge. Processes include cutting, forming, welding, riveting, punching, and drilling. The equipment used includes, but is not limited to, drills, presses, punches, shears, and press breaks. Establishments in this classification may paint, powder coat, or silk screen their products; which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of employers subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-03 Hardware, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of hardware that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, handles, latches, hinges, and buckles. Operations include, but are not limited to, stamping and assembly, electroplating and/or other types of finishing. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture

of nuts, bolts, screws, nails, tacks, rivets, eyelets, spikes, and needles which are to be reported separately in classification 3402.

3404-04 Metal stamping

Applies to establishments engaged in the mass production of products by metal stamping techniques which impress, cut out, or shape something to a desired size. Products produced by this technique include, but are not limited to, license plates, pie plates, pots, and waste baskets. This classification includes any finish work when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-06 Metal sign: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of signs from metals lighter than 9 gauge. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and welded. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, water jets and welders. All operations necessary to make a sign operative, such as, but not limited to, adding electrical wiring or circuitry, painting, powder coating, or silk screening are included within the scope of this classification. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant; the installation or removal of signs outside of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0403; the installation or removal of signs inside of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0513; sign painting or lettering on the inside of buildings, or establishments that paint on or apply lettering to sign "backings" that are manufactured by others, which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood or plastic signs which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process and materials.

3404-07 Metal goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly from materials lighter than 9 gauge

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of metal goods from materials lighter than 9 gauge which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including water heaters, electric baseboard heaters, electric furnaces, boat manufacturing, and bicycles. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and welded. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-12 Aluminum ware: Manufacturing from sheet aluminum

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of aluminum ware such as, but not limited to, mail boxes, buckets, gutters, and down spouts, from sheet aluminum. Materials may be cut, bent, punched, drilled, riveted, and welded. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-18 Metal coffin/casket: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of coffins or caskets out of metal. Materials may be cut, bent, punched, drilled, riveted, and welded. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, break presses, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification. Physically separated upholstery departments of establishments engaged in furniture, coffin, casket manufacturing, assembly, or finishing may be reported separately in classification 3808 provided all the conditions in the general reporting rule covering the division of an employees hours have been met.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of caskets from wood or plastic which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process and materials.

3404-19 Metal awnings: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of awnings from metals lighter than 9 gauge. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations

subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of awnings from canvas or other textiles which is to be reported separately in classification 3802.

3404-20 Metal furniture, shower door, showcases: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of furniture, shower doors, or showcases made with metals lighter than 9 gauge. Other items manufactured in this classification include, but are not limited to, file cabinets, desks, and stands. Material may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification. Physically separated upholstery departments of establishments engaged in furniture, coffin, casket manufacturing, assembly, or finishing may be reported separately in classification 3808, provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the division of an employee's hours have been met.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood furniture which are to be reported separately in classification 2905.

3404-21 Stove: Manufacturing from metals lighter than 9 gauge

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of stoves from metals *lighter than 9 gauge*. Types of stoves include, but are not limited to, electric or gas cook stoves. Accessory materials such as, but not limited to, electrical assembly units, glass, plastic, or wood may be used in the manufacture of stoves. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Establishments in this classification may paint or powder coat their products which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, grinders and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood stoves or other stoves made of metals 9 gauge or heavier which are to be reported separately in classification 3402.

3404-24 Metal electric or gas lighting fixtures, lampshades or lantern: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of metal fixtures, lampshades, or lanterns from materials lighter than 9 gauge. The metal fixtures may be equipped with electrical or gas lighting and used as signs or other display mediums. Metal may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Depending on the item being made, electrical or gas-filled tubes or bulbs may be attached. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, break presses, grinders, welders, and solders. Establishments in this classification may make a finished product or only component pieces. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of neon tube signs or displays that are not attached to metal backings which are to be reported separately in classification 3602, and all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-25 Brass or copper goods: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of brass or copper goods such as, but not limited to, belt buckles, lamp stands, cooking utensils, and flower pots. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, break presses, water jets, grinders, welders/solders and brazing guns. Establishments in this classification may make a finished product or a component part. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-26 Aluminum window, sash or door: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of windows, sashes or doors from aluminum. Accessory materials such as, but not limited to, glass, wood or plastic may also be used in the assembly process. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, break presses, grinders, and welders/solders. Establishments in this classification may make a finished product or only component parts. Manufacturers may paint, enamel, or bake a finish onto products, which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This

classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in manufacturing vinyl window sashes which are to be reported separately in classification 3512; and establishments engaged in manufacturing wooden window sashes and doors which are to be reported separately in classification 2903.

3404-27 Auto or truck parts, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly; miscellaneous stamped parts

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of auto or truck parts not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), and of miscellaneous stamped parts, such as, but not limited to, hub caps, fenders, and trim. Galvanizing or electroplating is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-29 Metal ski and toboggan: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of skies or toboggans primarily from metal although wood or plastic component parts may also be used. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, water jets, shears, break presses, grinders, and welders/solders. Establishments in this classification may make a finished product or only a component part. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-3404, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3404, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-24-055, § 296-17-58105, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-3405 Classification 3405.

3405-02 Precision machined parts and products, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of parts and products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) of various sizes and metal compositions which are primarily produced with computer numeric controlled machinery and equipment and are frequently used by aerospace, aircraft, automotive, medical, and scientific industries.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of hand tools, hardware, or similar parts or products, N.O.C. which are not produced with computer numeric controlled machinery and equipment. This classification excludes all foundry operations involving the preparation of castings, the pouring of metal, and shake out operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5103.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3405, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-58201, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-3406 Classification 3406.

3406-00 Automotive or truck gas service stations, N.O.C.: Lube and oil change specialists, and mobile lube and oil services

Applies to establishments operating full service gasoline or diesel service stations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Full service includes, but is not limited to, pumping gas for customers, replacing wiper blades, checking and/or filling the fluid levels (oil, transmission, wiper wash and antifreeze), and adding air to the tires. The repairs included in this classification are oil and filter changes, tune-ups, replacement of brakes, front end alignments and the repair or replacement of tires. This classification includes cashiers.

This also applies to establishments engaged exclusively in preventive automotive maintenance, such as, but not limited to, changing oil and oil filters, lubing chassis, checking and/or filling fluid levels, replacing wiper blades, adding air to tires, and checking and/or replacing belts, hoses, and filters.

This classification excludes portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; establishments engaged in automobile or truck repair services and tune up specialists which are to be reported separately in classification 3411; establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 6409; self-service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and convenience grocery stores or mini-markets with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410.

3406-01 Automobile or truck storage garages

Applies to establishments operating automobile or truck storage garages. Generally, these types of storage garages consist of an enclosed structure and usually with more than

one level of parking. Storage garages may provide additional incidental services such as, but not limited to, gasoline, tune-ups, washing and waxing services, as well as cashiers and full time attendants or security personnel.

This classification excludes portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; establishments providing parking lot services which are to be reported separately in classification 6704; automobile or truck repair services which are to be reported separately in classification 3411; establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 6409; self-service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and full service gas station services which are to be reported separately in classification 3406-00.

***Special note*:** Storage garages applicable to this classification are distinguishable from parking lots in classification 6704 in that parking lots usually are not an enclosed structure, and they do not provide service to automobiles.

3406-04 Automobile or truck - detailing by contractor; glass tinting; windshield repair

Applies to establishments engaged in providing automobile or truck detailing services and to establishments engaged solely in tinting glass in automobiles or repairing cracks, chips or bullseyes in windshields. Detailing services involve complete, in-depth cleaning of exteriors and interiors such as, but not limited to, washing, waxing, polishing, buffing, vacuuming or otherwise cleaning the auto bodies, chrome work, tires, hub caps, windows, mirrors, carpets and seats and may also involve tinting glass. This classification includes cashiers.

This classification excludes portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; tinting of automobile or truck window glass performed by a glass dealer which is to be reported separately in classification 1108; glass tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to glass windows and doors in buildings which are to be reported separately in classification 0511; detailing performed in connection with automobile or truck dealers, service centers or repair garages which are to be reported separately in classification 3411; detailing performed in connection with automobile or truck body and fender repair shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3412; detailing performed in connection with establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment, N.O.C. which is to be reported separately in classification 6409; and detailing performed in connection with full service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3406-00.

3406-05 Automobile or truck car washes

Applies to establishments providing automobile or truck washing services. This classification includes the exterior washing, waxing, polishing or buffing, cleaning of chrome and tires, and the interior cleaning of windows, carpets, dash and seats. These services may be performed at a coin operated self-service unit, or at a full service automatic unit where the vehicle is conveyed through the line assisted by attendants. This classification includes cashiers and the sale of accessory items such as, but not limited to, bottled car care products, air fresheners, floor mats, beverages and snack foods.

This classification excludes portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; washing services performed in connection with automobile or truck dealers, services centers or repair garages which are to be reported separately in classification 3411; washing services performed in connection with automobile or truck body and fender repair shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3412; washing services performed in connection with establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 6409; washing services performed in connection with full service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3406; washing services performed in connection with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and washing services performed in connection with convenience stores that have self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-3406, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3406, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-583, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-583, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-583, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-583, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-583, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-583, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-583, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-583, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-583, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3407 Classification 3407.

3407-00 Gas or oil dealers, wholesale or retail, including fuel oil, propane or butane

Applies to establishments engaged in the distribution of fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases (propane and butane) and gasoline on a retail or wholesale basis. Dealers may maintain their own storage tanks on their premises and receive gas or oil through a pipeline from a refinery, by rail or tanker truck, or they may receive their supplies from a separate distribution facility. Gas dealers will deliver gasoline and lubricating oils directly to retail gas stations in large tank trucks. Fuel oil is delivered to customers by pump trucks and pumped into the customer's tank. Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) is delivered to customers by pump truck or in prefilled cylinders. Some dealers may also provide, through sale or lease, the installation and maintenance of gas appliances which is included in this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes the incidental mixing or blending of oil or gas with additives, the draining, repair, installation or removal of customer's oil tanks, maintenance contracts and emergency repairs.

This classification excludes the repair, installation or removal of underground oil storage tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0108; the

installation or repair of furnaces by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0307; and the construction or repair of exterior commercial storage tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0508.

3407-01 Asphalt, bitumen dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as *dealers* of asphalt and bitumen which can be either a by-product of petroleum refining or found in naturally occurring deposits. Dealers may grind and mix the raw asphalt and bitumen with sand, gravel or limestone to produce a mixture which can be suitable for some paving applications or sold to an asphalt paving material manufacturer for further processing. The product is usually not packaged, but sold by the truckload. When this mixing process is conducted in connection with an oil/petroleum refining operation, it is to be reported in classification 3407-03.

This classification excludes the mining or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately as applicable; establishments engaged in the manufacture of asphalt mixtures for road paving which is to be reported separately in classification 3407-18; and the paving of roads or other surfaces which is to be reported separately in classification 0210 or 0212.

3407-02 Processing waste oils, solvents, antifreeze, paints, and similar materials

Applies to establishments engaged in processing waste oils, used solvents, antifreeze, paints, and similar hazardous materials. Mobile recycling units engaged in similar activities are included in this classification. The processes used by establishments in this classification are similar in that a sample of the waste material usually has been laboratory tested so the composition of the substance is known prior to either being picked up by the establishment's own trucks, or delivered by the customer. Depending on the material and quantity, it may arrive in drums or by tanker trucks. Incoming oil is pumped into waste oil storage tanks where water settles out. After the settling process, the oil goes to treatment tanks where it is heated to boil off remaining water and vaporize gases. There are other methods of recycling the oil, using chemicals, which are also included in this classification. The end product can be used in industrial burners or for cutter fuel. Solvents and antifreeze can be recycled through a distilling process, and used again.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in hazardous/toxic material processing or handling, not described above, such as processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land - classification 0101), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials which are to be reported separately in classification 4305.

3407-03 Oil refining - petroleum, including manufacture of products from oil; gasohol - distilling or refining

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of oil refineries. Oil refineries receive crude oil by pipeline, truck or tanker ship, process it into products such as, but not limited to, gasoline, natural gas, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oils and asphalt, and distribute it to their customers. Current refining processes involve four basic steps; separation, conversion, treating and blending. These processes are highly automated and involve the use of receiving tanks, processing units, distillation towers, intermediate storage and pipelines. Included within the scope of this classification are any additional processing methods used to produce the finished secondary products. This classification includes the production of gasohol and the preliminary separation of crude oil (called "topping") at a well site by a contractor.

This classification excludes oil refinery maintenance by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; construction of an oil refinery or storage tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; cleaning of storage tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; operation of an oil well and incidental preliminary separation of crude oil ("topping") at the well site which is to be reported separately in classification 3407-05; and operation of an oil pipeline only which is to be reported separately in classification 3407-12.

3407-04 Asphalt or tar - distilling or refining

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of commercial asphalt or tar. Products produced in this classification differ from those in 3407-01 in that products in 3407-04 are refined to, and sold as, a liquid or semiliquid. Low grade crude oil, petroleum distillate (by-product of oil refining operations) and coal-tar oil must be treated in a heat exchange system and still before undergoing a final processing in a fractioning tower (a process also used in oil refining) to separate the asphalt or tar. Finished products and by-products include, but are not limited to, asphalt roofing compound, asphalt for use in manufacturing felt roofing paper, trinidad asphalt used in road paving, tar to be used in various paving and waterproofing applications and coal tar which is used in drugs and waterproofing products. When this process is conducted in connection with an oil/petroleum refining operation, it is to be reported in classification 3407-03.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in distillery/refinery maintenance which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; contractors engaged in cleaning of storage tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; and construction of refineries and storage tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0508.

3407-05 Gas or oil well operation

Applies to establishments or contractors engaged in the routine operation of producing oil or gas wells. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, all routine operation and maintenance required such as, but not limited to, land clearing and excavation to create slush pits, fire walls, pipe laying, machinery and equipment (such as oil, gas or water pumps) installation and operation, preliminary separation of crude oil, and monitoring of oil or gas production when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes derrick or storage tank erection which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; oil well drilling which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; excavation by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; pipe laying by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; cleaning of storage tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; machinery or

equipment maintenance by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and the operation of an oil or gas pipeline only which is to be reported separately in classification 3407-12.

3407-07 Oil or gas wells - cementing

Applies to establishments engaged in providing cementing services to oil and gas well drilling operations. Cementing is required to fill the space between the outer edge of the hole being drilled and the metal casing which is being installed in segments to line the hole. The mixed cement is pumped, under pressure, down into the casing. When it reaches the bottom of the existing hole, the continuing pressure forces it upward around the outside of the casing to the top of the hole or to where it will meet the last segment to have been cemented. This will serve to keep the casing stable and also to prevent any leakage of oil or gas from the casing into the surrounding soil when the well is operational. Cementing contractors can use the drilling derrick already in place to support their machinery. This classification also includes filling the entire well hole with cement, after the casing is disassembled and removed, when the well is no longer operational.

This classification excludes oil or gas well cementing done by employees of an oil well drilling contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0103.

3407-12 Oil or gas pipeline operation

Applies to establishments engaged in operating an oil or gas pipeline. The pipeline may be used to transport crude oil from a well to a refinery or processed oil from a refinery to a remote storage facility or customer. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, operating and maintaining above or below-ground pipelines, feeder and distribution lines, pumping stations to maintain flow, storage facilities, and meters and monitoring equipment. This classification is appropriate whether the pipeline is being operated by the owner or a contractor.

This classification excludes oil or gas pipeline operations done in connection with an oil refinery which are to be reported in classification 3407-03; oil or gas pipeline operations done in connection with the operation of an oil or gas well which are to be reported in classification 3407-05; contractors engaged in above or below ground pipe installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; construction of oil refineries and/or storage tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; and the installation of pumps or monitoring equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

3407-17 Asphalt roofing material - manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of asphalt mixtures used in the preparation of building or roofing papers and shingles from raw materials purchased from others. The operations may include the incidental distillation of the asphalt flux.

Asphalt Roofing Materials - Some plants are fully automated, with controls, gauges, and valves housed in a separate room. Liquid asphalt flux, purchased from refineries, is hauled in by tanker trucks owned either by the refineries or the manufacturer, and is pumped directly into "air stills" or into holding tanks. An oxidation process takes place in the air stills. The asphalt flux is heated, then pumped into cooling tanks before it is pumped through pipes to a bulk loading/delivery station or to another area for further use. The processed hot asphalt may also be pumped into a blending tank where it can be blended with mineral spirits or naphtha to produce "cut-back" asphalt which is used in "cold asphalt" applications, or mixed with water to obtain an emulsified asphalt which "sets up" when it cools.

Asphalt Impregnated Felt Roofing Paper - Large rolls of felt paper are unrolled and automatically fed into a saturation tank where the paper is impregnated with the hot asphalt mixture. The paper then goes through several large rollers for cooling and smoothing, and is finally cut to size and rolled to produce rolls of asphalt coated felt roofing paper ready for use.

Asphalt Fiberglass Shingles - Limestone is delivered in bulk by suppliers' trucks and blown pneumatically into storage tanks. In the production processes it goes through a heater and is then mixed with the liquid asphalt. The production line starts with huge rolls of fiberglass which are fed continuously (roll ends spliced together automatically) into the process. The asphalt mixture is crushed into both sides of the fiberglass by large rollers and the excess asphalt scraped off. Granules are applied to the top side and sand is applied to the back side of the asphalt coated fiberglass. The coated fiberglass is then run through coolers. Granules are pressed into the coating and the material is fed/hung into "loopers" for additional cooling. After cooling, the coated material is automatically cut into strips, cut to specified width and length, "dragon teeth" (notches) cut, asphalt applied to the back of the "dragon teeth," then the "teeth" applied to the shims, and the asphalt shingle is complete.

This classification excludes asphalt or bitumen dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3407-01, asphalt or tar distilling or refining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3407-04, and asphalt paving material manufacturers who are to be reported separately in classification 3407-18.

3407-18 Asphalt paving material - manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of asphalt mixtures used for road paving operations from raw materials purchased from others. This classification applies only to the operation of the asphalt plant which usually consists of a loader, a control operator, and a maintenance worker. (To qualify for classification 3407-18 the maintenance worker's duties must relate *only* to the asphalt plant.) This classification does not apply to workers involved in pit, crusher and bunker operations. The operations may include the incidental distillation of the asphalt flux which is included in this classification. Asphalt paving mixture plants are usually fully automated and controlled from a central control room overlooking the production area. Sand and gravel may be obtained from the producer's own gravel pit or purchased from independent suppliers. Liquid asphalt is obtained directly from either the refineries or from an asphalt dealer. Suppliers usually deliver raw materials to the manufacturing plant.

In a *batch plant*, each batch is made separately. The stored aggregate is loaded into hoppers, then carried by conveyor through a dust collecting system prior to entering the

dryer drum. In the dryer drum the aggregate is dried and heated to specified temperatures before being conveyed to the "batcher" where it is screened, then stored in bins. Heated liquid asphalt is weighed to precise specifications required for that batch. Measured amounts of aggregate and liquid asphalt are in a pug mill to desired state, then discharge into trucks to be delivered to customers or stored in a silo.

In a *drum plant* the mix is continuous with several of the processing steps being combined in the drum. The measured cold aggregate is fed directly into the burner end of the drum for drying and heating. A measured amount of hot oil asphalt is dumped into the drum and mixed with the heated aggregate. The mixed product is conveyed into storage silos where it is held until pumped into delivery trucks.

This classification excludes workers involved in pit, crusher and bunker operations who are to be reported separately in classification 0112; paving contractors who manufacture asphalt paving material for their own use who are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications; asphalt or bitumen dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3407-01; asphalt or tar distilling or refining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3407-04; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of asphalt roofing material which are to be reported separately in classification 3407-17.

***Special note*:** If the product is manufactured by paving contractors for sale to the general public, as well as for their own use, and if the employees operating the asphalt plant have no other duties, classification 3407-18 would apply to the asphalt plant employees.

3407-19 Dewatering sludge; advanced recycling of plastics and tires; On-site oil filtering

Applies to establishments engaged in providing mobile dewatering services to waste sludge producers through the use of mobile decanter centrifuges. The centrifuges and control instrumentation is highly specialized equipment designed specifically for the dewatering of sludge to concise quality specifications as determined by the client. Mobile decanter centrifuge installations include dredging and pumping equipment, flocculation systems, and portable electrical supply, as well as trucks for transferring the dewatered sludge. The ultimate disposal of the dewatered sludge is provided by either a subcontractor or by the client. The dewatered sludge can be used in a wide variety of applications such as composting and land reclamation. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in advanced recycling of plastics and tires. The process is similar to a small refinery. Either pelletized or shredded plastic material made from used consumer materials, or shredded used tire material may be used. The plastic or tire material is fed into a retort which decomposes the material using heat without oxygen, so the material is not burned. As the hot vapor gas cools, it is condensed into oil. Oil from the plastic processing is shipped to refineries where it will be refined further into plastic base material. Oil from the chipped tires is usually sold to oil blending companies. This classification also applies to on-site oil filtering. The usual process is filtering the oil through a filtering mechanism and then back into its original tank. This service may be performed on ships, in industrial plants, or at gas or oil storage facilities.

This classification excludes the "rig up/down" process (unloading and setting up the equipment at a new job site, and tearing it down and loading it on trucks to haul it to the next job site) which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

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WAC 296-17A-3408 Classification 3408.

3408-00 Natural gas companies

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of natural gas companies which distribute gas through gas mains or pipes to local consumers. Employments covered in this classification include clerical office and sales personnel, store employees, meter readers, and drivers. This classification also includes local gas main connection, new construction and extension of lines, maintenance and operation of plant equipment, installation and repair of plant pressure regulators, and installation and repair of meters, appliances, furnaces and gas regulators on piping within a customers' premises when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in gas line construction, maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in the installation of heating systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0307; contractors engaged in the installation of gas appliances who are to be reported separately in classification 0607; and contractors engaged in the installation of hot water tanks who are to be reported separately in classification 0306.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3408, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-585, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-585, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-585, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-585, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-585, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-585, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3409 Classification 3409.

3409-00 Self-service gas stations

Applies to establishments engaged in self-service gas operations. A self-service station is a facility where the customers pump gas into their own vehicles with no assistance from any of the establishment's employees. Typically, the only employee involved in the operation is a cashier who monitors the pumps from inside a booth and collects the payment from the customer. Sales of cigarettes and limited snack items are allowed in this classification.

This classification excludes full service stations, establishments with both self-serve and full or limited service operations at the same location, or any type of service stations with gasoline operations that offer any repair or direct services to the customer's vehicle, regardless of the percentage of the activities, at the same location, which are to be reported separately in classification 3406; and establishments

who operate a self-service gas station with a convenience store or mini-mart operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410.

***Special note*:** The extent and type of the groceries available for sale at a self-service only establishment must be determined to assign the appropriate classifications. Generally, if only convenience items such as oil, gas additives, cigarettes and snack foods such as candy, gum, chips, and soft drinks are available, classification 3409 would be allowed. However, if more than the items listed above are available such as milk, bread, canned food, or fast food service, classification 3410 would apply. Establishments with multiple locations are to be classified in accordance with the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3409, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58501, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-3410 Classification 3410.

3410-00 Convenience grocery stores or minimarkets with self-service gasoline operations

Applies to establishments engaged in operating convenience grocery stores or mini-markets with self-service gasoline operations. These establishments provide retail sale of convenience grocery items, not just snack items, in addition to self-service gasoline. Gasoline operations are limited to self-service only where the store employee is a cashier who monitors the pumps and collects the payments inside the store. Self-service/convenience store operations in classification 3410 differ from self-service gas stations in classification 3409 in that establishments in classification 3410 provide a more extensive line of grocery items. In addition to snack foods, staples such as bread, milk, and canned foods are available for sale. They may also prepare food such as sandwiches, chicken, jo jos, or hot dogs, and occasionally fill a customer's propane tank, and offer automobile or truck washing services, all of which is included within the scope of this classification.

This classification excludes establishments which provide any full service or limited services in addition to self-service operations at the same location which are to be reported separately in classification 3406; establishments which provide only self-service gasoline operations and whose grocery items are limited to prepared snack foods such as chips and candy, and cigarettes which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and convenience stores with no gasoline services which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.

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WAC 296-17A-3411 Classification 3411.

3411-00 Automobile: Dealers, rental or leasing agencies, including service repair garages;

Recreational vehicle: Dealers, rental/leasing agencies, or service/repair garages

Applies to establishments engaged in selling, renting, or leasing automobiles, including service/repair centers operated by dealers. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in selling, renting, leasing *or* servicing/repairing recreational vehicles. For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pick up trucks, and sport utility vehicles. The term "recreational vehicle" includes motor homes, travel trailers, campers, and also includes sport and utility trailers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, all phases of automotive mechanical service and repair work, washing, vacuuming, and waxing vehicles, and detailing such as striping, window tinting, vinyl repair, installing molding and electronic accessories when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes service managers, parts department employees who have shop exposure, towing service for in-shop repairs, lot personnel, and customer courtesy van or car drivers.

This classification excludes: Dealers or service/repair centers for semi-trucks, diesel tractor-trailers, buses, and other heavy equipment or machinery which are to be reported separately in classification 6409; recreational vehicle dealers who also sell factory built housing units such as modular and mobile homes who are to be reported separately in classification 3415; parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the service/repair shop who may be reported separately in classification 6309; auto body shop employees or auto body specialty shops who are to be reported separately in classification 3412; dealers who sell truck canopies and related accessories, but do not sell the other vehicles/trailers included in this classification who are to be reported separately in classification 1106; establishments engaged in welding or cutting repairs and/or hydraulic installation which are to be reported separately in classification 3402; and sales employees who may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.

***Special notes*:** Used automobile dealers will not normally have service/repair garages or parts departments but will have lot personnel and detailers. Automobile rental and leasing agencies will normally have all the operations described above with the exception of parts department employees. New automobile dealers will routinely have all of the operations described above.

Establishments engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the service/repair shop.

3411-01 Automobile: Service centers, repair shops or garages

Applies to establishments engaged in servicing and repairing automobiles for others. For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pick up trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not lim-

ited to, all phases of automotive mechanical service such as engine overhauls and rebuilding, resurfacing heads, valve grinding, transmission overhauls or rebuilding, electrical repairs, brake service, engine tune ups, fuel injection service, carburetor repair, and engine diagnostic service when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes service managers, parts department employees who have shop exposure, incidental sales of reconditioned cars, towing service for in-shop repairs, and customer courtesy van or car drivers. Parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the repair shop may be reported separately in classification 6309.

This classification excludes auto body shop employees who are to be reported separately in classification 3412.

***Special note*:** While most businesses assigned to this classification have an inventory of parts which they use in the service and repair of customer vehicles, some employers have full line auto parts stores. Care needs to be taken when considering assignment of classification 6309 for auto part sales. Only those businesses that have a full line auto parts store which is physically separated from the repair shop and whose sales of auto parts are primarily for off-premises repair (do it yourself repair) should be considered for classification 6309. *This classification does not apply to auto repair shops that also sell and install tires on customer vehicles. See classification 6405 for auto repair shops that also sell and install tires.* Establishment engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the repair shop.

3411-02 Automobile: Service specialty shops

Applies to establishments engaged in providing specialized automobile repair services such as air conditioning systems, muffler repair, cruise controls and electrical systems. For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pick up trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, inspection of vehicle components for wear, diagnostic analysis, and repair of various components such as brakes and cooling systems, after-market installation of components such as cruise control, air conditioning systems, and sun roofs; and specialized repair services such as mufflers and transmissions. This classification includes service managers, part sales, towing service for in-shop repairs, and customer courtesy van or car drivers.

***Special note*:** Businesses assigned to this classification will generally have an inventory of supplies and parts which they use in the service and repair of customer vehicles although some sales of parts and components may occur. *This classification does not apply to any shop that sells and installs tires on customer vehicles. See classification 6405 for auto repair shops that also sell and install tires.* Establishment engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the repair shop.

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WAC 296-17A-3412 Classification 3412.

3412-00 Automobile and truck: Body and fender repair shops

Applies to establishments engaged in repairing and refinishing automobile and truck body panel components for others. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, all phases of auto body repair work and panel replacement, finish removal, sandblasting or plastic medium blasting, painting, washing, vacuuming, and waxing vehicles, glass repair, upholstery work, and automobile and truck detailing such as striping, vinyl repair, window tinting (applying film to windows), installation of body and wheel molding and sunroofs, incidental glass repair or mechanical repair associated with a collision repair or car restoration, and installation of electronic accessories when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. The repair of fiberglass or sheet metal boat bodies and spray-on pickup truck bedliners is also included in this classification. This classification includes shop managers, parts and paint mixing department employees, towing service for in-shop repairs, incidental sales of rebuilt cars and trucks, and customer courtesy van or car drivers. Estimators may be reported separately in classification 6303 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.

This classification excludes the *routine* servicing or repair of automobiles or trucks *not done* in conjunction with collision repair or car restoration which is to be reported separately in classification 3411; the servicing or repair of mechanical or electrical systems in boats which is to be reported separately in classification 3414; and the repair of wooden boats which is to be reported separately in classification 2903.

***Special notes*:** Auto body shops will routinely have a physically separate area where they store and mix paints. The separate paint storage and mixing area is generally a requirement of local fire codes and insurance policies. This separate area does not constitute a separate operation subject to a different classification. Some shops may also carry an inventory of repair panels, trim pieces and molding. Regardless of the volume of parts and supplies it is included within the basic scope of classification 3412. Establishment engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the repair shop.

Care must be taken in assigning classification 3411-01 to an establishment engaged in body and fender repair. An establishment *could* have both classifications 3411 and 3412 if they also provide *routine* mechanical or electrical repair services *not* in conjunction with collision repair or car restoration.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3412, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58504, filed

8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58504, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3414 Classification 3414.

3414-00 Boat dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sales, service, and/or repair of boats. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, mechanical and electrical system repairs, vinyl and glass repairs, engine rebuilding and reconditioning, detailing boats, reconditioning seat pads and other accessories, sales and installation of boat accessories, and sales of boat trailers, specialty apparel and fishing gear when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also includes parts department employees, sales employees who also assist in duties described in this classification, and lot personnel.

This classification excludes boat sales personnel who may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met; repairs done in connection with manufacturing operations which are to be reported separately as applicable; and establishments engaged in the repair of fiberglass or sheet metal boat bodies which are to be reported separately in classification 3412 and the repair of wooden boats which is to be reported separately in classification 2903.

3414-01 Marinas and boat house operations: Boat storage facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in providing a variety of boat-related services and facilities, and to service or repair centers. Boat storage facilities may be located in waterways adjacent to the marina or on dry land and may be operated by a marina or by a separate business. Both types of storage facilities are included within the scope of this classification. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, fuel service, mechanical and electrical repair service, parts departments, boat storage, moorage, sales of fishing gear, wearing apparel, groceries and bait, boat rentals and sales, and boat launching facilities when performed by employees of an employer assigned to this classification. This classification also includes other incidental services and facilities such as, but not limited to, self-service laundry facilities, public showers, holding tank pump out stations, passenger car or truck parking, and dockside electricity.

This classification excludes repairs done in connection with manufacturing operations which are to be reported separately as applicable; establishments engaged in the repair of fiberglass or sheet metal boat bodies which are to be reported separately in classification 3412; seafood or fish processing facilities operated in connection with a marina operation which are to be reported separately in classification 3304; and boat sales personnel who may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met. Overnight lodging facilities and restaurant services provided to customers by a marina operator may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering a secondary business have been met.

***Special note*:** Some marina operators will offer boating instructions and charter boat services. Care should be taken in this area as certain boating and charter fishing excursions are not covered by state workers' compensation coverage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-3414, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3414, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-58506, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-58506, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3415 Classification 3415.

3415-00 Factory built housing dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sales and service of factory built housing units such as mobile/manufactured homes or modular homes. Work contemplated by this classification includes pick up of units from housing factory, set up of units at sales lot or customer locations, installation of skirting, aligning cabinets and doors, and touch up painting when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also includes parts department employees, sales employees who assist in duties described in this classification, and lot employees engaged in the maintenance of grounds or in the maintenance of factory built home units on display at the lot.

This classification excludes delivery of factory built home units and set up by contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0517; employees involved in work such as, but not limited to, concrete work, electrical, plumbing, landscaping, and fence construction who are to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable to the work they are performing; and modular or mobile home sales personnel who may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.

***Special note*:** Construction of separate out-buildings such as garages, carports, well houses and storage sheds which may be constructed in connection with a modular or mobile set up are excluded from this classification and are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classifications. Establishments engaged exclusively in the delivery of modular or mobile homes, but who are not involved in any aspect of the set-up of the structure, are to be reported separately in classification 1102.

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WAC 296-17A-3501 Classification 3501.

3501-00 Brick or clay products, N.O.C: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of brick or clay products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, drainage or roofing tiles, building or paving bricks, wall copings, glazed or unglazed sewer or drain pipes or conduits, or similar products which are generally for industrial or construction use. Clay, which is any earth that forms a paste when added to water and hardens when heated, is widely used in making bricks and other products as described above. Brick is a molded rectangular block of clay, baked by the sun or in a kiln until hard. Similar products made of earthenware, which is a variety of coarse,

porous baked clay, are included in this classification. To make bricks, clay is broken up by dry-pan grinders. After grinding, the particles pass through any one of several types of screens used for separating and grading. The mixture is fed through a pug mill to be cut and mixed then mixed with water to the desired consistency. After tempering, the pug mill extrudes a column of clay through a die, which shapes and determines the dimensions of the brick. A rotating wire cutter slices the column into proper thicknesses. Bricks are either machine molded or hand molded. The "green" bricks must be dried by sun and air, or in natural gas or electric-fired regulated kilns prior to firing. Firing dehydrates, oxidizes, and vitrifies the bricks. To make other products, clay is mixed with sand or shale, ground in a mixing machine and water is added. The liquid substance is mechanically poured into standard or specially shaped molds. All products are dried by natural warm air or steam heat. After removal from the molds, products are baked in kilns. If glazing is desired, salt is added to the kiln; the salt vaporizes and coats the products. To produce a greater degree of concentration, pressing or repressing operations may be performed, usually with hydraulic presses, subsequent to the actual formation of the products.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying or excavation classification; installation or erection of any products manufactured by establishments in this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of construction or installation work being performed; the manufacture of household or decorative pottery items, including tile, which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; and the manufacture of statuary and ornamental items from concrete or plaster which is to be reported separately in classification 3509.

***Special note*:** Clays are generally mined by the open-pit method. After clay has been extracted, it may be stockpiled inside for use during inclement weather. In most cases, the manufacturing of brick takes place alongside the extraction site. Clay is delivered to the manufacturing site only when clay of a different characteristic is needed to blend with the "home" clay.

3501-01 Refractory products: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of refractory products such as, but not limited to, fireproofing tile or bricks, roofing tile, flue lining, boiler or stoker tiles, enameled bricks, retorts, kiln parts, or crucibles from refractory clays with or without other refractory materials. Refractory clays are resistant to heat. Refractory materials, such as alumina, silica, and magnesite, dolomite, bauxite, do not significantly deform or change chemically in high temperatures. Usually all types of refractory products are produced in the same plant. Clay and other materials are ground, screened and mixed with water in a mixing machine. The partly fluid substance is poured into molds to form the product. After removal of the forms, items are kiln dried. The enamels are vitreous coatings produced from solutions of chemicals, salt, lead oxide or tin, into which the brick is dipped. Enameled brick requires two or three kiln burns.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying or excavation classification; installation or erection of any products manufactured by establishments in this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of construction or installation work being performed; the manufacture of household or decorative pottery items, including tile, which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; and manufacture of statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete which is to be reported separately in classification 3509.

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WAC 296-17A-3503 Classification 3503.

3503-17 Pottery, earthenware, ceramics, porcelain or china: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a wide variety of household or decorative items such as earthenware, pottery, ceramics, porcelain or china. Casting and throwing are the most common techniques. Other techniques include pressing, extrusion and sculpturing. Finished products include, but are not limited to, pots, bowls, dishes, plates, cups, cookie jars, vases, dolls, tobacco pipes, and novelty items. Materials include clay, sand, fluxing agents, paints, and glazing compounds. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, potter's wheels, kilns, and plaster molds. In the casting method, clay is mixed with water and other additives until it is about the consistency of thick cream (called slip). The molds are closed shut and secured; then the slip is poured into them through a small hole at the top, and left in the mold to dry for a short time then poured out, leaving a hollow product to fire. In the throwing method, the clay mixture is placed on a potter's wheel and molded by hand as the wheel slowly turns. The pressing technique forces relatively dry clay into molds under substantial hydraulic pressure, which makes it hold its shape until fired. Extrusion forces a ribbon of clay through specially shaped dies, then it is cut with wire to create the final form. Sculpturing is hand carving wet clay to the desired dimensions. The resulting greenware from any method may be sanded, then further dried and fired in a small kiln. Most of the items will be glazed and refired several more times, depending on the desired end result. Prior to glazing, products may be decorated by hand painting designs on them. Most of the establishments in this classification are small shops that make the products they sell, either at their shop or occasionally at craft fairs. The teaching of classes and the incidental sale of ceramic and pottery making supplies or tools to home crafters is included within the scope of classification 3503-17. This classification includes establishments that only make molds by casting shapes in plaster, most of which they sell to ceramic shops for use in casting greenware.

This classification excludes the mining, digging or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; manufacture of decorative tile which is to be reported separately in classification 3503-19; manufacture of brick or concrete products such as, but not

limited to, brick or clay pipe and concrete tile which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and establishments whose primary business is the sale of supplies used for crafts or hobbies which are to be reported separately in classification 6309.

***Special note*:** Care must be taken when considering classifications 6309 or 3503. Classification 6309 is to be assigned to establishments whose primary business is the sale of supplies such as, but not limited to, ceramic and pottery making materials or tools. Classification 6309 does not cover the manufacture, fabrication or assembly of craft or hobby items for sale, but includes the teaching of classes and the assembly of an individual piece or two for display.

3503-19 Decorative tile: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of decorative tile from cement or various clay mixtures. Raw materials include clay, sawdust, straw, coal dust, sand, and glazing compounds. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, hydraulic presses, automatic grinding and polishing machines, hand grinding and polishing stones and laps, batch mixers, molds, hand trucks, kiln ovens and steam curing rooms. Cement tiles are usually pressed on hydraulic presses, kept wet until cured, then ground to size with a diamond wheel and polished. To make cast clay tiles, clay is mixed with water and other ingredients, ground to desired fineness, screened, then poured into molds to dry. After drying, tiles are removed from molds and fired in a kiln oven, then glazed. Tile glaziers apply designs to bisque tile by hand or with a silk screen process, then glaze and fire it in a kiln one or more times. This classification includes the manufacture of decorative artificial rock or brick used as trimming around fireplaces, stoves, or on walls. To make artificial rock or brick, coloring is added to a mixture of cement and aggregate; the mixture is poured into molds. After the mixture has set, the piece is removed from the mold and cured.

This classification excludes the mining, digging or quarrying of the raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; the manufacture of pottery, earthenware, ceramics, porcelain or china which is to be reported separately in classification 3503-17; and the manufacture of brick or concrete products such as brick or clay pipe and concrete blocks or stepping stones, drain tile, beams which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

3503-20 Stained or leaded glassware, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of stained or leaded glassware not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including, but not limited to, windows, tiffany style or plain glass lamp shades, terrariums, or decorative items such as aquariums, shadow boxes, mirror picture frames or figurines. Much artistic hand labor is involved in making stained glass items. Pattern paper, masking tape, kerosene, wire solder, putty, and H-lead cames (slender, grooved bars) are received from others. Individual pieces of a design are cut to pattern out of stained glass; pieces may be ground for a precision fit on an emery or diamond wheel. Individual segments are pressed into the channels of the lead came; joints are fluxed, soldered and putty is pushed into any open spaces between the glass and the cames. The finished piece is smoothed and cleaned with kerosene. While lead cames are more widely used, copper foil may be used instead of lead. Manufacturers may also paint on glass and fire it in a kiln; this is most often done for stained glass window insets. Employers subject to this classification may repair items such as stained glass windows. If the repair requires bent or shaped glass, they make a mold and heat the replacement glass in a kiln oven until it "slumps" or bends to the shape of the mold. Most manufacturers in this state purchase their stained glass from others; however, the manufacture of stained glass is contemplated within the scope of this classification. Raw materials such as, but not limited to, sand, soda ash, and metal oxides are melted in a furnace and the molten glass is either rolled into sheets by machine or blown into long balloon shapes that are slit open and flattened by reheating. Color may be added to the surface while it is still molten. Some incidental manufacturing of insulated glass, such as sandwiching leaded glass between two sheets of clear glass, is included within the scope of this classification, but production line manufacturing of insulated glass is to be reported separately in classification 1108. Most of the establishments in this classification are small shops that make the products they sell, either at their shop or occasionally at craft fairs. The teaching of classes and the incidental sale of supplies or tools used to make glassware items to home crafters is included within the scope of this classification.

This classification excludes the mining, digging or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; establishments that manufacture optical goods or telescopes, or perform precision grinding of blank or rough lenses, which are to be reported separately in classification 6604; establishments engaged in etching, frosting, sandblasting, carving, grinding, and beveling glass which are to be reported separately in classification 1108; establishments engaged in melting or blowing glass which are to be reported separately in classification 3503-21; and establishments whose primary business is the sale of supplies used for crafts or hobbies which are to be reported separately in classification 6309.

***Special note*:** Care must be taken when considering classifications 6309 or 3503. Classification 6309 is to be assigned to establishments whose primary business is the sale of supplies such as, but not limited to, materials or tools used to make glassware items. Classification 6309 does not cover the manufacture, fabrication or assembly of craft or hobby items for sale, but includes teaching of classes and the assembly of an individual piece or two for display.

3503-21 Glassware, N.O.C.: Manufacturing; Melting, blowing, and forming hot glass

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing housewares, decorative and specialty items not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) from hot glass using methods that include melting, blowing, or forming. Items include, but are not limited to, tableware, bakeware, perfume bottles, candlestick holders, kerosene lamp chimneys, auto headlight lenses, radio insulators, doorknobs, paperweights, and ashtrays. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, glass melting furnaces, annealing ovens, mixing machines, ball mills, glass cutting diamond saws, glass grinding wheels and discs, glass polishing laps, drill presses, steel cutting

saws, arc and gas welders, forklifts, overhead cranes or hoists. Some shops make their glass from raw materials including oxides, volcanic ash, soda ash, silica sand, lime, phosphate, or borax which are received from outside sources. Others will heat glass chips (frit) in a furnace, and work the molten glass into decorative or functional shapes by molding or blowing. The molten glass is poured into molds to make products such as, but not limited to, heavy glass for special purpose windows up to about eight inches thick. Molten glass may also be poured into cold water to make "frit" which is either sold or used for further processing. The molten glass can also be formed in a mouth-blowing process or by semiautomatic blowing machines. A glass blowing process will usually have a helper working with each glass blower. The helper's duties include preliminary glass gathering and blowing, adding colored glass "ribbons" to the item being blown as the glassblower turns it, shaping items being blown with wooden or metal tools, and placing the blown object in an annealing oven to be reheated and cooled slowly to relieve internal stress in the glass. When glass reaches room temperature, it is often cut on diamond wheels or ground down and polished on a series of wheels, stones, and laps. This work is normally done under a continuous water bath which may include grinding or polishing compounds.

This classification excludes the mining, digging or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; establishments engaged in manufacturing stained or leaded glassware which are to be reported separately in classification 3503-20; establishments that manufacture optical goods or telescopes, or perform precision grinding of blank or rough lenses, which are to be reported separately in classification 6604; and establishments engaged in etching, frosting, sandblasting, carving, grinding, and beveling glass which are to be reported separately in classification 1108.

3503-23 Agate or enamel ware: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in enameling or porcelainizing products they have made or products made by others. Enamel is defined as a vitreous, usually opaque, protective or decorative coating baked on metal. Enameled products vary widely, including but not limited to, signs, cookware, items made from ceramics or clay, stove parts, or small parts for automobiles, to sewer pipe, automobile manifolds, or irrigation water gauges. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, ball mills, silk screen equipment, blenders or mixers, scales, kilns, degreasing and acid etching tanks, spray guns, heaters, conveyors, and fork lifts. The enameling process is essentially the same regardless of the product. Ceramic balls and frit (small glass chips) are placed in the ball mill. (A ball mill is a metal drum lined with rubber.) As the drum rotates, the balls roll over the frit, gradually grinding it into powder. Some enameling shops purchase the powder ready-made. To obtain desired colors, various mixes of glaze powders are prepared and placed on 1" to 2" square metal chips and baked in a small kiln. When the formulas are ready for all colors required, the job goes to the production line. The object to be glazed is cleaned, degreased, and given an acid bath if necessary, then rinsed and dried. The enamel (or porcelain) glaze may be applied by hand, silk screened on, or sprayed on with a spray gun. After the coating has air-dried, the piece heated in a kiln to melt the ceramic powder and fuse it to the surface; then cooled. Items may require repeated coatings and firings.

This classification excludes the manufacture of enameled brick which is to be reported separately in classification 3501.

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WAC 296-17A-3506 Classification 3506.

3506-02 Mobile crane and hoisting services; Rigging contractors, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in mobile crane and hoisting services and rigging contractors not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). There are many types of cranes and derricks, both stationary and nonstationary. A mobile crane is a tire-mounted machine for hoisting and moving heavy objects by cables attached to a moveable boom. Rigging consists of a system of ropes, chains, cables, or tackle used for support. Generally, these types of establishments respond to and service customer requests such as righting an overturned tractor trailer, hoisting a large bell, or placement of a satellite dish on top of a building. In addition, mobile crane businesses often maintain a variety of nonmobile cranes and derricks such as those used for construction of tall buildings or structures. This classification includes transporting of a nonmobile crane or derrick to and from a customer site, but excludes the set up or erection, operating, and disassembling of the unit.

This classification excludes the construction or erection of permanent nonmobile cranes (such as those permanently mounted at a manufacturing plant or seaport to load cargo) which are to be reported separately in classification 0508; and the set up, erection, operating, and disassembling of cranes, hoisting devices or rigging in connection with work covered under a construction classification which are to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable for the work being performed.

***Special note*:** This classification includes mobile crane and hoisting businesses when providing a service at a construction site such as lifting an air conditioning unit to a building top, and provided the crane operator is an employee of the crane and hoisting business.

3506-03 Concrete pump truck service

Applies to establishments engaged in concrete pump truck services, including the pump truck control box operator. A concrete pump truck is a large vehicle equipped with an adjustable boom spanning approximately 65' in length equipped with a flexible 4" hose running alongside the boom. This type of vehicle is different from a concrete ready mix truck which mixes the concrete in a rotating or revolving drum prior to arriving at the project site and discharges the mix with use of a metal shoot. A concrete pump truck is designed to pump concrete into areas which are difficult for a

concrete ready mix truck to reach such as a tall retaining wall, the foundation of a building or structure many feet below ground level, or into an area with limited access. Concrete is fed into the bed of the pump truck (usually by a ready mix concrete truck). The driver of the pump truck also operates the control box which adjusts the boom and amount of concrete mix to discharge. The control box operator receives instructions from a construction worker overseeing the concrete pour.

This classification excludes ready mix concrete dealers who deliver concrete who are to be reported separately in classification 3101 and all other concrete construction activities occurring at the project site which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work being performed.

Special note: This classification is limited to the concrete pump truck driver and operation of the control box. Construction workers at the project site, such as workers who are positioning and repositioning the end of the boom which discharges concrete, or workers who provide instructions with use of a headset to the control box operator, or workers who are spreading the concrete as it is poured, are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work being performed.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3506, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-590, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-590, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 90-13-018, § 296-17-590, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-590, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-590, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-590, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3509 Classification 3509.

3509-01 Statuary and ornament: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of decorative statuary, and other ornamental items including, but not limited to, planters and fountains, lawn and garden furniture, patio blocks and stepping stones, grills, and cornices. Materials such as, but not limited to, plaster, concrete, hair, wood fiber, powdered lime, sand, gravel, cinders, aggregates, mesh wire and reinforcing rods, and certain plastics are received from outside sources. Depending on the item being made, various ingredients are mixed together and cast in metal or rubber molds or in forming machines. After being removed from the molds or forms, they are dried and stored until cured. After curing, items may be sanded and smoothed with grinders, or carved by hand; some may be painted or coated with a clear finish, or designs hand painted on. Such finishing work is included within the scope of the classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the mining, digging, quarrying, or manufacturing of raw materials which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; the manufacture of decorative tile which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; and the manufacture of concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, tile, beams, sewer and irrigation pipe, and septic tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 3105.

***Special note*:** This classification differs from classification 3105 "concrete blocks, sewer pipes" in that products manufactured in classification 3509 are for decorative purposes, are usually lighter weight, and have smoother or more perfect finishes than the concrete products manufactured in classification 3105 which are rough, do not require perfect finishes, and are generally for construction use.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3509, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-59201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-59201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-59201, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-3510 Classification 3510.

3510-02 Plastics: Artificial marble manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic articles by molding a calcium carbonate material mixed with feed stock, a catalyst and dyes which are purchased from outside sources. When this material solidifies it resembles marble, and is used to make counter tops, sinks, novelty items such as, but not limited to, soap dishes, clock cases, and statues. Raw materials are mixed in large mixers until it has the consistency of bread dough. A release agent is sprayed onto empty molds so the finished items can be easily removed after they are set; then the mixture is poured directly into molds, placed into molds by hand, or forced into molds under pressure. The materials are cured at room temperature or with moderate heat (up to 140 degrees F). When the material has hardened, items are removed from the molds and trimmed, sanded or otherwise finished. Sanding may be done with power rotary sanders which create clouds of dust and require the use of respirators.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

3510-03 Plastics: Extrusion, blow molding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic articles by blow molding or extruding. Processes vary, but all usually require the heating and melting of feed stock and mixing of other additives purchased from outside sources. Extrusion involves forcing material through dies; blow molding blows a bubble of plastic into the air and processes it through machinery, or forms an object in a mold by blowing air and material into it. Plastic items such as containers for milk, motor oil, bleach, or other liquids are typically made with a blow molding process, which is a fast, high volume operation. A bubble of molten plastic is blown into a mold and expanded to the shape of the mold with compressed air. The mold is kept cool with a liquid coolant that circulates through its cavities; when hot plastic is pressed against the mold, it cools and hardens in seconds. Sheets of plastic film are usually made by extruding a tube of hot plastic, expanding it with air pressure, then passing it through a series of rollers and cutters which roll it flat and cut it into two separate sheets. Plastic film is used for making plastic bags and other

products. This classification includes the manufacture of plastic bags when the extrusion of plastic sheets is performed by employees of the plastic bag manufacturer. Other extrusion processes are used in the manufacture of window frame molding, gutters, pipe, and similar items.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and the manufacture fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

3510-04 Plastics: Vacuum forming

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic goods through a vacuum forming process. Articles manufactured by this method include, but are not limited to, signs, display stands, windshields for boats and motorcycles, boat paddles, skylight windows, trays for packaging food or other items. Sheet goods are heated in an oven or in the molding area, and a vacuum is pulled on the mold, sucking the plastic in to conform to the shape of the mold. Items produced by this method harden and cool in a few minutes. In other techniques, liquid plastic is poured into a mold, a seal of mylar plastic is placed over it, then a vacuum is pulled on the mold forming the liquid to the mold. This method produces a smooth, glossy surface similar to those produced by injection molding, but without the high-cost machinery. For either method, once the plastic material hardens, the "flashing" (excess plastic) is trimmed from the formed article. This is called "deflashing" and may be done with a hand-held knife, a router, or a lathe. There is some assembly in certain manufacturing operations such as attaching components with screws, rivets, bolts, or glue, which is incidental to the manufacturing process and is included in the classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

***Special note*:** The painting or lettering of signs is included in the plastic goods manufacturing classification when done by employees of an employer making signs. Establishments that purchase premanufactured plastic "mediums" from others, then paint lettering or designs or attach vinyl lettering to them in their own shops are to be reported separately in classification 4109.

3510-05 Plastics: Foam molding, rotary molding, liquid molding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic goods through foam molding, rotary molding or liquid molding processes. Raw materials, which may be received in barrels, drums, or rail cars, include, but are not limited to, small plastic beads, powder, pellets or liquids, and foaming agents. Establishments in this classification will frequently employ laboratory employees such as chemists or chemical engineers to formulate their own plastic compounds to meet specifications as to rigidity, flexibility, or fire retardation. Liquid polymer is mixed with one or more ingredients, in some cases including a foaming agent, then heated to control the foaming action. It may be forced through pipes or hoses from a dispensing machine into the mold, or workers may carry it in buckets from the mixing pot and pour it into the molds. The top of the mold is put in place and secured. Heat and air pressure is applied inside the mold, which causes the foam to rise and form the shape of the object being made. Workers may wear respirator masks during this phase. The mold may be lined with vinyl or other fabric, or wire frames may be placed inside the molds when making items such as armrests, cushions, dashboards for vehicles, boats, or aircraft. Goods usually set overnight, then the flashing (excess plastic) is trimmed off. Liquid plastic, such as urethane, without a foaming agent, is also used to make products that are extremely tough. Products made from this type of liquid mixture include, but are not limited to, parts for aircraft or industrial machinery. Liquid mixtures are poured into molds and cured in ovens. Styrofoam products such as, but not limited to cups or plates, packaging materials are made from small styrofoam beads that are expanded by heating, then forced or blown into a mold and heat-expanded to form the product. Logos or brand names may be printed onto the products with a special offset press. Rotary molding is used for large hollow items like garbage cans or buckets. Plastic powder, mixed with color, is poured into molds; molds are closed and moved on a rotating arm through a large oven in a tumbling action while the mold heats. The plastic powder sticks to the inside of the mold and melts. The mold is removed from the oven while still tumbling, and air and/or water cooled. Finished products are then removed from the molds.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which is to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

3510-06 Plastics: Injection molding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic goods through an injection molding process. Articles made by injection molding range widely; they include, but are not limited to, key chain holders, writing pens, combs, medicine bottles, novelty items, sporting goods, and cargo baskets for industrial use. The size of injection molding machines ranges widely, depending on the products being made. Raw materials, which are usually in the form of tiny plastic beads, are received from outside sources in barrels, drums or rail cars. The pellets are placed in a dryer to remove any moisture, then fed through a hopper on the injection molding machine into an air-free chamber where they are melted at high temperatures, then forced with an auger-type screw, ram piston or similar device, into the mold. The mold is cooled by a coolant to allow the plastic to solidify rapidly. When solidified, the item is ejected from the mold by air pressure, hydraulics, or a mechanical ram. Items may be trimmed, polished, assembled, plated, or otherwise finished. Establishments in this classification may make molds for

their own use, or the customer brings molds for specific items they order. The manufacture or repair of their own or their customer's molds is included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

3510-07 Plastics: Manufacture, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) using several of the operations described in the other plastics manufacturing classifications, but not having one predominate process. This classification *could* include the application of fiberglass resins with a brushing or spreading technique (sometimes referred to as "lay-up"). In the lay-up method, fabric is fitted over molds, then layers of fiberglass resins, hardeners, and fillers are applied over the fabric with a brush or trowel. In some applications, a thin foam material is fitted into a mold, then covered with fiberglass resins and hardeners; when the product is removed from the mold, the other side is coated, producing an exceptionally strong, lightweight product. Once removed from the molds, items are heated in ovens to harden and set. This classification also includes establishments that make pellets (feed stock) from recyclable plastic goods. Scraps or recyclable goods are ground or pulverized, then formed into pellets which can be used again in manufacturing processes, or further processed into oil by other manufacturers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

***Special notes*:** When the manufacture of plastic goods includes *any* fiberglass work using the spraying technique with a chopper gun, the entire operation is to be reported separately in classification 3511. Incidental hand brushing or troweling of fiberglass resins or epoxy over a fabric or foam material, is sometimes an integral part of manufacturing processes covered under other manufacturing classifications. A review of the manufacturing process must be made to determine the proper classification applicable to that manufacturing process.

3510-08 Graphite composite goods: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiber reinforced plastic goods. Products manufactured by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, golf club shafts, fishing poles and rod blanks, garden carts, hose reels, wind board sail masts, bicycle frames, tennis racquets, snow skis and auto parts. While the classification specifies graphite composite goods, other fiber reinforced plastics are used to make similar products and are covered by this classification. Graphite composites are also known as carbon reinforced composites. Irrespective of the product made, the processes used to produce the end products are similar. For example, the making of tube-like products such as, but not limited to, golf shafts, wind board sail masts, and fishing poles, consists of cutting a fabric-like material which is purchased from others to the specified dimension needed to make the product; rolling the material onto a mandrel (rod) or wrapping the material around a mold; securing the fabric material with a plastic (cellophane) tape; curing the product in an oven; removing the cellophane wrap; removing the mandrel or mold; sanding the product to remove the lines left by the cello wrap; and applying the finish.

This classification excludes the manufacture of nonfiber reinforced plastic goods or products which are to be reported separately in classification 3510 as applicable; fiberglass reinforced goods or products which are to be reported separately in classification 3511; and plastic goods manufacturing from premanufactured components including the cutting, bending and milling of plastic which are to be reported separately in classification 3512.

***Special note*:** Care should be taken when encountering the term "graphite composite." Graphite is a material common to many products such as, but not limited to, lead pencils, paints, lubricants and protective coatings, none of which are covered by classification 3510.

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WAC 296-17A-3511 Classification 3511.

3511-02 Fiberglass goods: Manufacturing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a wide variety of fiberglass goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including, but not limited to, hot tubs, swimming or wading pools, boat hulls, chair frames, doors, fish tanks, satellite dishes, tanks, display carts, signs, industrial equipment, pick up canopies, and auto body parts such as fenders, hoods, or visors. "Fiberglass" is a composite material consisting of glass fibers in resin; it is applied over or into molds by spraying, brushing, or spreading. Materials include, but are not limited to, resin (usually received in barrels), liquid hardeners, fiberglass ribbon, and molds. Before a mold is used it is sprayed with a release agent so the item is more easily removed. In the spraying technique, resin is sprayed with compressed air gun through a "chopper gun" into the mold, while a "ribbon" of fiberglass is simultaneously fed through a razor cutter which chops it into short lengths and blows it into the mold. Because the hardeners cause the material to "set" in a short period of time, the spraying is done rapidly. Once the desired thickness is attained, the material is left in the mold until completely set and cured, then removed. Spraying and chopping the fiberglass in this method causes a substantial amount of debris in the air, so workers usually wear respirator masks. There are many finishing techniques, such as smoothing the sprayed fiberglass with a hand-held rubber roller, applying various materials such as "gel" or "vinyl" to

produce a glossy surface, joining parts to make very large items, attaching hardware, all of which are included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic items by blow molding or extrusion, vacuum forming, foam, rotary, or liquid molding, or injection molding, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of artificial marble items or graphite composite goods, which are to be reported separately in classification 3510; establishments engaged in the cutting, milling, bending, heating and shaping of hard plastic goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3512; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of auto body parts from materials other than fiberglass which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the materials and the processes being used.

***Special note*:** Mold making for their own production is included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Molds are usually made of wood; they are smoothed and shaped with a filler, like auto body putty, then coated with fiberglass.

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WAC 296-17A-3512 Classification 3512.

3512-02 Plastic goods: Manufacturing - cutting, milling or bending

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a variety of plastic goods from premanufactured components such as sheets, rods, or tubes by cutting, milling, or bending. Products include, but are not limited to, display stands, racks, dispensers for snack food items, vinyl windows and sashes, fiberglass panels used for aircraft or recreational vehicle interiors, and signs. Essentially anything that can be done with wood can be done with plastic, so shops in this classification usually resemble a cabinet or woodworking shop. They use the same type of tools such as, but not limited to, saws, routers, planers, and grinders, to cut or mill the plastic goods. To bend plastic material, it is first heated in an oven or with a torch, then bent to shape. Buffers are used for polishing, or the pieces may be flame polished (heated with a gas torch). Products may be formed by joining pieces with glue, hardware or other fasteners.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic items by blow molding, extrusion, vacuum forming, foam, rotary, or liquid molding, or injection molding, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of artificial marble items or graphite composite goods, which are to be reported separately in classification 3510; establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511; and sign manufacturers that purchase precut plastic backings from others, then paint lettering or designs or attach vinyl lettering to them in their own shops which are to be reported separately in classification 4109.

***Special note*:** The cutting, milling, or bending of plastic goods incidental to the manufacturing process for products made from wood, metal or other materials is included in the classification applicable to those manufacturing processes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-3512, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3512, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-59204, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-59204, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-3513 Classification 3513.

3513-00 Rubber goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing rubber goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) from natural or synthetic rubber which may be hard, soft, or liquid. Products manufactured in this classification include a wide variety of items such as, but not limited to, gaskets, seals, floor tiles, O-rings, hoses, belts, rubber bands, foam rubber cushions or pads, sponge rubber novelties, shoe parts, floor mats, interior pieces for computer circuit boards, and latex rubber goods such as gloves. Establishments in this classification also mix and compound rubber for sale to tire dealers that recap or retread tires. This classification includes establishments that manufacture rubber tires, or that shred used tires or other rubber products. Used rubber is run through granulators or rotary shearers that shred it to small pieces. Shredded material can be used as filler for asphalt for running tracks, or mixed with coal for fuel in industrial plants or further processed into oil. This classification also includes establishments that use heavy machinery to cut used tires into large pieces which are then formed into bumpers for boats, loading docks or similar items. Manufacturing processes include washing, mixing, rolling, extruding, calendaring, molding, and curing, all of which cause chemical reactions to the rubber until it reaches the desired "property or state". Vulcanization, which improves the strength, resiliency and odor of rubber by combining it with sulfur or other additives in the presence of heat and pressure, occurs in various stages of manufacturing processes. Machinery includes but is not limited to: *Shearer*: Cuts bulk rubber into strips or chunks. *Extruder*: Mixes and heats pieces of rubber to high temperature, then forces the mixture out through dies, forming it into "ropes." (O-rings are made with extruded ropes.) *Rubber mill*: Has two heavy rollers (each about 1 foot diameter) that spin towards each other; the friction of the spinning rollers causes heat. Strips of raw rubber and dry chemicals are fed into the rollers where they are mashed and pressed, forming it into different grades or densities. The rubber emerges from the mill in flat, pliable strips, ready for further treatments. *Calendar*: Passes rubber through more rollers which work it to a smooth, even, glossy finish. *Hydraulic steam press*: There are several types of molding which involve placing strips of the rubber after it has been milled and rolled into cast iron molds. The molds are inserted into a press where heat and pressure are applied until the rubber is molded to desired shape, then removed and cooled. *Injection mold press*: Rubber is shot into the cavity of the molds, and the press heats it to an almost liquid form, then it becomes stable. A vacuum pump sucks air from the molds to form the product. *Deflasher machine*: Resembles a clothes dryer with a basket

inside; used to remove flashing (the excess rubber that has squeezed out of the mold during forming). Molded items are placed in the basket; nylon pellets are added to the machine. As the machine spins, the pellets beat the flashing from the molded pieces. Flashing is sometimes trimmed by hand with exacto knives or smoothed on grinders. *Curing oven*: The final step for most processes which dries and sets the rubber. Establishments subject to this classification may also make some products by cutting and gluing premanufactured materials. If any rubber molding is performed, the entire operation is to be covered under this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods by cutting and gluing premanufactured rubber or composite sheets (*no molding*) which are to be reported separately in classification 3802; tire dump operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4305; and the manufacture of synthetic rubber and the "advanced recycling" of shredded tires or rubber which is to be reported separately in classification 3407.

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WAC 296-17A-3602 Classification 3602.

3602-01 Electrical, telegraph or radio component, telephone set: Manufacture, assembly, or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of components related to the telegraph, electrical, radio or telephone industry. Component parts may be for items such as, but not limited to, radio or television sets, hearing aids, transformers, coils, condensers, switches, antennae, phones, speaker units, dials, rheostats, plugs, arrestors, resistors, and electrical control relays, circuit breakers, or other parts necessary to accomplish radio, electrical, telegraph or telephone communication. Materials include, but are not limited to, metal, plastic, and wood used for the outside casings, and component parts. Some establishments in this classification manufacture the casings and the internal components. Other establishments in this classification assemble the ready-made parts with air and hand tools such as, but not limited to, drill presses, solder guns, or saws. Internal parts are usually assembled simply by clamping circuit boards in place, then soldering small pieces together. This classification includes engineers, research and laboratory personnel employed by establishments having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-02 Instrument - scientific, medical, or professional: Manufacturing; magnetic tape: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of instruments used in medical, scientific, or professional applications. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of magnetic tapes. Instruments in this classification range widely in shape and size; they include, but are not limited to, dental or surgical instruments, microscopes or other scientific testing or research instruments, surveyors' instruments, and electrical testing instruments. Materials include, but are not limited to, metal, glass, plastic, or wood for casings, and component parts. Processes vary depending upon the product being produced, and could involve some stamping, machining, and heat-treating. However, component parts are usually manufactured by others, and establishments in this classification perform a substantial amount of hand assembling, inspecting, testing, and packaging operations. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-03 Sound recording equipment: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of sound recording equipment. Establishments in this classification may manufacture all or some equipment such as instruments for measuring sounds, and generators (for producing sounds), filters or modulators (for processing sounds), magnetic or tape recorders (for storing sounds), and speakers (for reproducing sounds). Materials include, but are not limited to, metal, glass, plastic, or wood for casings, clamps, glue or epoxy, and component parts. Components may be produced by the manufacturer or purchased from others and assembled. The assembly may be partially or wholly automated. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, shears, drill presses, grinders, soldering guns, welding equipment, and air or hand tools. There may be inspection areas and sound testing rooms. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-04 Thermometer and steam gauge: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of thermometers and/or steam gauges. The most common type of thermometer is a mercury thermometer which consists of a capillary tube that is sealed at its upper end and is enlarged into a spherical or cylindrical bulb at its lower end. This bulb is filled with mercury and mounted on a thin metal or plastic sheet. The manufacturers of steam gauges may simply assemble component parts with hand tools, test, and package them. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported

separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-05 Dental laboratories

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of dentures, artificial teeth, braces, and retainers. These types of establishments are generally referred to as dental laboratories. The manufacture of these items involves precision work with castings, plastic or vinyl molding, and light wire forming. In the state of Washington dental laboratories can fit patients for dentures, in addition to making the denture which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This is a shop only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-06 Jewelry: Manufacturing or engraving; trophy assembly or engraving

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or engraving of jewelry, such as, but not limited to, rings, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, watchbands, pins, broaches, and cigarette lighters. Jewelry manufacturing or engraving involves working with precious metal and/or stones. Operations usually include polishing, buffing, drilling, and assembly, mixing and melting alloys and metals, then pouring the mixture into small casts. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in assembling or engraving trophies on a production basis. For purposes of this classification, assembly means making trophies from premanufactured components purchased from others. The engraving may be done by "etching" or by computer. In the etching method, patterns or lettering is cut into a metal strip that is coated with a solution resistant to etching acids. The metal strip is treated with etching acids that "melt away" the uncoated portion of metal, leaving an impression of the design. Computerized engraving is done by keying the designs or letters into the computer; the designs are transmitted to an "arm" on the computer which "draws" (engraves) them onto the metal plate. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification; the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of watches which are to be reported separately in classification 3602-09.

***Special note*:** This classification is for manufacturers engaged in the mass production of jewelry items and is distinguishable from jewelry stores reported in classification 6308 who produce custom, one-of-a-kind pieces on a special order basis. Trophy stores in classification 6308 may assemble components to make custom trophies, or engrave plaques for the trophies they sell. Assembly and engraving that is incidental to their retail sales operation is included in their store classification.

3602-07 Electronic parts: Assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the assembly of electronic parts which are usually sold to other manufacturers. They may have automated/robotics assembly lines for all or part of the processes. In manual operations, small parts are soldered, chipped, riveted, or screwed into place with hand tools such as, but not limited to, soldering guns, riveters, drills, screw drivers, or water jets. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of computers and the manufacture of dry cell (flashlight type) batteries. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-08 Electrical/electronic ignition assembly, cord set, or radio set: Assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the assembly of electrical/electronic ignition assemblies, cord sets, and radio set components. An ignition assembly is a switching component that allows an electrical circuit to be completed in order to start a piece of machinery or equipment. Electrical cord sets are the portion of wiring found on appliances and tools that plug into electrical power sources. A radio set is comprised of an input circuit for tuning in to the frequencies of the various transmitters to be received, the demodulation circuit for separating the audio-frequency from the high-frequency carrier, a low-frequency amplifier stage, and the loudspeaker. The amplifier elements are transistors supplied with the necessary operating voltages. Establishments in this classification usually assemble radio component parts and circuit boards that are manufactured by others. The assembly is accomplished by soldering, clipping, riveting, and welding the parts into place. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-09 Watch: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of watches. The component parts are usually mass produced on an assembly line. Watch cases are usually made from sheet metal or plastic; watch faces are made from plastic or glass. The internal works are very small gears or springs and/or computer chips. The face may have hands and a dial, or may consist of a light emitting diode (LED). This classification includes the manufacture of internal works of clocks. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of jewelry which are to be reported separately in classification 3602-06; establishments engaged in the manufacture of wooden housings or casings for clocks such as grandfather and mantle types which are to be reported separately in classification 2905; all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-10 Camera, video camcorder, motion picture projectors: Manufacturing, assembly, or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of cameras, video camcorders, and motion picture projectors. Materials include, but are not limited to, metals, plastics, glass and internal components. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punch presses, drill presses, and soldering guns. Establishments in this classification often assemble products from internal components manufactured by others. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

***Special note*:** When an establishment subject to this classification has a retail store, then both classifications 6406 and 3602-10 may be assigned, provided all the conditions of the general reporting covering the operation of a secondary business have been met. Otherwise, all operations are to be reported in the highest rated classification of the two.

3602-11 Fishing tackle: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of fishing tackle. For purposes of this classification, the term fishing tackle is limited to lures, spinners, spoons, flies, plugs, sinkers, artificial bait and similar items. Work contemplated by this classification includes the receipt of supplies such as wire, hooks, spoons, swivels, beads and feathers, and other components from unrelated manufacturers and distributors, hand assembly of components into finished fishing tackle, painting spoons and plug bodies, packaging and shipping. This classification also contemplates testing of products and research and development of new products. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes the manufacture of items such as, but not limited to, reels, poles, nets, tackle boxes, knives, melting pots, plastic beads, wooden or plastic plug bodies, hand tools (pliers, bench vise) molds, specialty clothing or protective gear which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the material and process used to produce the product; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

***Special note*:** Care should be taken when assigning this classification to verify that the product being manufactured is compatible with the manufacturing and assembly processes contemplated within this classification. Most fishing tackle subject to this classification is hand assembled from small component parts.

3602-12 Incandescent lamp or electric tube: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of electrical or gas-filled bulbs or tubes such as, but not limited to, incandescent lamps, photoflash lamps, flood lamps, fluorescent tubes, X-ray tubes, cathode-ray tubes, neon tubes or artistic style neon tube signs that are not attached to metal backings. The processes and equipment will vary somewhat depending on the type of electrical bulb, tube, or lamp being made, but the basic operation is the same. Component parts such as, but not limited to, glass bulbs, globes, or tubes, tungsten wire, metal bases, shellac, and nitrogen and argon gas are purchased from outside sources. Using flange machines, the bottom of the glass tubing is fused to the flange to produce the base that is used within the bulb or globe. Metal bases may be milled, then coated with a sealing compound such as shellac. Mounts are assembled and inserted into the flange on stem machines. The assemblies are seared together, then the tungsten filaments are fixed between support wires forming the stem. The bulbs or globes are flushed with nitrogen to expel any moisture before the stems are inserted into them. These units are inserted into the metal bases and cemented. Air is evacuated and argon gas is pumped into the bases, after which they are heat sealed and trimmed. Neon tube signs or displays are made by heating a thin tube of glass over a ribbon flame until the tube becomes flexible, blowing air into the tube to keep the glass from collapsing, then, while it is still hot, bending it to shape. Because the glass cools rapidly, the heating and bending is repeated until the desired shape is achieved, then the tube is filled with neon or argon gas and the ends sealed.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of metal fixtures equipped with electrical or gas lighting which are to be reported separately in classification 3402; all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-14 Musical instrument - metal: Repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the repair of metal musical instruments which include, but are not limited to, trumpets, trombones, French horns, and tubas. The operations involve primarily hand work such as, but not limited to, brazing and soldering, as well as fitting, testing, and polishing the instruments. Tools include, but are not limited to, solder or brazing guns, lathes, drill presses, and various types of saws. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification; the repair of wood musical instruments which is to be reported separately in classification 2906; and the

production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-23 Electronics products - resistors, capacitors, chips and relays, transistors: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of resistors, capacitors, chips, relays, and transistors which are usually tiny and delicate. Products manufactured in this classification are usually mass produced with little human intervention during the production process, which is often done in a vacuum or a nitrogen filled room. Materials include, but are not limited to, silicon, wires, and plastics. In addition to the automated equipment, hand-held tools include, but are limited to, pliers, wrenches, and soldering guns. Finished products are inspected, usually through powerful microscopes, then packaged and shipped. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work, when specified, is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-24 Stamped metal goods: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of small, stamped, metal goods such as, but not limited to, metal tags, buttons, zippers, bottle caps, fasteners, snaps, clasps, buckles, and curtain fasteners. Materials, which come in coils or strips, are run through presses. Most of the stamping is done on automatic stamping presses. Products are cut, stamped, formed, trimmed, and cleaned, then usually finished by plating or lacquering. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work, when specified, is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-27 Electronic circuit board, N.O.C: Assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the assembly of electronic circuit boards not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) which are used in a wide variety of electronic and automotive products. The process usually begins by cutting boards to size with power saws, then drilling or punching holes in them with automated drills or punches. Depending upon the original materials used, the boards used for the base may be coated or dipped. Then the chips, transistors, resistors, and/or condensers are installed, usually as part of an assembly line process. Next, the circuit boards are dipped and coated with a thin metal. Finished products are inspected, tested, packaged and shipped. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-28 Stereo components: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of stereo components such as, but not limited to, record changers, disc or video players, receivers and amplifiers. Materials include, but are not limited to, circuit boards, resistors, drivers, baffle plates, chambers, trim/rings, and grills. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, hot glue guns, electric drills, electric screw drivers, and automated assembly or manufacturing equipment. Finished products are inspected, tested, packaged and shipped. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

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WAC 296-17A-3603 Classification 3603.

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

Applies to establishments engaged in stripping and refinishing wood or metal furniture, or metal plating (a coating of metal on an object), polishing, and rustproofing that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Furniture refinishing contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing articles for finishing or refinishing by dipping in chemical solutions/acid baths to remove the old finish or dirt, sanding and wire brushing as needed, thoroughly removing all residues, applying new finish by brushing, rolling, spraying or dipping, air or oven drying, and any appropriate finish work such as waxing, polishing and buffing when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. *Metal plating* contemplated by this classification may be done by dipping in hot solution or spraying with a very high pressure, heated gun. *Electroless plating* is another type of dipping process which can be used to plate metals, plastics, and other materials by first preparing the surface with a chemical to ensure adhesion of the metal plating material. *Rustproofing*, as contemplated by this classification, is usually applied by dipping or spray-

ing. Plated items may be finished by lacquering and polishing. *Polishing* may also be conducted as a separate contract on metal and nonmetal items.

This classification excludes furniture finishing/refinishing done in conjunction with manufacturing or repair which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; metal plating, polishing, rustproofing and finishing done in conjunction with manufacturing of metal or a metal product which is to be reported separately as applicable to the product; undercoating of automobiles or other vehicles which is to be reported separately in classification 3411; metal plating done by an *electrolytic method* and rustproofing by *anodizing method* which are to be reported separately in classification 3603-11.

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

Applies to establishments engaged in providing electroplating or detinning services that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing items by dipping in chemical solution/acid baths to remove old finish or dirt, sanding and wire brushing as needed, removing all residues thoroughly, electroplating to create the new finish, air or oven drying, any appropriate finish work such as polishing and buffing, and electrolytic or chemical baths for detinning processes, when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. *Electroplating* (including galvanizing and tinning) to achieve a protective or decorative coating is done by immersing the metal object in a solution which contains the desired metallic particles (metals commonly used are gold, silver, nickel, zinc and chromium) and passing an electric charge through the solution which causes the metal particles to adhere to the object being plated. Typical items plated include, but are not limited to, jewelry, plumbing hardware and components, silverware, eyeglass frames, medical instruments, and various specialized industrial components of any size. Plated items may be polished and lacquered as part of the finishing process. This classification includes *anodizing* to rustproof aluminum and some aluminum alloys by immersion in an acid bath and applying an electric charge to the metal which causes the finish to form on it. *Detinning* is the process of recovering tin from tin plated scrap. The "chemical process" involves using caustics and an oxidizing agent which causes the tin to separate from the metal it was plated to. A variation of this method introduces electrolysis to achieve a purer reclamation. The "chlorine process" uses chlorine applied under pressure to dissolve the tin and separate it from the tin plated scrap.

This classification excludes any electroplating or rustproofing by electrolytic methods done in conjunction with the manufacturing of metal or a metal product which is to be reported separately as applicable to the product; metal plating, polishing or rustproofing not using electrolytic methods which is to be reported separately in classification 3603-10; galvanizing or tinning done by hot dip process which is to be reported separately in classification 3604; and any detinning not done by a specialty shop as described above.

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

Applies to establishments engaged in providing painting services at their shop, that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This includes painting wood, metal, plastic, glass or other items. Customers include manufacturers, cabinetmakers or millwork manufacturers who do not do their own finish painting/staining/varnishing, or individuals who need only one item painted. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing items for finishing by cleaning, sanding and wire brushing as needed, applying new finish by brushing, rolling, spraying or dipping, air or oven drying, and any appropriate finish work such as waxing, polishing and buffing when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. This classification includes application of nonmetallic coatings by dipping (such as nonstick surfaces) and painting with an electrostatic paint gun.

This classification excludes *sign painting* when done by establishments who do not manufacture the sign, which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; any painting done in conjunction with the manufacture of a sign which is to be reported separately in classification 2903, 3402, 3503 or 3510 as applicable; painting done in conjunction with the repair of an exterior sign which is to be reported separately in classification 0403; furniture stripping and refinishing services which are to be reported in classification 3603-10; furniture finishing done in conjunction with manufacturing or repair which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; automobile painting which is to be reported separately in classification 3412; the permanent yard or shop of a painting contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17-675 have been met; and the painting/staining/varnishing of any item done in conjunction with the manufacturing of that item which is to be reported separately as applicable to the product.

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WAC 296-17A-3604 Classification 3604.

3604-16 Galvanizing or tinning - not electrolytic, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing galvanizing or tinning services, *not using an electrolytic method*, that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This process uses molten zinc or tin dip to coat metals to deter corrosion (galvanizing) and tarnish (tinning). The process is used on all types of metal products from hand tools to automobile body parts and pieces of machinery. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing metal by cleaning and washing in an acid solution, flushing with clean water, dipping in a metallic solution, immersion in the molten zinc or tin, and draining and/or blowing away the excess to achieve a smooth finish before cooling.

This classification excludes galvanizing or tinning using an electrolytic process which is to be reported separately in classification 3603-11 and any galvanizing or tinning operations conducted in conjunction with a metal or metal product manufacturing operation which is to be reported separately as appropriate to the product.

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WAC 296-17A-3605 Classification 3605.

3605-28 Truck: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of complete trucks. Truck manufacturers subject to this classification are the nonpassenger type vehicles such as semi-trucks. These establishments may manufacture the chassis, body and other truck components or they may purchase any of these items from other manufacturers and simply assemble the trucks. Usually they will purchase the axle assemblies, transmissions, electrical and cooling systems, and steering gears from others. The determining factor to assign this classification is that they do the final assembly of the various components to make the truck operational.

This classification excludes auto or passenger vehicle manufacturing including pick-up trucks which is to be reported separately in classification 3402; truck component manufacturing which is to be reported separately in the appropriate manufacturing classification; and semi-truck repair and service centers which are to be reported separately in classification 6409.

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WAC 296-17A-3701 Classification 3701.

3701-03 Ammonia, nitrogen and ammonium nitrate: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of ammonia, nitrogen and ammonium nitrate. Ammonia is a colorless gas used as a component in fertilizer, medicines and cleaning compounds manufacturing. The manufacturing process involves combining hydrogen and nitrogen gases with a catalyst which causes a reaction between the two gases when heated in a generator. Ammonium nitrate is a crystalline compound used mainly in fertilizers, explosives and propellants. The manufacturing process involves combining ammonia and nitric acid in a reactor. Nitrogen is a colorless gas that is obtained from the air and processed by compressing air in a pressurized tank, removing impurities, and separating nitrogen and oxygen through heating.

3701-04 Nitrate recovery from X-ray and photo films

Applies to establishments engaged in recovering nitrate or silver from X-ray and photo films. The recovery process involves placing the films in developing solutions, ionizing the solution and separating the elements.

3701-05 Dye and chemicals: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of all types of dyes and in the manufacture of dyes and chemicals that are used exclusively for tinting candles. Organic and inorganic compounds such as, but not limited to, phenols, alcohols, caustics, acids, salts and gases are used in the manufacturing process. Manufacturing methods include, but are not limited to, weighing raw materials to specifications and pumping them into vats where they are heated, agitated and cooled. They are then filtered through presses, dried in ovens, ground into a powder, and then packaged. Liquid or paste forms of dye go through the same process with the exception of the drying and grinding operations.

3701-06 Chemicals, N.O.C.: Manufacturing by nitration, alkylation and oxidation processes

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of chemicals not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) using a nitration, alkylation or oxidation process. Nitration involves the combining of nitrate with an organic compound to produce nitrobenzenes used in solvents, fertilizers and acids. Alkylation involves combining alkyls with other substances to form products used in the production of paper pulp, hard soap and petroleum products. Oxidation involves the combining of oxygen with other substances to produce products such as, but not limited to, hydrogen peroxide, protective metal coatings, and pharmaceutical preparations.

This classification excludes the manufacture of ammonia or nitrogen which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-03 and the manufacture of oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene gas, carbonic acid gas, or acids which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-10.

3701-07 Chemical mixing, blending and repackaging only

Applies to establishments engaged exclusively in mixing, blending or repackaging chemicals; it does *not* apply to the manufacture of ingredients for the mixing operation. The product may be mixed by hand or through a mechanical process. The equipment used by establishments covered by this classification is limited to storage tanks, mixing or blending vats, filling and packaging machines and miscellaneous equipment such as fork lifts and trucks.

This classification excludes establishments involved in more than a mixing, blending or repackaging operation which are to be reported separately in the appropriate chemical manufacturing classification.

3701-08 Cosmetics: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cosmetics such as, but not limited to, soap, shampoo, hair conditioners, skin moisturizers, baby powder, lipstick, nail polish, bath oil, bath salts, and various personal care creams, gels or lotions. The process involves the mixing of premanufactured ingredients, using equipment such as storage tanks, mixers, heating devices, bottling/packaging/labeling equipment, and laboratory equipment for product development and quality control.

This classification excludes the manufacturing of the ingredients used in the mixing of the cosmetics.

3701-09 Drug, medicine, or pharmaceutical preparation: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals including drugs, medicines, and preparations such as, but not limited to, tablets, pills, ointments, liquids, and powders. Processes contemplated by this classification include mixing or blending of the base medicinal ingredients and additives such as, but not limited to, sugars,

starches, flavorings, and waxes used for coating tablets. Compounds are then pulverized, distilled, heated and/or dried.

This classification excludes the manufacture or harvest of the ingredients used in the manufacture of the pharmaceuticals.

3701-10 Oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene gas, carbonic acid gas: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene gas, carbonic acid gas, dry ice, or acid. The manufacture of oxygen and hydrogen involves the recovery of these gaseous elements from the air by compression, expansion and cooling operations until it liquefies. The liquid air then goes to a fractionator where the oxygen is separated from the hydrogen along with other gases such as neon and helium. Acetylene is a highly flammable but nontoxic gas that is manufactured by reacting calcium carbide with water in a pressure generator which combines carbon and lime to form the end product. Carbonic acid gas, also know as phenol, is a caustic poisonous gas used in manufacturing resins, plastics, and disinfectants. The manufacture of phenol involves a compression and refrigeration process.

3701-11 Alcohol: Manufacturing, distilling, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing or distilling nonspirituous alcohol not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Types of alcohol include, but are not limited to, methanol (wood alcohol), ethanol (grain alcohol) or denatured alcohol (combination of methanol and ethanol). Products produced include, but are not limited to, solvents, processing materials, germicides, antiseptics, or materials intended to be used as an ingredient in other products such as varnish and shellac. The processes for the production are varied depending on the type of alcohol and end product but all use a distillation process which involves the heating of liquids and subsequent condensation of vapors to purify or separate a substance contained in the original wood or grain product.

This classification excludes the manufacture of spirituous liquor which is to be reported separately in classification 3702 and gasohol distilling or refining which is to be reported separately in classification 3407.

3701-13 Polish, dressing, or ink: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of polish, dressings, or ink. Polish and dressing products include, but are not limited to, polish or dressings for shoes, leather, furniture, automobiles or metal. The ingredients and processes for polish and dressing manufacturing vary, depending on the end product. Typical ingredients include but are not limited to oils, waxes, resins, detergents, methanol, solvents, water and coloring. The process may involve a simple mixing operation or a more involved process involving heating or cooking and molding into a cake or stick form. Typical equipment includes, but is not limited to, weighing and measuring scales, mixers, stoves, molding apparatus, automatic filling, labeling, wrapping and packaging machines. Ink manufacturing covers all types of ink including, but not limited to, newspaper, book, magazine, and writing ink. The process involves the cooking of oils and resins which produces a resin. Pigments and dryers are blended into the resin mixture and diluted to proper consistency.

This classification excludes the manufacture of candles, crayons, and adhesives which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-25.

3701-14 Extract: Manufacturing, including distillation of essential oils

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of extract including the distillation of essential oils. Extracts are concentrated forms of an essential component of a food or a plant. Extracts include, but are not limited to, flavorings, perfume oils, sachet powders, ingredients for skin conditioners and hop extracts used in the brewing of beer. The process involves extracting flavorings or oils from various plants, herbs or fruit peelings by pressing, cooking, steaming or distillation. The extracts may be mixed or blended with other extracts for strength, consistency or color and are then bottled or canned. Typical equipment includes, but is not limited to, steam cookers, presses, distillation apparatus, filters, grinders, tanks, vats and filling, packaging and labeling machines.

This classification excludes perfume manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-15; mint distilling which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-17; and hop pellet manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2101.

3701-15 Perfume: Manufacturing, including distillation of essential oils

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of perfumes including the distillation of essential oils. Perfumes may be used as a personal fragrance or by other manufacturers such as in the making of scented candles. The process typically involves the distillation, cooking, grinding, compounding, drying, blending, or liquidizing of ingredients. These ingredients may include, but not be limited to, extracts, oils, colors and binders.

This classification excludes the manufacture of candles which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-25.

3701-17 Mint distilling

Applies to establishments engaged in the distillation of mint. The process may begin with mint oil that is purchased from others or with the distillation of the mint leaves into mint oil. The mint leaves are chopped and blown into a mint steamer which lifts the moisture and oils from the mint. The resultant steam then goes through a series of condensation lines. Water is added to force the oil to the top of the liquid. The mint oil is heated for purification and to lessen the fragrance. Various mint oils may then be blended together to produce different types such as spearmint and peppermint. The product is then packaged in stainless steel or epoxy lined barrels.

This classification excludes the raising and harvesting of mint which is to be reported separately in classification 4811.

3701-20 Salt, borax or potash producing or refining

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of or refining of salt, borax or potash. This classification includes the manufacture of common salt used in chemical and food processing, borax which is used in the manufacture of glass, glazes, soap, and boric acid, and potash which is used in fertilizer. Salt ores received from others are dissolved

in water to produce a brine of the desired concentration. It is refined into common salt by adding caustic soda and soda ash. Potash is refined by adding an amine to the brine which causes the salts to float to the surface where they are skimmed off. Borax is made by separating it from the potash by a rapid cooling process. All three of these products are then fully evaporated by heating in a partial vacuum to produce crystals or granules which are then dried.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials used in the manufacture of these products.

3701-21 Serum, antitoxin or virus: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of serums, antitoxins, or viruses. The process involves considerable microscopic laboratory work as well as working with animals. The animals are injected with bacteria and viruses, periodically bled and eventually killed. The killing of the animals is included in this classification as it is incidental and necessary to perform the operation to extract the serum from the glands and to separate the red blood cells from the blood.

This classification excludes the manufacture of other drugs or medicines which are to be reported separately in classification 3701-09.

3701-22 Paint, varnish or lacquer: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of paint, varnish, lacquer, enamel, shellac, paint removers and thinners. The paint manufacturing process involves a series of mixing and grinding operations. The pigments (solids) are then blended with oils or resins (liquids). A paint extender may also be added at this point. The paint is then pumped into filling machines where various sized containers are filled and then labeled. Lacquer, varnish, enamel, shellac and paint removers and thinners vary in the ingredients used but the process is similar to that of paint manufacturing in that it is mainly a mixing operation. Varnishes involve a cooking process which is generally not used in the manufacture of the other products included in this classification.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials used in the manufacture of these products.

3701-23 Putty or synthetic resin: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of putty or synthetic resin. Putty is a finely powdered chalk mixed with linseed oil. The main ingredients for both putty and synthetic resins are ground chalk, limestone and/or calcite. The process for both products involves grinding and mixing operations.

This classification excludes the production of the raw materials used in the manufacture of these products.

3701-25 Candle, crayon, and paste or glue: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of candles, crayons, and synthetic adhesives such as paste or glue. Raw materials used for making candles include, but are not limited to, beeswax, paraffin, stearin, wicks and colors which are received from others. The wax is heated in kettles or similar devices into which the wicks are dipped either by hand or by dipping equipment which can be either manual or automated. A fragrance may be added to the melted wax for scented candles. When the wax has attained the desired shape and size it is hung on lines to dry. The wicks are then cut and the candles are placed in molds to shape the base of the candle. Color is then added by dipping either by hand for specialized designs or by machine for solid colors. The candles are then inspected, wrapped, packaged and labeled. Crayons use the same ingredients that are used in making candles with the exception of the wicks. The type of wax used in making crayons determines the hardness. The wax is melted in a kettle or similar device and poured into molds for shaping and cooling. The crayons are then inspected, packaged and labeled. Synthetic paste or glue is made from powder or granule arabic gum or modified starch which is received from others along with preservatives and the containers and caps. The process involves mixing and cooking the ingredients in steel tanks and pumping the product to a filling area where it is packaged, labeled and capped.

This classification excludes the manufacture of polish, dressing, or ink which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-13; the manufacture of glue from animal substances which is to be reported separately in classification 4301; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacture of these products.

3701-27 Hazardous/toxic material: Repackaging for disposal

Applies to establishments engaged in *identifying and repackaging* hazardous/toxic materials for disposal. This classification is distinguished from classification 4305-20, in that classification 3701-27 applies to the *identifying and repackaging for disposal* of such materials as drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners that contain toxic or hazardous materials, while classification 4305-20 includes the *processing or handling* of such materials as medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill *cleanup,* and *reprocessing or handling* of low-level radioactive materials. For handling hazardous or toxic materials, the workers are equipped with protective clothing such as long sleeved shirts, depending on the material to which they will be exposed. They may also be equipped with steel toed boots, protective gloves, safety glasses and various types of respirator equipment. On a typical project, the first step is to visually inspect the materials to see if they appear to be the materials described on a job order. If there is a question of identity, a sample of the material is sent to a lab for analysis. The establishment may have its own lab facilities or the sample may be sent to an outside lab, or the customer may have it analyzed. Every component of the sample must be identified. Once the material has been identified, and all containers labeled, the containers are separated into appropriate groupings. Smaller containers of similar types of materials are packed into 55 gallon drums with plastic or other cushioning protective material to prevent breakage. All necessary paper work and forms required by various government agencies must be completed before the material can be transported to a disposal site.

This classification excludes hazardous/toxic material *processing or handling,* including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup; reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials which is to be reported separately in classification 4305-20; and the replacement of nontoxic toner in cartridges used in business machines which is to be reported separately in classification 4107.

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WAC 296-17A-3702 Classification 3702.

3702-01 Breweries or malt houses
Yeast: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in operating breweries, micro breweries, or malt houses, and includes all operations involved in the making of malt, beer, or ale as well as packaging into kegs, bottles or cans. Beer is produced from water, hops, barley malt and corn or rice; this mixture is cooked, filtered, cooled and then fermented. After the fermentation is complete, the beer is usually pasteurized and filtered, then sealed in kegs or packaged in individual bottles or cans. The exact process varies from brewery to brewery. Some breweries produce their own malt while others obtain the barley malt from an independent malting company. This classification includes warehouses and distributing stations maintained by the breweries at the brewery or at separate locations. This classification also includes tour guides, tasting room and gift shop employees. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of yeast.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively as wholesale or combined wholesale/retail distributors of beverages which are to be reported separately in classification 2105.

3702-03 Bottling: Beverages, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the production, bottling, and distribution of beverages not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, carbonated and noncarbonated soft drinks, seltzers, fruit juices, lemonades, iced teas, and bottled waters. These bottling establishments purchase syrup or concentrate from the franchiser or concentrate manufacturer to produce a variety of products. Containers such as, but not limited to, aluminum or steel cans, plastic or glass bottles, are sanitized, filled with beverages, and sealed. Typically, bottlers will operate a single production facility and have multiple distribution warehouses.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively as wholesale or combined wholesale/retail distributors of beverages which are to be reported separately in classification 2105 and manufacturers of syrup/concentrate for soft drinks which are to be rated separately in classification 3902.

3702-05 Wine making or wineries
Spirituous liquor: Manufacturing

Applies to establishment engaged in making wine from fruits or flavoring products such as, but not limited to, grapes, berries, peaches, or dandelions. The ingredients are crushed and the juice extracted; yeast is added to the juice; then the mixture is stored in a cool, temperature-controlled environment (such as a cellar) for fermentation to begin. During the natural fermentation, the sugar from the fruit is converted into alcohol. Additional processing includes clarification, filtration, pasteurization, centrifugation, and blending. The wine is bottled under vacuum and corked, labeled, and cased. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of spirituous liquor such as whiskey, gin, rum, and vodka. Operations involve preparing the mash from various grains, potatoes or molasses received from others, and fermenting, distilling and barreling of the products. This classification includes tour guides, tasting room and gift shop employees.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively as a wholesale or combined wholesale/retail distributor of beverages which are to be reported separately in classification 2105; wine/liquor stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6403; and vineyard operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4813.

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WAC 296-17A-3708 Classification 3708.

3708-14 Hide or leather dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of dressed animal hides, reptile skins and tanned leather. Dealers in this classification receive raw hides from others, sort and grade them, "salt" them (by soaking in a salt solution) to help their preservation, and ship them to tanneries for processing. After the tanneries have processed them, the dressed and finished hides, skins and leather are returned to the hide dealers where they are again graded, measured, trimmed by hand as necessary, then stored until they are shipped to their customers. Customers are primarily manufacturers of garments or other items.

This classification excludes establishments who process raw hides, skins, and fur into tanned leather, or dressed fur, which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3708-15 Linoleum, oil cloth or imitation leather: Manufacturing; Coating, impregnating, laminating or waterproofing textiles, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the coating, impregnating, laminating, or waterproofing of crude fabric whose operations are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Textiles or fabrics may be treated with coatings or finishes such as, but not limited to, oils, varnishes, lacquers, or plastic and rubber finishes. Woven or felt cloth (loose, in rolls or mounted on forms) can be coated with spreading devices, rollers, or by dipping in solvents, drained to allow solvents to evaporate, then cured in drying ovens. Impregnating involves placing fabrics in vacuum tanks with solutions of rubber or lacquer and solvents and subjecting them to various pressures. Solutions are drained, contents removed, dried, baked in curing ovens and rough spots removed by grinding. Laminating is a process of cementing fabric and coating materials together and running them through heated pressure rollers, then curing them in drying ovens. Fabric

embossing, which is raising designs in a surface, is included in this classification. These processes are also used in the manufacture of linoleum, oil cloth, imitation leather, and similar waterproofed or laminated fabrics.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, or finishing textiles which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-16 and coating or other finishing operations performed by employees of manufacturers of textiles or textile goods which are included in the manufacturing classification as applicable.

3708-16 Bleaching, dyeing or finishing textiles: N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, or mercerizing of crude fabric whose operations are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The fabric is first treated with bleaches, dyes, and other solutions, then singed and calendered prior to shipping to other manufacturers to be made into textile goods. Mercerizing is the treatment of fabric with sodium hydroxide to shrink the fiber and increase its color absorption and luster. Singeing is the burning of the fiber ends to seal them; calendering is pressing the cloth through heavy rollers to smooth and gloss it. The above operations require the use of large manufacturing machinery such as, but not limited to, calenders and large vats.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in coating, impregnating, laminating or waterproofing textiles which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-15; establishments engaged in the washing and drying, or dying of individual garments for others which are to be reported separately in classification 2201; and coating or other finishing operations performed by employees of manufacturers of textiles or textile goods which are included in the manufacturing classification as applicable.

3708-18 Broom or brush: Manufacturing or assembly, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of all types of household and industrial brooms, brushes, and mops not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, paint brushes and rollers, whisk brooms, scrub mops, dust mops, brushes for vacuum cleaners, street sweeping or other rotary machines. Animal hair, synthetic fibers, handles and backings made of wood, plastic or metal, screws, rivets or other hardware, metal springs and wire, yarn, and dust-attracting additives are purchased from outside sources. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, manually operated or computerized brush making machinery. Brush making machinery drills holes in the brush base, fills holes with hair or other fibers, and staples them in place. Other types of brush making machines make metal-back strip brushes which are mounted in straight or spiraled rows around cores (tubing or shafts), and used in rotary machines. These machines loop bristles around an anchor wire, then crimp a metal channel around the anchor wire, forming the base. The bristles are trimmed to precise lengths on trimming machines.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of metal, wood or plastic handles or backings which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process, and establishments that make only mop heads by sewing yarn or other strands to a cloth base which are to be reported separately in classification 3802.

3708-19 Cordage, rope, or twine: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cord or cordage, rope, twine, or string from both natural and synthetic fibers such as cotton, manila, sisal, flax, jute, hemp, and rayon. Finished products, which range widely, include, but are not limited to, fish lines, shade or awning cords, mountain climbing ropes or riggings on boats. This classification includes the extrusion of polyethylene or similar pellets to form fibers when done by manufacturers for use in their own products only. This classification also includes establishments that pick, card, and comb fibers prior to twisting the resulting strands into twine or lightweight cord which they may further twist or braid together to produce heavier cordage or rope. "Picking" removes debris from the raw fibers; "carding" untangles and straightens the fibers; "combing" separates long fibers from shorter ones and forms them into thick strands (which are referred to as "slivers"). Other manufacturers in this classification start with spools of cording, then twist or braid a number of strands into heavier cordage or rope. Manufacturers may dye their products, coat them with latex to prevent deterioration, or steam and dry them. The above operations are included in the classification when performed by employees of employers engaged in manufacturing rope or cordage. Machinery includes bale breaking, picking, carding, spinning, twisting, braiding, winding machines, dipping vats, and dryer ovens.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of net, thread, webbing, or yarn which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-26 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of plush, velvet, felt, or other fabric produced by spinning or weaving which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-27.

3708-22 Pelting

Applies to establishments engaged in animal hide pelting operations. A pelt is an untanned animal hide or skin with the hair or fur still on it. For classification purposes, pelting is defined as the initial cleaning and drying of animal skins or hides, but does not involve the removal of hair or fur, or tanning operations. Frozen pelts are thawed by flushing them in water. Fat and tissues are removed from the skin on fleshing machines. Fleshing machines resemble a band saw with a small blade over which the skin is moved to remove fat and tissue. Then skins are placed in tumblers or drums with cornmeal or sawdust to clean the excess moisture, dirt, and oils from them. They are usually transferred to another drum or shaker to remove the cornmeal or sawdust. The cleaned pelts are stretched on drying boards or metal frames, stapled to the frames with hand staplers, and placed in drying rooms until dry. Pelts are sold to tanneries or furriers where they are further processed into tanned hides or dressed furs.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the tanning of leather and the dressing of fur which are to be reported separately in classification 4301; establishments engaged as taxidermists which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-23; and establishments engaged in raising fur bearing animals which are to be reported separately in classification 4804.

***Special note*:** Pelting of fur bearing animals, when performed by the animal raiser, is considered incidental to the raising and is included within the scope of classification 4804. Raisers of fur bearing animals are entitled to classification 3708-22 only if their hide pelting operation involves the pelting of animals which have been raised by others.

3708-23 Taxidermists

Applies to establishments engaged in taxidermy which is the preparation, stuffing, and mounting of skins of dead animals for exhibition in a lifelike state. This classification includes all operations, including tanning of hides and making animal forms, when performed by employees of the taxidermist. Hunters and fishermen are the primary customers of taxidermists; pet owners may have a pet preserved, all of whom provide the skins or animals. Other customers include museums who use animal likenesses for decorating or exhibit. For these customers, the taxidermist usually purchases tanned hides from other sources. Small animals, such as birds, cats, or fish are usually mounted whole. Large animals may be mounted whole, although generally only the head and neck are mounted. Whole animals are posed and sometimes placed in natural-looking settings. The taxidermist may receive the skin, or the whole animal, in which case the skin is carefully removed in one piece. To remove fat and tissue, the fleshy side of the hide is pulled back and forth across the spinning blade of a fleshing machine. Fleshing machines resemble a band saw with a blade about a foot in diameter which is mounted on a worktable. Hides usually require "finer fleshing" which is done by scraping with a hand knife. Holes or tears in the skin are hand sewn. The taxidermist may finish preparing the skins, or they may send them to a tannery. Other preparations involve tumbling the skins in drums (which resemble clothes dryers) with sawdust or cornmeal to remove excess moisture, dirt, oils, then washing them in solutions of sodas, borax or alum to further clean, soften, and preserve them. Antlers are soaked in brine to remove blood and other waste. Prepared skins of smaller animals are usually stuffed; skins of larger animals are usually stretched over an animal form, sewn together, then glued onto the form. Taxidermists may make their own animal forms from fiberglass or other plastic materials, or they may purchase them elsewhere. Antlers, artificial eyeballs, teeth, tongues, toe nails, and hooves are attached. Finishing work requires touches of paint to eyelashes or mouths (applied with artist's brushes), sprays, or whatever make-up or sculpturing techniques are needed to make the animal look lifelike. Additional materials and equipment includes plaster, cotton or other stuffings, styrofoam, cleaning agents or waxes, hand tools for cutting, scraping, and sculpturing, rasps, sewing needles, hammers, saws, freezers, dryers and tumblers, and sewing machines.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in hide pelting which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-22 and establishments engaged in tanning operations and fur dressing which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3708-26 Net, thread, webbing, yarn: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of webbing, thread, or yarn by spinning, weaving or knitting processes from natural or synthetic fibers such as, but not limited to, cotton, rayon, silk, wool. This classification also includes the manufacture of nets which are woven from cording or twine. Initial operations include the removal of debris from fibers by picking; and untangling, straightening, and stretching of fibers by carding. A combing operation separates long fibers from shorter ones and forms them into thick strands (referred to as slivers). Slivers are placed on creels and fed into spinning machines to be further stretched, spun and twisted onto bobbins (also called packages). The thread or yarn go through further winding, rewinding, doubling, or reeling, depending on the ply being produced. At some point prior to the final winding onto a cone, the threads are rinsed in vats of hot water for several hours to set the ply; dyes may be added to the rinse. Threads are then spun dry and placed in dehydrators until all moisture is removed. Yarn/thread is packaged and sold to fabric weavers. Elastic or nonelastic webbing is woven from yarns or threads on narrow-shuttle looms or knitting machines. The finished lengths are coated, laminated, or dyed prior to winding onto skeins or spools for sale to others. Nets manufactured in this classification range from batting nets or hoop nets for sports, to nets used for commercial purposes. Styles are also widely varied; mesh nets woven on net looms, other types knitted on net-knitting machines; some are hand knotted. Manufacturers may sell "net systems" which include traps, hooks, hinges, lines and other fishing paraphernalia, to the marine industry. Those companies usually sell several styles of nets, some of which are made from ready-made netting they purchase elsewhere and sew bindings and hardware onto them. Hand-knotted netting is often used to catch salmon or herring. Lengths of rope are unwound with winches and winders, and stretched across a waist-high loom that usually extends the length of the factory and includes overhead bars from which rope hangs. Workers stand at the loom and knot the lengths of rope to form nets. Hand knotting is considered an art and takes some time and skill to learn. There are different ways of finishing the nets. Some are pulled and stretched with winches through a heating-drying system (these can be up to 100 feet or so in length). The top of the unit is lowered over the stretched net and steam heat is applied. The stretching tightens the knots, which strengthens them; drying shrinks and cures the net, also adding strength. Another method is to soak nets in vats of hot water to which dyes may be added. Nets may also be dipped in latex coatings and dried in dryer-ovens.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of cordage, rope, or twine which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-19.

3708-27 Spinning or weaving, N.O.C. Plush, velvet, felt: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in spinning or weaving operations to manufacture woven or nonwoven fabric and which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Raw materials include natural or synthetic filaments (also called thread) such as, but not limited to, cotton, wool, rayon, acetate, or spun fiberglass. Some manufacturers spin their own yarn prior to weaving it into cloth; others purchase the yarn from outside sources. To make woven cloth, creels hold spools (or beams) of yarn; the yarn feeds into the weaving machinery and is woven into cloth. The resultant cloth may

be washed, dried, bleached, dyed or otherwise finished by the same manufacturer, or sent elsewhere for finishing. The dyeing, bleaching, or coating of fabric is included within the scope of this classification when performed by employees of an employer engaged in the manufacture of fabric. Nonwoven fabric (also called spunbonded) is lightweight and can be either absorbent or repellent. Uses for this type fabric include, but are not limited to, inner-lining of diapers, surgical/medical masks, handiwipes, mattress pads, pillow coverings. Process for making spunbonded fabric starts with the extrusion of polyethylene pellets into taffy-like substance which is eventually spun into continuous threads with the use of suction, electricity, cold air, and blowing. Once the substance is formed into threads, the threads move through the machinery at high speeds where air guns or nozzles suction several threads into one "visual strand." These transparent strands move along and are blown onto a fast-moving wire conveyor of a sheet-making machine where they are crisscrossed to form a nonwoven mass; the mass passes through the machine's large rollers as heat is applied to it. The heat and the pressure of the rollers bonds the webbed mass into the nonwoven fabric. The fabric passes through more rollers and winders, is wound onto paper cores, cut, and packaged for shipment. This classification includes the manufacture of plush, velvet or felt. Plush and velvet manufacturing contemplates similar operations and machinery as those for other woven fabrics. With velvet, the pile is almost always silk while the pile for plush may be of silk, wool, or mohair. Backings for both may be one or more of silk, artificial silk, wool, or cotton. After leaving the looms, the material goes through coloring, embossing, printing, brushing, shearing and inspecting processes. Felt is a mat-like material which is made by pressing raw materials, such as raw wool, cotton, nylon, textile scraps, into desired dimensions. The materials are first mixed in required proportions and, after picking and dusting, passed through breakers, carders, then laid in layers to form the felt. The felt is pressed and hardened by a hardening machine and, after fulling, is washed, dyed, then dried. (Fulling increases the weight and bulk by shrinking, beating, or pressing.) Once dry, the felt is pressed and trimmed in shearing machines and folded or rolled for shipping.

3708-29 Mattress or box springs: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of stuffed mattresses, spring mattresses, or box springs. The manufacture of batting, wadding, waste is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers engaged in manufacturing mattresses. Materials include, but are not limited to, wool or cotton stuffing materials, foam for padding, decorative fabric for mattress covers, upholsterer's tape and sewing notions, glue, wire coils or springs, wire grid racks, and wood frames. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, staple guns, glue spray guns, nail guns, band saws, sewing machines, eyelet punches, quilting machines, and tape edgers. *Mattresses*: Mattress pieces are cut to desired size, edging sewn on, eyelets and cord handles attached to the side pieces. Quilting of the covering fabric is done on large quilting machines. To assemble mattresses, batting and foam padding, or other cushioning material, is laid out over the springs, then glued and stapled onto the springs, then ticking (covering) placed on both sides. Borders are sewn to the top and bottom pieces with a hand-held "tape edger" machine. *Box Springs*: Springs, grid racks, wood frames are received from outside sources. Wood frames are laid out on work surfaces, wire grids set on them, then the springs are stapled to the grids and frames at both ends, forming the box. Layers of batting and covering materials are secured in place; then lightweight cloth is stapled to the bottom of the boxed spring, and plastic reinforcement corner pieces tacked on.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of wire springs which are to be reported separately in classification 3402 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of batting, wadding, or waste which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-34.

3708-32 Carpet or rug: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in tufting carpets from textile fiber, or weaving carpets and rugs from textile yarn on weaving machinery. Tufted products are sold as wall-to-wall carpets, area rugs, art squares, bath mats or scatter rugs. Woven products are sold as aircraft or automobile floor coverings, mats or matting. Materials include, but are not limited to, pile yarn, jute backing, liquid latex, binding, and sewing notions. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, tufting machines, looms, vats, electric infrared dryers, electric cutting knives, and sewing machines. For tufted carpets or rugs, pile yarn is sewn to a prewoven jute backing by a high speed machine using hundreds of needles. Rollers move the carpet over vats of rubberized liquid latex while the liquid is applied to the backing to secure the tufting. The carpet then passes through a dryer to dry the latex. Bindings are sewn on with a sewing machine.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in making hand carved or inlaid carpets or rugs from premanufactured carpeting which are to be reported separately in classification 3802.

3708-34 Batting, wadding or waste: Manufacturing; Wool combing or scouring

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of batting, wadding or waste which is sold to distributors or other manufacturers for use in their products. The terms batting and wadding are interchangeable and refer to cotton or wool fibers wadded together to form a soft layer used for padding or stuffing. Batting/wadding is used to stuff mattresses, automobile tops, bed pillows and comforters, sleeping bags, futons, crating pads, stuffed animals, and similar items, or to upholster furniture. Raw materials such as raw or waste cotton, wool, and synthetic fibers are received from others and treated by processes that include shredding, willowing, picking, dusting, carding, blending, rolling, drying and curing. These processes require the use of considerable manufacturing machinery which includes, but is not limited to, choppers, shredders, blowers, conveyor systems, rollers, ovens, winders, and cutters. The terms willowing, picking, and dusting refer to opening and cleaning unprocessed wool or cotton; carding or combing untangles and separates fibers. Fibers are fed into garnetting machines where they are picked, pressure-blown and blended, then blown out onto a long, flat, surface that rotates as the fibers build up to a specified thickness. Once the desired thickness is reached, the mass moves through the machine's rollers, winders, and conveyors; it may

be treated lightly with resins or linseed oil. The conveyors move the continuous rolled mass through enclosed ovens where it is cured and dried. The roll of batting may pass through a quilting machine to be bound together in a web structure of strong thread. Finally, it is wound onto cores, cut and prepared for shipping. Shoddy or waste manufacturing is the processing of rags or textile mill waste until the materials are reduced to fibers. Processes may include, but not be limited to, sorting, classifying, carbonizing (exposing rags to hydrochloric acid fumes), baking, dusting, washing, drying, batching, picking, garnetting, and baling. Wool separating operations may include soaking rags in diluted sulfuric acid or carbonizing to remove cotton and other foreign matter. The rags are then dried and processed to remove dust, washed in alkali to neutralize the remaining acid, then dried. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in wool combing or scouring operations. Wool is processed in dusters which remove dirt. The wool then passes to scouring tanks. Several washers may be combined in a unit, the wool passing from one to the other by automatic conveyors. The last tank of clear water rinses the wool and it is then dried. Sometimes it is picked and carded again prior to being dried, then bagged or baled for sale. This classification also includes the treating and twisting of animal hair for upholsterers' use.

3708-39 Textile goods: Manufacturing N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a wide variety of textile goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), and those which incorporate textiles with other types of raw materials. In addition to those described below, raw materials include, but are not limited to, metal or plastic rods and edging strips, glue, epoxy, cork, adhesive tape, nuts, bolts and other small hardware. In addition to that described below, machinery includes, but is not limited to, die cutters, rotary press cutters, band saws, hot wire cutters, reciprocating blade cutters, slitters, balers, thermoweld presses, laminators, rivetors, punch presses, shredding machinery such as hammer mills, and hand tools such as glue sprayers, staple guns, and rivet guns. Sewing machines are often used in the manufacture of products contemplated in this classification; however, sewing is an auxiliary function performed in addition to other fabrication processes. Products contemplated in this classification include, but are not limited to:

Abrasive cloth made by running the backing material (cloth, paper, or combinations of these) through a making machine which is usually a grouping of three units. The printer unit imprints the backside of the backing material with a trademark or grade number; in the next unit an adhesive bond is applied in varying concentrations and quantities; a grain dispenser applies grains or minerals such as flint, emery, crocus, garnet, aluminum oxide or silicone carbine, either by a mechanical or an electrostatic method.

Absorbent booms or sheets designed to lift oil from water, made by shredding paper with an absorbent finish, then blowing it into a sock of netting or a sheet sewn from nonwoven fabric.

Bug screens for automobiles made by cutting wire screen mesh to size with either scissors or a small shearer, sewing vinyl bindings around them.

Conveyor belts made by joining the ends of premanufactured belting made of natural or synthetic rubber to form a continuous belt. Ends may be joined by a mechanical splice or a vulcanized splice. A mechanical splice joins the ends with lacings (metal strips into which wire rods are threaded); a vulcanized splice joins the ends by applying heat under pressure. This type of bonding is also called thermo-welding.

Fishing rod wrappings added to blank poles made by others. Cork handles are glued onto the poles individually in a hand operation. Poles are positioned on a lathe-like devise powered by small motor. Next, guides are placed onto the pole and secured by winding thread around the pole as the lathe slowly turns it. Epoxy is brushed on by hand, or the pole is dipped in epoxy, then placed on a revolving wheel or hung to air dry. If the company that makes the poles also applies the wrappings (finishings), the entire operation is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacture of the poles.

Hard side luggage or carrying cases for items such as, but not limited to, video cameras, computers, telescopes, made by cutting plywood or premanufactured plastic sheets to pattern, lining the inside and outside of the pattern pieces with materials such as embossed paper or imitation leather, forming the case by riveting metal or plastic edging and corner pieces onto the pattern pieces, and attaching hardware such as handles, hinges, and locks. Polyester foam padding is glued to the inside of the specialized carrying cases to protect the contents.

Hot tub covers made by cutting styrofoam to pattern, joining the two pieces with metal hinges and enclosing the unit in a vinyl covering.

Insulating products made by cutting materials such as premanufactured fiberglass cloth to specified shapes, then stapling together, or by laminating vinyl or other covering fabrics to premanufactured fiberglass cloth.

Office divider panels made by cutting premanufactured materials similar to polyfoam, laminating fabric onto foam, and attaching light weight metal or wood edging pieces.

Rigging for boats such as rope ladders made from heavy-duty rope, slings made by sewing bindings onto premanufactured netting.

This classification also includes the *cutting and laminating* of styrofoam, polyethylene foam and other flexible "foam rubber" materials to make products such as, but not limited to, mattress pads, cushions, contour pillows, automobile seats, packaging materials, padding and pads for sports equipment. Other products *could be* contemplated in this classification as long as the materials, machinery and processes used in the manufacture of those products are similar to those of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of miscellaneous textile soft goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3802 and establishments engaged in the molding and mixing of rubber, plastic or graphite goods, which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

3708-40 Bag or sack-industrial size, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of industrial size bags or sacks which are not covered by another

classification (N.O.C.). These types of bags are used for packaging items in bulk, such as, but not limited to, flour, sugar, salt, meat products, fruits and vegetables, fertilizer, building materials, or coal. Raw materials include ink, strong thread, rope drawstrings, and fabric such as, but not limited to, cotton, nylon, woven polypropylene, burlap, or gunny which is generally received in bales. Baled fabric is opened on baler machinery, sewn into continuous lengths, then wound onto cores on a roll-up machine. The fabric is fed through a winder which pulls it straight, then may be run through print presses where logos, brand names, or designs are applied. The lengths are stacked on long cutting tables and cut with hand or power cutters to desired bag size. The sides and bottoms are sewn together inside out, then hem the open end. The bags are turned right side out on turning machines and drawstrings may be inserted in the hemmed edge. Finished bags are bundled into bales with strapping machines and prepared for shipping.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of small bags, packs, picnic bags or others generally carried on the person, which are to be reported separately in classification 3802; establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic bags which are to be reported separately in classification 3510; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper bags which are to be reported separately in classification 6908.

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WAC 296-17A-3802 Classification 3802.

3802-13 Handbag or pack: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a variety of bags on a mass production or quantity basis. Types of bags include, but are not limited to, handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, picnic bags, softside luggage, and other bags normally carried on the person, and such items as literature or document pockets used in airplanes or automobiles. The screen printing or embroidering of the manufacturers' own products is included in this classification when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Materials include, but are not limited to, natural or synthetic fabric, leather, webbing or strapping for handles, buttons, hooks, buckles, Velcro, and other sewing notions purchased from outside sources. Operations include cutting to size or pattern, hand or machine sewing, finishing, labeling, pressing. Tools and equipment include hand or power cutting tools, clicker die cutters, sewing machines that perform a variety of functions, eyelet punchers, and household irons.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of industrial bags from natural or synthetic cloth used to package commodities such as bulk flour, sugar, produce, fertilizer, building materials, which are to be reported separately in classification 3708; establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper bags which are to be reported separately in classification 6908; establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic bags which are to be reported separately in classification 3510; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of hard sided luggage or carrying cases which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

3802-28 Millinery: Manufacturing; Artificial feather or flower, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of hats made of felt, wool, or other textiles, fur, or leather received from outside sources. Other materials received from outside sources include woven hat bodies, braided straw, sweatbands, linings, rims or brims, ribbons, artificial flowers, feathers, or other trimmings. For fabric hats, fabric is cut to standard hat sizes, sewn, steamed on molds or blocked in hydraulic presses, and trimmings attached. For straw hats, straw stripping is roughly sewn into crowns and brims and stitched to the woven straw body. Finishing operations involve sizing, hand blocking, iron and machine blocking in hydraulic presses, then hand sewing bands and trimming onto them. For felt hats, bodies are steamed, sized, shaped, ironed or press blocked under hydraulic presses; trims are usually sewn on by hand. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of artificial feathers or flowers whose operations are not covered by another classification. Crepe paper, fabric, covered paper stakes, glue, and wire are received from outside sources. Paper or fabric is cut, hand rolled and assembled with wire to form the product.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of hats knitted to form on knitting machines which are to be reported separately in classification 3802-42 and establishments engaged in the dressing of fur or the tanning of leather which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3802-29 Wig: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wigs and hair pieces made from real hair or synthetic hair. Human hair is usually purchased from beauty shops. After being washed in hot disinfectant, hair is dried in ovens. The strands are bleached in peroxide or ammonia, then colored with dyes to desired shades. Strands are secured to webbed caps with sewing machines or woven into the cap and cemented by hand. The final steps include clipping, curling, and styling. Materials include human hair, synthetic hair, disinfectants, adhesives and webbing fabrics. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, scissors, combs, brushes, curling irons, washing, bleaching and dying vats, drying ovens, and sewing machines.

3802-34 Screen printing of cloth or garments

Applies to establishments that provide screen printing services to others on cloth items such as, but not limited to, shirts, jackets, caps, and aprons. Most screen printing establishments display a limited quantity of garments as samples from which customers can order to outfit a team, club, or other group. The screen print shop may order the garments from their suppliers, perform the screen printing, and sell the garments to their customers, or the customers may provide

their own garments. However, the principal business operation is the *service of screen printing*. Screen printing of individual garments may be done by hand or with a machine. Screen printing businesses will create designs in their art department, or customers can furnish their own design. The process begins with the transfer of a design onto a framed silk screen. A light-sensitive material is coated over the silk screen, then exposed to light. The screens are placed on a multiport machine with a number of press boards onto which garments, such as shirts, jackets, hats, aprons are loaded at one time. One color of ink is squeezed over the screen and as the machine revolves, the color for that portion of the design is applied to each garment. When the first color of the design is applied, garments move on a conveyor through a dryer oven to set the ink. This process is repeated with other colors until the complete design is reproduced on each garment. Screens are washed and cleaned so they can be reused. To screen print designs on lengths of cloth, the process is similar, but machinery for this type of application resembles commercial printing presses used in print shops. Materials include art supplies, colored ink, paint thinners, cleaning solvents. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, ink dispensers and squeegees, hand cutting tools, frames and screens, manual and automatic presses, dryer ovens with conveyors, drying racks, pressure spray washer units or sinks, and work tables.

***Special notes*:** The screen printing of a manufacturer's product, when done as part of the manufacturing process by employees of the manufacturer, is included in the classification applicable to the product being produced.

Establishments in classification 6305 that are primarily engaged in the retail sale of clothing such as tee shirts, athletic sweat suits, or hats, may custom screen print or apply iron-on transfers on individual garments sold. Individualized printing or application of transfers is an incidental part of the sales operation and is included in the store classification.

Wholesale distributors of clothing or cloth goods who perform *incidental* screen printing on a small portion of their own product are to be reported separately in classification 6407. Care must be taken when considering classification 6407 to ensure that the nature of the business is the wholesale operation, not a screen print service, and that screen printing is only incidental to the sales operation.

3802-37 Hand carved or inlaid rug: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of custom-designed inlaid or hand carved rugs or carpets from carpeting purchased from outside sources. These are usually small businesses whose primary customers are interior designers or architects who want one-of-a-kind rugs to complement the design of a room. The designer pieces can be installed as wall-to-wall carpets or used as area rugs or wall hangings. Materials include, but are not limited to, pattern paper, netting, monk cloth, binding or fusing tape, fringed edging, carpet rolls, latex glue, and thread. Tools and equipment include small cutting tools such as hot knives, tracing wheels, rulers, glue guns, air spray guns, seamers for attaching the metallic tape, carpet carvers, and sewing machines. Carpet carvers resemble a household canister vacuum cleaner. A suction hose joins the carving blades to the canister so the fibers are vacuumed as they are cut.

Inlaid: First, a design is drawn onto pattern paper, then traced onto a piece of carpet with a tracing wheel. Powder rubbed across the paper goes through the perforations to form the design on the carpet. This step is repeated for each different colored piece in the design. The complete design is also cut out of the main carpet piece. The pattern pieces are cut out with a hot knife and placed into the main carpet backing piece which will become the finished rug. The pieces are glued to the backing with fusing tape or joined with metallic seaming tape. (Carpet designers refer to this as quilting.) Hand carving (clipping around the edges of the design with the carpet carver) adds dimension. Netting is attached with latex to the back side of the design to secure it. Monk cloth or similar fabric is applied as a backing.

Hand Carved: The pattern is transferred directly onto the main carpet piece and carved along the edges of the design to give it dimension.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of carpets or rugs by tufting or weaving which are to be reported separately in classification 3708 and establishments engaged in the installation of carpets which are to be reported separately in classification 0502.

3802-38 Embroidery services; lace: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments that provide embroidery services to others on cloth items such as, but not limited to, shirts, jackets, caps, aprons, and patches. Most embroidery establishments display a limited quantity of garments as samples from which customers can order to outfit a team, club, or other group. The embroidery shop may order the garments from their suppliers, perform the embroidery, and sell the garments to their customers, or the customers may provide their own garments. Their principal business operation, however, is the embroidery service. Paper templates, computer tapes, natural or synthetic thread, backing materials, fabrics for patches, are received from outside sources. Designs or logos are punched onto paper strips. The strips are fed through the embroidery machines which simultaneously stitch the design onto numerous garments or cloth items which have been positioned on the machine. In computerized machines, the design is programmed onto paper computer tapes which are placed in the embroidery machine instead of the paper strips. The rest of the operations are the same. To make patches, the design is embroidered numerous times on a length of fabric. Individual patches are cut out and the edges finished on a serger sewing machine. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of lace. Natural or synthetic threads are received in skeins from outside sources. The thread is wound upon spools and bobbins which are placed onto the shuttles of the looms. The designs in the lace are created by various harness and shuttle movements of the loom, controlled electronically or by perforated pattern cards. After removal from the loom, the lace is inspected, mended by hand or sewing machine if needed, washed, bleached, dried, trimmed, starched, and ironed.

***Special notes*:** The embroidery of a manufacturer's own product, when done as part of the manufacturing process by employees of the manufacturer, is to be included in the classification applicable to the garment or product being made.

Establishments in classification 6305 who are primarily engaged in the retail sale of clothing such as tee shirts, athletic sweat suits, hats, may embroider designs or lettering on individual garments sold. Individualized embroidery is an incidental part of the sales operation and is included in the store classification.

Wholesale distributors of clothing or cloth goods who perform *incidental* embroidery on a small portion of their own product are to be reported separately in classification 6407. Care must be taken when considering classification 6407 to ensure that the nature of the business is the wholesale operation, not an embroidery service, and that embroidery is only incidental to the sales operation.

3802-39 Household furnishings: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of household furnishings such as, but not limited to, draperies, pillows and cushions, futons, sleeping bags or comforters. Businesses that make draperies may make other window treatments such as swags, valances, cornice boards, pull-down roller shades (window blinds) and other accessory items such as, but not limited to, throw pillows, and slip covers. If the window coverings are custom made, the shop usually includes a showroom displaying samples of drapery fabric, drapery rods, window coverings, accessories, floor coverings, wall paper or other household furnishings. These accessory items are not usually stocked, but are obtained from suppliers or manufacturers as customers order them. The sale of these items by establishments engaged in the manufacture of household furnishings is included in this classification. A separate store classification is not applicable in these situations. Draperies and curtains are cut to size, pleated, sewn, and finished by steaming or ironing. Vinyl pull-down shades or blinds are cut to size; one end is stapled to a wooden roller, then the shade is wound around the roller. The other end is creased and stitched to form a hem into which a wood slat is placed to give the blind a solid edge. Pulls, tassels, fringes, or other trims are attached. Sleeping bags, comforters, futons, and pillows are cut, sewn, and stuffed with padding materials purchased elsewhere. This classification also includes the manufacture of lamp shades. Plain or pleated fabric or laminated parchment and metal frames are purchased from outside sources. Material is cut to pattern, then attached to frames by gluing or sewing bindings around the frame and fabric. Materials include, but are not limited to, various fabrics, vinyl-coated cloth, transparent vinyl, parchment, linings, stuffings, trims, drapery hooks, rods, wooden rollers and slats, pulls or handles, hinges, wire frames for lamp shades, and sewing notions which are purchased from outside sources. Tools and machinery include scissors or other hand or power cutting tools, irons, sewing machines that perform a variety of functions such as straight stitching, hemming, serging, pleating, or tacking, drapery-folding devices, lighted surface to inspect cloth for flaws prior to cutting draperies, work tables for cutting or with a padded surface for ironing, pressing machines or irons. Drapery manufacturers may have a jig saw, saber saw or miter saw for the incidental cutting of cornice boards which is included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of batting, wadding, or waste which are to be reported separately in classification 3708 and establishments engaged in the installation of draperies which are to be reported separately in classification 0607.

3802-40 Garments, slippers, accessories, miscellaneous soft goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of garments, wet suits, accessories, slippers, and miscellaneous soft goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, tie downs or animal restraints made from fabric strapping, art and craft or novelty items, stuffed toys, award ribbons, medical supports, umbrellas, and parachutes on a mass production or quantity basis. The production involves cutting to size or pattern, sewing, gluing, fabric welding, inserting stuffing materials, labeling, pressing, inspecting and packaging. Screen printing or embroidering of the manufacturer's own products, and finishing processes such as dyeing or bleaching is included in this classification when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Manufacture of these items often includes primarily hand work or hand work incidental to machine operations. Items are produced from all types of natural or synthetic cloth or fibers; some of the trims or patches may be leather or other pliable materials. Materials include, but are not limited to, natural fabrics, synthetic fabrics such as neoprene, fur, leather, strapping or webbing, yarn, sewing notions, glue, decorative trims, ribbons or patches, imitation eyes for toys, stuffing materials, buttons, buckles, hooks, or handles which are purchased from outside sources. Tools include household irons, scissors or cutting wheels, measuring tapes, tracing wheels, brushes, power cutting tools (some types have hot blades or wires to seal frayed edges of cut pieces), glue guns, staplers, and clamps. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, cutting tables, sewing machines that perform a variety of functions such as straight or zigzag stitching, pleating, tacking or serging, clicker die cutters, iron presses, packaging equipment and various table-top or foot operated devices such as eyelet punchers, button covering machines, and hot-stamping foil presses.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of batting, wadding, or waste which are to be reported separately in classification 3708; establishments engaged in manufacturing operations using large factory machinery that performs functions such as, but not limited to, winding/rewinding, blowing, spinning, twisting, braiding, weaving, picking, tufting, quilting, shredding, or grinding, which are to be reported separately in classification 3708; and establishments engaged in the tanning of leather or dressing of fur which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3802-41 Gloves, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of gloves not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) made of fabric or leather on a mass production or quantity basis. Fabric, leather, and sewing notions are purchased from outside sources. Manufacturers may quilt lining materials to the glove fabric on quilting machines. Glove pieces are cut from numerous layers of fabric or leather with a die cutter; printing of a logo or brand name may be applied to pieces prior to stitching. Seamstresses sew the pieces together inside out, adding cuffs or trims. After stitching, each finger is individu-

ally turned right-side out on a turner which is a table-mounted device with a vertically moving rod. Gloves are then placed onto heated, hand-shaped molds for steaming and shaping.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of gloves knitted to form on knitting machines which are to be reported separately in classification 3802-42; establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber gloves made by molding or mixing rubber which are to be reported separately in classification 3513; and establishments engaged in the tanning of leather which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3802-42 Knitted fabric or garments or hosiery: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the fabrication of knitted cloth, the subsequent manufacture of garments from the knitted cloth, and the manufacture of gloves, mittens, and hats knitted to form on knitting machines on a mass production or quantity basis. Natural or synthetic yarn (also referred to as thread), buttons or other fasteners are received from outside sources. The knit cloth is produced on looms either mechanically or electronically controlled. Circular or flat knitting machines (some of which resemble sewing machines) are also used. The manufacturer of the knitted cloth may make wearing apparel from it, or may sell the knitted cloth to other manufacturers. Garments, such as sweaters, may be knitted to form, or pieces may be cut from the cloth and sewn together. Gloves or mittens are knitted to basic shapes on special machines. Tips of fingers are sewn closed, the glove is turned right side out, then shaped and steamed on electrically heated forms. This classification also applies to the manufacture of hosiery on a mass production or quantity basis. Skeins of natural or synthetic yarn, generally dyed, are received from outside sources. The yarn is unwound onto bobbins or cones, then placed in small circular automatic knitting machines which form the leg and heel. The leg/heel pieces are sewn into a continuous piece, then toes and tops added with looper machines. Hosiery is then washed, dried, shaped. This classification also applies to establishments that perform finishing operations on hosiery that is manufactured by others.

***Special note*:** The looms and knitting machines used to make knitted cloth are generally smaller than the weaving and spinning machines used for the manufacture of woven textile fabrics which are formed into long, continuous lengths and sold in large bolts to cloth goods manufacturers.

3802-43 Leather goods, N.O.C.: Manufacture or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of leather goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including, but not limited to, belts, tack, holsters and other gun carrying accessories, knife sheaths, sports balls, or belts. Products manufactured in this classification can usually be worn or carried on the person and are often made individually. Tanned leather or imitation leather, glue, buckles, hooks, snaps and other fasteners, are purchased from outside sources. Leather may be skived (split) to desired thickness. Items are cut out on small die cutters or by hand, and the edges sanded and smoothed. Depending on the item being made, the leather is bent into shape, glued or sewn either by machine or hand. Imitation leather or vinyl products are sometimes joined by heat sealing instead of gluing or sewing. Items may be dyed, which involves dipping in vats of dye for about 15 or 20 minutes, hanging until dry, then rubbing with rags. Guns are placed inside custom-made holsters and laid in a forming press to form the leather around the gun for a precise fit. Next, items are placed in dryers to dry and cure; then snaps, grommets or other finishing pieces are attached with hand tools. Tools and equipment include cutting blades, edge beveling tools, mallets, snap setters, and other hand tools, die cutters, sanders, sewing machines, forming presses, and small dryers. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture and repair of sports balls such as footballs, soccer balls, and basketballs. Leather or vinyl, lining material, bladders (deflated balloon shapes made of synthetic rubber material with valves inserted), twine, thread, foil ribbon, paint, spray cleaners are received from outside sources. Pieces are cut from leather or vinyl on die cutters, sewn together inside out forming a shell, then eyelets are inserted with eyelet punches. Logos or names may be stamped on with a hot foil stamping machine. The seams are pounded out with mallets to smooth them, then the shell is turned right side out on table-mounted turners. The shells are placed onto table-mounted, ball-shaped molds, the bladders inserted, and air blown into the bladders with air compressors, forming the balls. The balls are placed onto holders, laced and closed with twine. Further designs may be applied with paint; balls are cleaned with a spray cleaner before packaging.

This classification excludes the tanning of leather which is to be reported separately in classification 4301 and the manufacture of bladders by rubber mixing or molding which is to be reported separately in classification 3513.

3802-44 Shoe or boot: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of boots or shoes from raw materials such as leather, imitation leather, lining materials, rubber heels and soles, padding, thread and string, eyelets, tacks, buckles, rubber cement, dyes, waxes and polishes purchased from outside sources. Shoe or boot manufacturers may purchase shoe parts already cut to pattern, or may cut out their own patterns either by hand or on small dies. There are only a few shoemakers in Washington, most of whom make custom, hand-crafted boots or shoes. Operations include measuring feet to make molds or patterns, sewing by hand or machine, gluing, attaching eyelets or studs, tacking the upper pieces to the soles and heels, smoothing edges with grinders, dyeing, waxing, buffing, brushing and cleaning. Tools and equipment include tack hammers, awls, lasts (foot forms), hand cutting and punching tools, sewing machines, shoe jacks, foot-operated eyelet punching presses, sole stitchers (to stitch soles onto upper pieces), belt sanders and brush finishers. This classification also applies to shoe repair shops which use the same type of materials, tools and equipment used to make shoes and boots. Most shoe repair shops sell shoe accessories such as laces, insoles, polishes, which are usually displayed at the front of the shop; the sale of those items is included within the scope of this classification. The shops usually employ only one or two persons and are often located in malls or strip malls.

This classification excludes the manufacture of molded rubber shoe parts such as heels, soles, which is to be reported separately in classification 3513; establishments engaged in

tanning leather which are to be reported separately in classification 4301; and the manufacture of any other materials used in making shoes or boots which is to be reported separately as applicable.

3802-45 Rubber or pliable goods: Manufacturing by cutting or gluing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber or pliable goods from premanufactured materials by hand cutting, die cutting, gluing, or heat bonding. Items manufactured in this classification include, but are not limited to, gaskets, seals, bindings for skis, grips for pens or handle bars on bicycles or motorcycles. Raw materials which are lightweight, flexible and generally do not exceed about 3/8" thickness or 1" in diameter, include, but are not limited to, neoprene (a man-made rubber), cork, or other compressed sheets made of materials such as felt, paper, foam, plastic, graphite, Teflon, strips of extruded rubber. Many of the products are made simply by die cutting flat materials into the desired shapes. Other products, such as O-rings, are made by cutting lengths of extruded rubber and joining the ends by gluing or heat-bonding them together to form a circle. Grips for pens or handle bars can be made by cutting rubber tubing to length and grinding the ends for a smooth finish.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber products by molding processes which are to be reported separately in classification 3513.

3802-46 Tent, tarp, awning or shade, boat cover or sail: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of tents, awnings or outside window shades, boat or automobile tops and covers, sails, fruit picking bags, or similar items made from canvas, duck and synthetic water resistant fabrics. Other materials purchased from outside sources include grommets, hooks, tie rope, netting, binding, trimmings, strapping, pipe or tubing, and metal tops for fruit picking bags. Operations include cutting, sewing or fabric welding which joins pieces by heat-sealing the edges, attaching grommets, and bending pipe or rods for frames. Tools and equipment include hand cutting or punching tools, powered material cutters, sewing machines, grommet punchers, pipe cutters and benders, and staplers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the welding of metal awning frames or supports and establishments engaged in the manufacture of metal awnings which are to be reported separately in the applicable metal goods classification; and the installation of any product manufactured in this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

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WAC 296-17A-3808 Classification 3808.

3808-00 Upholstery work, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in upholstery work not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Upholstery work is the custom finishing of furniture and vehicle interiors with stuffing, cushioning, springs, and covering material. Some sewing is usually necessary. Items upholstered include, but are not limited to, chairs, sofas, foot stools, caskets, and seats for aircraft, automobiles, boats or other recreational vehicles (RVs). Upholstery work becomes part of the furniture or vehicle as opposed to removable pillows or cushions which are not permanently attached to the structure. Upholstery shops also perform refurbishing or renovation work which involves removing the old materials, replacing springs, stuffing or cushioning as necessary, and covering with new material. They might replace a vinyl top, trim molding, striping tape, or door edge guards on a car or boat which is included in this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Customers usually bring the furniture or vehicle to the shop for upholstery work. Upholstery shops in this classification may sell some fabric as an incidental part of their operation; however, if any upholstery work is done at the shop, the entire operation is to be reported separately in classification 3808. This classification includes businesses which produce furniture entirely from foam rubber or other cushioning or stuffing, springs, and a covering material.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of mattresses which are to be reported separately in classification 3708; establishments engaged in making "throw pillows or cushions" which are to be reported separately in classification 3802; and establishments engaged in selling upholstery materials (but do no upholstery work) which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

***Special note*:** Classification 3808-00 may be assigned to physically separated upholstery departments of furniture or casket manufacturers, and automobile, aircraft, or RV manufacturers provided the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the division of worker hours have been met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3808, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-612, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-612, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-612, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 83-05-019 (Order 83-5), § 296-17-612, filed 2/9/83; Order 75-28, § 296-17-612, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-612, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3901 Classification 3901.

3901-00 Bakeries - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the baking of assorted goods such as, but not limited to, breads, cakes, pies, and pastries for retail sales. This classification includes "deli" sections in retail bakeries where bakery products, and items such as soups, salads, sandwiches and beverages, are available for on-premises consumption.

This classification excludes commercial wholesale bakeries that bake products for sale to trade customers such as supermarkets, restaurants, and distributors which are to be reported separately in classification 3906, and specialty bake

shops that produce single product lines such as cookies and donuts, which are to be reported separately in classification 3901-01.

3901-01 Bakeries - retail - specialty shops

Applies to establishments engaged in operating specialty bake shops where products are sold to retail customers. A specialty bake shop is an establishment that makes and sells a single product line such as cookies, donuts, pies, or bagels to customers for consumption on or away from the premises. This classification includes related sales of beverages.

This classification excludes commercial wholesale bakeries that bake products for sale to trade customers such as supermarkets, restaurants, and distributors which are to be reported separately in classification 3906, and retail bakeries engaged in the baking of assorted goods such as breads, cakes, pies, and pastries, for retail sales which are to be reported separately in classification 3901-00.

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WAC 296-17A-3902 Classification 3902.

3902-00 Fruit and vegetable: Cannery and freezer operations

Applies to establishments engaged in fruit and vegetable canning or freezing operations for wholesale customers. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of fruit and vegetables directly from growers or dealers, preparing produce for canning by removing foreign materials such as leaves or weeds, washing, sterilizing, grading, peeling, slicing, coring, blanching, scalding and precooking, premeasuring, mixing them in a hopper with sugar or other ingredients, and further processing into canned or frozen products. Pea vining, when performed by employees of a cannery, is also included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-01; establishments engaged in manufacturing fruit juice, cider, jam or jelly which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-02; establishments engaged in packing *fresh* vegetables and fruits which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; and pea vining when done by employees of farm operations or farm labor contractors which is to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-01 Fruit and vegetable: Evaporating, preserving or dehydrating

Applies to establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving, or dehydrating fruits and vegetables for wholesale customers. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of fruit and vegetables directly from growers or dealers, washing, peeling, cooking, pressing fruits and vegetables by machine, adding preservatives and congealants, pasteurizing, then dehydrating, drying, or evaporating to remove the moisture which preserves the fruits and vegetables and leaves only the dry, solid portion. Finished products are packaged in cans, plastic bags, or boxes for shipping.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00; establishments engaged in manufacturing fruit juice, cider, jam or jelly which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-02; establishments engaged in packing fresh vegetables and fruits which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-02 Fruit syrup or juice, cider, jam or jelly: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of fruit syrup, juice, cider, jam, or jelly. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of fruit directly from growers or dealers, washing, peeling, and cooking the fruit, extracting juice and separating seeds from pulp with fruit presses or separators, adding sugars, congealants and preservatives, pasteurizing, blending juices to produce a variety of flavors, and further processing to produce bottled, canned, or concentrate products.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00; establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-01; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-11 Chocolate, cocoa, corn products: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cocoa or chocolate such as Dutch or sweet chocolate or of corn products such as, but not limited to, tortillas. Operations contemplated by this classification include receipt of corn and cocoa beans from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, packaging and shipping. Foreign matter is removed from the cocoa beans and they are sorted, divided, cleaned, and roasted in ovens. Shells are cracked, usually by machines, and the beans examined to ensure quality. Depending on the products being manufactured, beans may be pasteurized, ground, further dried, mixed with chocolate liquor, sugar, powdered milk, cocoa butter, or potassium solutions to make into finished products. Depending on the corn product being made, ingredients are pressed, kneaded, cut, shaped or flattened, and baked or cooked.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of crackers, potato chips, ravioli, tamale, and pasta, or chocolate candy and confections which are to be reported separately in classification 3906, and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-12 Baking powder, dextrine, glucose and starch: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of baking powder, dextrine, glucose and starch. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of vegetables and grains, such as, but not limited to, potatoes, corn, and

wheat from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, storing finished products in storage tanks, packaging into drums or cans, and shipping. Vegetables or grains are cleaned, sorted, and foreign matter removed. They are dumped onto conveyors and transported to grinding machines where they are ground into a starch paste. Water may be added to make liquid starch or starch milk or dryers may remove excess moisture. Starch blends may be made from raw starch suspensions using chemical solutions. Shakers remove bran, gluten or other particles from the starch suspension. Dextrine is made by further mixing the starch with dextrine paste, adding chemicals, cooking and stirring until the starch is converted to dextrine. Baking powder is made by mixing baking soda, starch, and an acid compound such as cream of tartar.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of food sundries not covered by another classification which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-14 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-13 Nut shelling, egg breaking, coconut shredding and peanut handling

Applies to establishments engaged in nut shelling, egg breaking, coconut shredding, and peanut handling. Nuts are received from suppliers in bulk and placed into machinery which cracks shells and separates broken shells from the nut meat. Another machine sorts whole nut meats from those that are chipped, broken, or contaminated. At each machine, nuts are examined for rejects, and foreign matter is removed with a vacuum hose or by hand. They may be chopped, sliced, or left whole, then poured from the machines into sacks or containers. The meats of certain nuts, such as almonds, may be ground into meal, then canned for shipment. This classification also includes the grading and polishing of nuts, and shredding of coconuts. Egg breaking machines break eggs and separate the yolk from the white. They are observed for color, quantity, and clarity; inferior yolks or whites are discarded prior to being automatically dropped onto separator trays with individual cups. Eggs may then be mixed with water, pasteurized or dried prior to packaging.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of oils which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-27 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of food sundries which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-14.

3902-14 Food sundries, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or processing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a variety of miscellaneous food products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Products include, but are not limited to, imitation crab, spices, peanut butter, condiments, salsa, salad dressings, mayonnaise, soups, tofu, instant potatoes, salads and certain ready-to-eat dishes that are usually sold to wholesale distributors. This classification also applies to the grinding and roasting of coffee beans. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of raw ingredients from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging and shipping. Individual processes, which vary depending on the product being manufactured, include, but are not limited to, cleaning, dividing, grinding, mixing, blending with other ingredients, cooking, cooling, dividing again into desired portions, and packaging. The products are packaged in plastic bags, bottles, or cans, usually by machine. Some products require vacuum sealing, pasteurizing, or freezing.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of crackers, potato chips, ravioli, tamale, pasta, cough drops, confectionery, and chewing gum which are to be reported separately in classification 3906 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-15 Pickles and sauerkraut: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pickles and sauerkraut. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of produce from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, laboratory operations, packaging and shipping. Produce, such as cucumbers and cabbage, is cleaned, cut, chopped and placed in barrels, vats, or tanks of brine (a mixture of salt, sugar, spices, vinegar) until cured. At the end of curing period, product may be packed into glass jars, plastic bags, or cans. This classification also applies to the pickling of fruits or vegetables such as, but not limited to, tomatoes, peppers, and asparagus.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00; establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-01; establishments engaged in packing fresh vegetables and fruits which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-17 Pet food: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of frozen or canned pet foods. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of raw ingredients, processing operations, packaging and shipping. After bones and foreign matter are removed, raw ingredients are cleaned and ground. Depending on the product, various ingredients such as, but not limited to, animal meat and fat, fish by-products, cornmeal, soybean meal, ground wheat, rice, poultry, yeast, whey, salt, acids, chemicals, minerals, vitamins, water, or oil are mixed in large vats either by machine or by hand. Mixture is frozen or baked, dried, and packed into cans.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of dry pet food using a milling process which is to be reported separately in classification 2101 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-24 Breakfast food: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of breakfast foods such as cereals or breakfast bars. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of ingredients, processing operations, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging, and shipping. Flour, meal, or milled grains such as, but not limited to, corn, oats, barley, wheat, and nuts are mixed with other ingredients, formed into a dough, rolled out and extruded into flakes or other shapes. Pressure cylinders may be used to expand or puff whole

grains. Cereals may be sifted through screens to check for size, color, and uniformity or otherwise tested for quality, then baked or dried in bulk prior to packaging.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of wholesale bakery goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3906; establishments engaged in milling or grinding operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2101; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-26 Poultry canning and canneries, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in canning poultry or canning operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of poultry or other products, processing operations, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging, and shipping. The process includes, but is not limited to, washing, cutting or chopping, and cooking poultry or other foods items. Preservatives or flavorings may be added before product is sealed in cans or jars.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing fruits or vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00 and establishments engaged in canning or dehydrating meat products which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3902-27 Vegetable oil or butter substitutes: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of salad or vegetable oils, shortening, margarine or other butter substitutes. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of seeds or beans from growers or through dealers, processing operations, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging and shipping. To make oils, soybeans, cottonseeds, safflower seeds, or shelled corn is cracked, ground, milled, steam cooked, and pressed to extract the oil. Depending on the product being made, other ingredients such as water, milk, powdered milk or salt may be blended with the oil, then heated, filtered, and filled into cans or bottles. To make shortening or butter substitutes, flavoring, catalytic agents, and chemicals are added to harden the oils; some products are kneaded to spread the coloring uniformly; then they are packaged in cans, plastic containers, or wrapped in plastic or foil. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, grinders, screens, presses, extractors, dryers, and conveyors.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of "real" butter which are to be reported separately in classification 4002 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

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WAC 296-17A-3903 Classification 3903.

3903-08 Sugar refining; molasses and syrup, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in processing (milling) sugar cane and sugar beets into various forms of powdered and granulated sugar, and the manufacture of molasses and sugar syrups not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of sugar cane or sugar beets directly from growers or dealers, crushing or rolling cane to obtain the juice or washing, slicing, and cooking the beets to obtain the juice, evaporating the juice to produce a crystallized substance, and further processing to produce the final product such as granular sugar, white powdered sugar, and brown sugar. Common by-products of a sugar refining operation are molasses and sugar syrups. In some cases an establishment may produce only the sugar syrup and/or molasses, not the crystallized forms of sugar. This classification applies to all of the above operations as the processes to produce sugar syrup and molasses products are similar to those used to produce crystallized sugar.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of fruit syrup, juice, cider, jam or jelly which are to be reported separately in classification 3902.

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WAC 296-17A-3905 Classification 3905.

3905-00 Restaurants, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in restaurant operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These establishments are "traditional, family or full service" restaurants that provide sit-down services, or cafeteria or buffet style meals. This classification includes the preparation and service of food and beverages. Establishments in this classification may serve beer and wine; however, they are prohibited from selling spirits or hard liquor. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, hostesses, waiters, waitresses, cooks, busboys, dishwashers, cashiers, and managerial staff. This classification also includes the preparation of "take-out food" that customers pick up directly from the restaurant for consumption away from the premises and the operation of a card room in conjunction with the restaurant.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in operating restaurants or lounges that sell spirits or hard liquor which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-07, and catering services that are not part of the restaurant operation which are to be reported separately in classification 3909.

***Special note*:** Traditional, family or full service restaurants are establishments where wait persons bring customers a menu, take orders, and deliver prepared meals to the customer's table or where customers choose from a variety of food items from a buffet or cafeteria style service. Such establishments will generally use nondisposable eating utensils and plates to serve food as opposed to throw away paper plates and plastic eating utensils. Includes establishments

where orders are placed at the counter, and the food or drink is delivered to your table. Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a restaurant are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

3905-01 Food, drink, and candy vendors or concessionaires

Applies to street vendors and businesses engaged in operating food, drink or candy concessions at places such as, but not limited to, ball parks, race tracks, theaters and exhibitions. This classification is applicable only to concession operations which are operated independent from the facility or event at which the concession service is being provided. These independent vendors selling food items are not employees of the facility or site where the event or exhibition is taking place. Vendors subject to this classification sell a variety of food, snack and beverage items from booths, mobile push carts, mobile stands, carrying boxes, or trays.

This classification excludes food and beverage operations (concession stands) operated in connection with an event or facility by employees of the event sponsor or facility operator which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the event or exhibition; vendors and route food services, operating in a truck or van moving from place to place throughout the day, which are to be reported separately in classification 1101; vendors of nonfood items which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and vending machine service companies that replenish food, snack and beverage products which are to be reported separately in classification 0606.

3905-03 Commissaries and restaurants with construction, erection, logging or mine operations

Applies to commissary or restaurant operations conducted *exclusively* in connection with a construction, erection, logging or mining camp operation. This classification is limited to food preparation services provided at a camp site or at a mess hall used to feed employees of the construction, logging, erection, or mining company. The foods prepared and served are not intended for, or offered to, the general public.

***Special note*:** The purpose of this classification is to provide employees engaged in the food preparation activity with a classification representative of the work being performed, even though such activities may be occurring at or adjacent to the construction, logging, erection or mining site as provided for in the general reporting rule covering general inclusions.

3905-04 Eating establishments, N.O.C. such as public lunch counters in stores

Applies to establishments not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) engaged in operating lunch counters and restaurants within a retail store location. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer who also operates the retail store where the food service is located.

3905-06 Taverns

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a tavern. A tavern is primarily engaged in the sale of beer, wine, and alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption, and may also provide a variety of foods ranging from peanuts and pretzels to hot food dishes. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, bartenders, waiters, waitresses, cooks, busboys, dishwashers, and managerial staff. Beer may also be sold by the keg with the rental of necessary taps and pumps. This classification includes the operation of a "beer garden" at special events such as, but not limited to, fairs or race meets, and the operation of a card room in connection with the tavern.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a tavern are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

3905-07 Restaurants serving spirits or hard liquor

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a restaurant having a license to sell spirits or hard liquor, beer and wine in connection with their food preparation and service. This classification includes the preparation and service of food and beverages at sit down restaurants and lounges. Such establishments have extensive cooking facilities and equipment to prepare full meals. Typical occupations covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, bartenders, hostesses, waiters, waitresses, valet parking attendants, cooks, busboys, dishwashers, cashiers, and managerial staff. This classification also includes the preparation of "take-out food" that customers pick up directly from the restaurant for consumption away from the premises and the operation of a card room in connection with the restaurant.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as a restaurant without a license to sell spirits or hard liquor which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-00; taverns which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-06; catering services which are not part of a restaurant operation which are to be reported separately in classification 3909; musicians who are to be reported separately in classification 6605; and entertainers such as dancers who are to be reported separately in classification 6620.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a restaurant are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

3905-08 Pizza parlors

Applies to establishments engaged in operating a pizza parlor or restaurant. Establishments subject to this classification specialize in the preparation and sales of pizza (but may also provide other foods) and beverages such as wine, beer, alcoholic beverages, or soft drinks for on-premises consumption. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, hostesses, waiters, waitresses, cooks, busboys, dishwasher, cashiers, and managerial staff. This classification also includes establishments that deliver pizza to customers, or where customers can pick up already prepared pizza at the shop, but where no customer seating is provided.

This classification excludes U-bake pizza operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a pizza parlor are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

3905-09 Fast food drive-ins, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of fast food drive-ins or restaurants. These establishments serve easily prepared foods quickly and nonalcoholic beverages which can be eaten on the premises or picked up by customers at a counter or a drive through window. Fast food establishments offer a variety of menu items such as, but not limited to, hamburgers, french fries, tacos, sandwiches, fried chicken, hot dogs, fish and chips. Such establishments will generally use disposable eating utensils and throw away plates.

This classification excludes street vendors and/or route food services which are to be reported separately in classification 1101 and full service restaurants which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-00.

3905-11 Soft drink lounges

Applies to establishments engaged in operating soft drink lounges. These types of establishments may provide entertainment such as dancing for an adult audience or a place where youths under the age of 21 can dance or listen to music. These lounges do not sell alcoholic beverages. This classification includes the preparation and service of light snacks and hors d'oeuvres, such as chips, peanuts, pretzels or finger sandwiches.

This classification excludes entertainers such as exotic dancers who are to be reported separately in classification 6620 and musicians who are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a lounge are to be reported separately in classification 6605 or 6620 as applicable.

3905-12 Ice cream parlors

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of an ice cream parlor or frozen yogurt shop. These specialty shops offer a limited menu, usually confined to ice cream and frozen yogurt offered in individual servings, various size containers, and specialty items. Special occasion ice cream cakes may be ordered and picked up at a later date by the customer. These establishments usually provide customer seating.

This classification excludes vendors and/or route food services, operating in a truck or van moving from place to place throughout the day, which are to be reported separately in classification 1101, and vendors selling ice cream from a booth, push cart, mobile stand or tray which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-01.

3905-13 Candy, nut, and popcorn retail stores with on-premises manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in operating candy, nut or popcorn stores where some or all the products sold are manufactured on the premises. Establishments in this classification may sell a variety of candies, nuts, or popcorn, or may specialize in one or two products. They may also sell their products in gift wrapped packages.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in selling candy, nuts, or popcorn, *that do not manufacture* any product on the premises, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406, and establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale manufacturing of candy which is to be reported separately in classification 3906.

3905-14 Espresso/coffee stands and carts

Applies to vendors operating espresso or coffee stands or carts. Products sold include, but are not limited to, coffee, espresso, lattes, Italian sodas, soft drinks, pastries and prepackaged items. These types of vendors *do not prepare food*. This classification is distinguishable from retail coffee, tea or spice stores in that coffee stands or carts in classification 3905 sell only ready-to-serve products; they do not sell packaged coffee, tea or spice items.

This classification excludes street vendors and/or route food services which are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

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WAC 296-17A-3906 Classification 3906.

3906-00 Bakeries, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of baked goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, bread, rolls, tarts, pies, cakes, cookies, bread stuffing and bread crumbs, for sale to supermarkets, restaurants, distributors, and other wholesale customers. Processes for making baked goods vary somewhat, but most are similar to that of baking bread. To make bread, ingredients such as, but not limited to, flour, water, salt, leavening, eggs, milk, sugar, shortening, and preservatives are mixed by machine or by hand and formed into dough. The dough is fed into a hopper which further kneads it and shapes it into a ball. Molders shape the dough balls into cylinders that are ready to be placed in pans. Automatic loaders move the pans through tunnel ovens. After baking, products are mechanically sliced and wrapped, then shipped to customers as quickly as possible due to the relatively short shelf life of baked goods. Machinery includes, but is not limited to,

dough troughs, cake depositors, filler and icing machines, conveyors, deep fryers, bun machines, molders, ovens, mixers, flour dust collectors, and racks.

This classification excludes retail bakeries which are to be reported separately in classification 3901; route delivery drivers who are not employees of the bakery who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of other foods which are to be reported separately as applicable.

3906-01 Cracker: Manufacturing N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of crackers, and other "dry" bakery products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, biscuits, wafers, and pretzels for sale to supermarkets, restaurants, distributors and other wholesale customers. Depending on the specific product being made, ingredients such as, but not limited to, flour, sugar, water, salt, soda, yeast, flavorings, and additives are mixed together and formed into dough. The dough is fed through a hopper into a roller, then shaped into product and baked in ovens. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mixers, ovens, conveyors, packaging and package-handling equipment.

This classification excludes retail bakeries which are to be reported separately in classification 3901 and route delivery drivers who are not employees of the dry bakery goods manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

3906-02 Potato chip: Manufacturing N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of potato chips and similar snack foods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, fried corn or cheese chips for sale to wholesale customers. To make potato chips, potatoes are washed, sliced, salted, and fried in cooking vats. Automatic rakes stir the potato slices to ensure uniform cooking. As chips emerge from the vats onto conveyors, they are inspected for color and quality. Burned, discolored, or broken chips are discarded; the rest are packaged for sale. Other types of fried chips are made by mixing dry ingredients which are then deep fried, inspected and packaged. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, slicing equipment, mixers, deep fryers or cooking vats, pan greasers, ovens, conveyors, packaging and package-handling equipment. This classification includes delivery of the product when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes route drivers who are not employees of the chip manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

3906-03 Ravioli and tamale: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of ravioli, tamales, tortellini or similar frozen or ready-to-cook foods, for sale to wholesale customers. Ingredients include, but are not limited to, cornmeal, flour, ground meats, cheeses, seasonings, tomatoes or tomato paste, sauces, and corn husks. Depending on the specific product being made, ingredients are mixed together, placed in shells, pasta or corn husks, or otherwise prepared, cooked, inspected, wrapped, packaged and, in some cases, frozen. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mixing or blending machines, deep fryers or cooking vats, ovens, conveyors, packaging and package-handling equipment, and freezers.

This classification excludes route drivers who are not employees of the food product manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

3906-04 Pasta: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pasta products such as, but not limited to, macaroni, spaghetti, or noodles for sale to supermarkets, restaurants, distributors and other wholesale customers. Ingredients such as, but not limited to, flour, sugar, salt, seasonings, preservatives, oils, and water are mixed in mixing machines to form the dough. The dough is further mixed and kneaded, pressed through rollers to regulate thickness, cut with machinery or by hand to desired size and shape, then wrapped in cellophane or packaged in cartons. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, dough mixers, dough kneaders, rollers, cutting and slitting machines, hydraulic presses, ovens, conveyors, and packaging and package-handling equipment.

This classification excludes route drivers who are not employees of the manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

3906-05 Confectionery, chewing gum or cough drop: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of confectionery products, chewing gum or cough drops for sale to wholesale customers. Confections include, but are not limited to, candies such as creams, caramels, mints, hard candies, gum drops, glazed fruits, nut brittle, a wide variety of chocolate candy, and molded sugar cake decorations, such as, but not limited to, rosettes, candle holders, and colorful edible images used to decorate cakes or cookies. This classification includes both cooked and uncooked confection products. Because of the variety of candies and confections included in this classification, preparation and finishing processes which individualize the product may vary widely. Ingredients include, but are not limited to, sugar, flour, starch, nuts, milk, water, flavorings, cocoa, and coloring. Depending on specific product being made, ingredients are weighed, mixed or beat. Further processing may include heating, pressure cooking, baking, or forming uncooked mixtures (referred to as "paste" or frosting) into products by twirling, pressing, molding, or otherwise shaping. Confection products may be individually wrapped or packed in boxes, cans, trays, or other containers. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, ranges, burners, various sized kettles, pots, pressure cookers, trays, mixing, cutting, or filling machines, hoppers, conveyors, die cutters, presses, coolers, and packaging and package-handling equipment. The manufacture of chewing gum and cough drops is similar although ingredients vary somewhat.

This classification excludes route drivers who are not employees of the confection manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; candy store operations with on-premise manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-13; and candy store operations with no manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

3906-07 Pizza: Manufacturing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of frozen or ready-to-bake pizza not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) for sale to wholesale customers. Dough is mixed and rolled out to form the crust; sauce and a variety of toppings such as meats, cheese, vegetables are arranged on top of the crust. Pizzas are wrapped in plastic wrap, packaged, and stored in freezers prior to delivery. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mixers, rolling devices, ovens, conveyors, packaging and package-handling equipment, and freezers.

This classification excludes route drivers who are not employees of the pizza manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; pizza parlors which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; and U-bake pizza stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-61801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-61801, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-3909 Classification 3909.

3909-00 Caterers

Applies to establishments engaged in catering operations. This classification includes the preparation and serving of food and beverages for customers who have arranged for their services for social and business events such as weddings, parties, bar mitzvahs, meetings or banquets. Foods prepared and served range from deli trays, sandwiches, box lunches, and buffets, to full meals. The food may be prepared at the caterer's own facility and delivered to the customer's location or may be prepared at the customer's location. Catering services include, but are not limited to, event planning, arranging tables, decorations, supplying utensils and dishes, bartending, waiting and busing tables, and taking care of leftover food and related clean-up after the event. This classification also includes catering to airlines which involves preparing various foods and direct delivery to the airline with special trucks that maintain hot or cold foods. This classification also applies to food services provided by communities or civic/social organizations to local residents who, because of physical disability or age, are unable to prepare their own food. The food is prepared and delivered to the client's home.

This classification excludes street vendors or route food services which are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-61804, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-61804, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-61804, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-61804, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-4002 Classification 4002.

4002-00 Dairy products, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of dairy products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, whole, low fat, skim, powdered, flavored and condensed milk, buttermilk, cream, half-and-half, and eggnog. Raw milk may be purchased from others or furnished by the manufacturer's own dairy operation. Other ingredients usually purchased elsewhere include, but are not limited to, flavorings, sweeteners, nutrients, bacteria and yogurt cultures, and paper, glass or plastic containers for packaging finished products. Raw milk is delivered by insulated tanker trucks after it is tested for antibiotics, bacteria and microorganism counts, temperature, and fat content. The raw milk is pumped from the trucks into refrigerated silos or tanks; the cream is skimmed from the top and pumped into separate storage tanks for further blending to ensure the correct fat and nutrient content. The remaining milk may be evaporated, homogenized, pasteurized, cooled, tested for quality, and further processed into various milk products which are filled into gallons, half gallons, quarts, pints and half-pint containers and packaged for shipping. This classification includes the incidental manufacture of butter, ice cream, or cheese products when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream and ice cream mixes which are to be reported separately in classification 4002-01 and dairy farming operations which are to be reported separately in classification 7301.

4002-01 Butter, cheese, ice cream and ice cream mix: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of dairy products such as, but not limited to, butter, natural or processed cheeses, cottage cheese, cheese dips or spreads, custards, whipped topping, ice cream, milkshake or ice cream mixes, ice milk, sherbet. Raw milk may be purchased from others or furnished by the manufacturer's own dairy operation. Other raw materials usually purchased elsewhere include, but are not limited to, flavoring, coloring agents, salts, additives and preservatives, plastic or oiled wrappings, and paper, glass or plastic containers for packaging finished product. Raw milk is delivered by insulated tanker trucks and pumped from the trucks into refrigerated silos or tanks. Initial processes are similar for products manufactured in this classification, but end processes vary, depending on the product being made. To make cheese, raw milk is heat treated and pasteurized, cooled, moved through separators which adjust fat composition by skimming the milk or adding cream, then pumped into vessels or cheese vats. Lactic acid and enzymes are added to purify and clot the milk and form a gel which is cut into tiny cubes. Other additives, preservatives, or flavorings may be added at this point. The mixture of curds and whey (the liquid by-product lost from curds after cutting) is heated by allowing steam to enter the outer jacket of the vat. The mixture is stirred, whey is drained from curds and transported to evaporators and spray dryers which condense the whey into a powder form. Aside from salting, little more is done to curds to make unripened cheeses such as cream cheese or cottage cheese. When making firmer cheeses, the

next step involves knitting or stretching the drained curds for texture. This process will vary according to the type of cheese being produced, but activities commonly involve preliminary packing, pressing or pulling of the curds in hot water, or turning curd blocks (called "cheddaring"). The curd blocks are milled (cut into finger-sized pieces) and moved through a trough or air block through tubing to other vats for further processing. In other processes, curds are collected in hoops (metal containers lined with cloth or plastic) and pressed into blocks or molds, or barrels. Hydraulic presses are used to press cheese, and vacuum chambers may be used to remove air. Cured cheese blocks may be packaged in corrugated cartons, or cut into smaller blocks, vacuum sealed in plastic, then packaged in boxes, or cut or shredded prior to packaging.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of milk and other related dairy products not covered by another classification which are to be reported separately in classification 4002-00; establishments engaged in the manufacture of cheese-based salad dressings which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; and dairy farming operations which are to be reported separately in classification 7301.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-619, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-619, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-619, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-619, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-619, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-619, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-619, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4101 Classification 4101.

4101-00 Printing, lithography, engraving, map printing and silk screening, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing a variety of printing services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) to others. Operations contemplated include, but are not limited to, the press room, assembly and staging areas, shipping departments, and delivery. *Printing*: This category covers many types of printing including offset cold press and letterpress printing. *Lithography*: This category of printing is similar to letterpress printing with the process used to transfer images to paper (stock) being the distinction. In letterpress printing the image is transferred directly from plate to stock. In lithography an additional cylinder containing a rubber blanket is used. The process is plate to blanket to stock. *Engraving*: This applies to a process wherein designs or images are incised into the surface of a material from which printing impressions can be made. *Map printing*: This applies to an end product produced by a printer rather than a specialty form of printing. *Silk screening (or screen printing)*: This applies to a specialty type of printing wherein a silk, nylon or metal screen contains the desired image and ink is forced through the screen to form the design on paper or other medium. Products produced by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, catalogs, booklets, pamphlets, brochures, books, letterhead, paper signs, and specialty invitation and business cards.

This classification excludes photographic composition or prepress work such as, but not limited to, photographic or computerized typesetting, layout, paste up, editing, proofreading, camera work and automated plate making which are to be reported separately in classification 4904. *Employees of an employer subject to this classification who have both photographic composition/prepress work duties and duties which are subject to this classification (4101) are to be reported separately in classification 4101 without a division of work hours*. This classification also excludes newspaper publishers who are to be reported separately in classification 4103 and establishments engaged in cloth printing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3802.

4101-02 Rubber stamp: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of all types of rubber or synthetic rubber stamps or marking devices for others. Products produced by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, date, character, name and address stamps. Stamps may be produced by hand or machine and can be made from a variety of natural or synthetic materials. Finished stamps are attached to handles or coverings purchased from others.

4101-03 Bookbinding

Applies to establishments engaged in bookbinding and/or the restoration of old or damaged books using methods similar to those employed by bookbinders described by this classification. One definition of bookbinding is all further treatment of stock after printing which may include cutting, folding, trimming, gathering, stitching, gluing and casing. There are two general types of binding: Pamphlet binding and bookbinding. Pamphlet binding is used for such material as folders, booklets, catalogs and magazines. An automatic feeder carries the sheets to a folding machine. After folding, the sheets can be collated either by hand or by machine and either saddle-wire or side-wire stitched, depending on the thickness of the material being bound. There are a number of ways to bind a book, the most common being "edition" binding, also known as hard cover or cases binding, where the papers are sewn together by specialized sewing machines. This process is used when permanence is desired. "Perfect" binding is a less expensive type of binding as it requires no sewing or stitching and uses a pliable adhesive for binding.

This classification excludes photographic composition or prepress work such as photographic or computerized typesetting, layout, paste up, editing and proofreading, camera work and automated plate making which is to be reported separately in classification 4904. *Employees of an employer subject to this classification who have both photographic composition and/or prepress duties* ***and*** *duties which are subject to this classification (4101) are to be reported in classification 4101 without a division of work hours.*

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-620, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-620, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-620, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-620, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-620, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 75-38, § 296-17-620, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-620, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4103 Classification 4103.

4103-01 Newspaper publishing

Applies to establishments engaged in publishing daily or periodic newspapers. This classification includes the printing, distribution and general maintenance activities of the newspaper. The printing operation usually consists of one of three processes: Offset lithography, letterpress, or flexography. After the papers are printed, they are cut, folded and stacked either manually or by computer-operated machinery. Route managers then distribute the papers to door-to-door carriers or independent route delivery drivers. Typical occupations covered by this classification include bindery workers, press operators, freight handlers, machine feeders, production helpers, maintenance workers and drivers.

This classification excludes photo composition or prepress work such as photographic or computerized typesetting, layout, paste up, editing, proofreading, camera work and automated platemaking which is to be reported separately in classification 4904; outside reporters, photographers, sales personnel, advertising staff and circulation solicitors who are to be reported separately in classification 6303; and establishments engaged in printing operations for newspapers published by other firms which are to be reported separately in classification 4101.

***Special note*:** *Employees of an employer subject to this classification who have both photographic composition/prepress work duties and duties which are subject to this classification (4103) are to be reported separately in classification 4103 without a division of work hours.*

Newspapers without any printing operations are governed by the general reporting rule covering businesses described by a standard exception classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-622, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-622, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-622, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-622, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-622, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-622, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-622, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-622, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-622, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4107 Classification 4107.

4107-04 Business machine: Service, adjustment, repair, and installation, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the adjustment, service, or repair of business machines not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Types of business machines include, but are not limited to, typewriters, copy, postage meters, keypunch, fax machines, computer components, X-ray and other medical-related electronic equipment. Work contemplated by this classification includes low voltage prewiring to the point of connecting to the live circuit. This classification includes all work performed on the customer's premises as well as in the employer's shop. This classification also includes service or repair of depth finders, radar, computerized or noncomputerized embroidery machines and the replacement or refilling of *nontoxic* toner in printer cartridges which is sometimes referred to as *remanufacturing*. The plate is removed from used cartridges, residuals of old toner is removed with hand-held vacuums, and the cartridge is wiped clean. After pouring new toner into the cartridge, the plate is replaced and the cartridge is considered new. Used toner is wrapped in plastic and discarded.

This classification excludes electrical work with a live power source which is to be reported separately in classification 0601.

4107-20 Piano tuning

Applies to establishments engaged in tuning services for pianos, organs, and other keyboard musical instruments. Establishments in this classification will tune, clean, replace the felt, and provide minor repair service such as, but not limited to, the removal and replacement of bad cords, regluing broken keys, or replacing faulty foot pedals. This classification includes all work performed on the customer's premises as well as in the shop.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the sale of pianos and organs which are to be reported separately in classification 6306; establishments engaged in the sale of other types of musical instruments such as string, wind and percussion instruments, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and establishments engaged in the reconditioning of pianos and organs (and the related sales of reconditioned pianos and organs) which are to be reported separately in classification 2906.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-626, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-626, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-626, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-626, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-626, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-626, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4108 Classification 4108.

4108-15 Letter service shops and mailing or addressing companies

Applies to establishments engaged in providing large volume mailing and addressing services. This could be the routine mailing of periodicals or advertising brochures or a one-time letter to a particular list of recipients. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, folding, sorting, labeling and stuffing envelopes (either by hand or machine), clerical support, outside sales work, pick up of preprinted material from a client's location and delivery of completed work to the client or post office when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Companies in this classification may also research and compile mailing lists as an additional service for their clients who are involved in direct mail advertising. This classification includes contracting of complete mail room services at a client's location.

This classification excludes printing of advertising material which is to be reported separately in classification 4101 and photocopying or duplicating of printed material, private mail box services (receipt and mailing of routine ready-to-mail letters and packages) for box renters, and package wrapping/mailing services, all of which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-627, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-627, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-627, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-627, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-627, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-627, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4109 Classification 4109.

4109-10 Sign painting or lettering inside buildings

Applies to establishments engaged in sign painting or lettering inside a customer's building. This type of painting includes, but is not limited to, names, addresses and office hours on a door or window, and signs in the form of lettering/illustrations on an interior wall. Work contemplated by this classification includes preparing the surface by cleaning, sanding, etc., applying the lettering/illustrations by appropriate method (brushing, rolling, spraying, etc.), and applying a protective finish. This classification includes the painting of scenery, by a contractor, in a shop or theater (if done by the employees of a theater or television broadcasting station it would be an inclusion in classification 4504 or 4502 as applicable), and the painting of an interior mural.

This classification excludes sign painting shops that paint on, or apply vinyl lettering to, precut backings which are to be reported separately in classification 4109-18; painting in a shop that is not covered by another classification which is to be reported separately in classification 3603-12; and the painting, repair or erection of signs or murals on any part of the exterior of a building which is to be reported separately in classification 0403.

4109-18 Sign painting in shop

Applies to establishments engaged in providing sign painting services in their shop. The use of this classification is limited to painting on, or applying vinyl lettering to, precut mediums (sign backings) provided by the customer or purchased elsewhere; it does not contemplate the manufacture of the sign backing. (Vinyl lettering or designs are usually computerized. Lettering or designs are entered into a computer; a plotter/cutter attached to the computer cuts the programmed design or lettering from rolls of vinyl.) Work contemplated by this classification includes preparing the surface by cleaning, sanding, etc., applying the lettering/illustrations by appropriate method (such as brushing, rolling, spraying, applying vinyl designs), and applying a protective finish. This classification includes making and applying vinyl lettering in place of painted lettering and lettering/illustrating on vehicles not in connection with auto body repair or painting.

This classification excludes the painting or lettering of signs in buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 4109-10; painting in a shop which is to be reported separately in classification 3603 (unless the painting is included in another classification); the painting, repair or erection of signs on any part of the exterior of a building which is to be reported separately in classification 0403; and sign painting in connection with sign manufacturing operations which is to be reported separately in the applicable manufacturing classification.

***Special note*:** An employee who creates vinyl lettering or designs on computerized equipment in an office environment, and is not involved in the further manufacturing of signs, could qualify for class 4904 provided that all the conditions of WAC 296-17-31018 are met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-4109, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-628, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-628, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-628, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-628, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-628, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-628, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4201 Classification 4201.

4201-00 Longshoring and stevedoring

Applies to establishments engaged in longshoring (stevedoring) operations which involve the transfer, loading, and unloading of ships' cargo and storage of such on docks or in nearby warehouses. This classification includes stevedoring by hand or hand truck and containerized stevedoring which involves the use of a cross deck crane for lifting the trailer body container onto or off of the ships deck or hold. This classification also includes wharf and pier operations, coal dock operations, cargo checkers, tallymen and the repackaging or mending of damaged containers in connection with stevedoring activities.

This classification excludes stevedores employed directly by a port district who are reported separately in classification 4201-02.

***Special note*:** Stevedoring activities are almost always covered by the Longshore Harbor Workers Compensation Act (LHWCA) except when conducted by a port district or other political subdivision.

4201-02 Port districts

Applies to the operation of port districts by a municipality. Port districts have separate taxing authority and although they may receive tax dollars from levies most of their operating costs are funded through rental and use fees on the property and facilities they operate. Port districts are authorized by state law for the purpose of acquiring, developing, maintaining and operating various transportation-related properties and facilities. In addition to marine and airports, the district may also develop and maintain facilities used for the transfer, handling, storage and terminal operations of commercial enterprises. This classification includes sales personnel and any stevedoring operations conducted by port district employees.

This classification excludes clerical office employees of a county who are to be reported separately in classification 5306 and stevedoring operations not conducted by port district employees which are to be reported separately in classification 4201-00.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-629, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-629, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-629, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-629, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4301 Classification 4301.

4301-05 Glue, lard, or tallow: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacturing of products from animal substances such as glue, lard and tallow. Glue manufacturing begins by boiling animal substances, including skins and hoofs, in water until the materials are diluted and melted. The material dries as a residue and forms as a hard pure protein gelatin. Incidental operations include bone crushing, grinding and bagging of bone meal, the filling of solidified grease into drums from the oil settling tanks and the pressing, drying, pulverizing and bagging of tankage for fertilizer manufacturers. The traditional "hot" animal glue which is produced in flake form, requires a heated glue pot to keep it at a usable consistency. More modern forms are ready to use liquids. Glues come in three general forms: Ready-to-use, water mixed form, and waterproof types that are often two-part and must be sold in two separate container units. These come with directions to mix to specified proportions just before use. Ready-to-use types retail in bottles, cans and tubes. Tools and equipment used include, but are not limited to, boiling pots, scrapers and razors. This classification includes making or refining lard, which is the white solid or semisolid rendered fat from a hog, and tallow making. This process includes taking the hard fat from parts of the bodies of cattle, sheep or horses, separating it by melting from the fibrous and membranous matter and mixing the whitish solids for use in making candles, leather dressing, soap and lubricants.

This classification excludes establishments that manufacture synthetic glues such as acrylic base, contact cement, polyester, latex combination, epoxy sticks, polyethylene, polyvinyl, or cellulose nitrate or rubber base which are to be reported separately in classification 3701.

4301-10 Sausage: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing sausage. This process includes grinding, mixing, and blending cuts of meat with seasonings, spices, and fillers using grinders, mixers, pots, cooking tanks and meat cutting instruments. The mixture is stuffed into synthetic or natural casings or packed into forms. The product is often cooked in pressurized cooking tanks. The sausage is then cured by either pumping or injecting a curing solution into the meat or dry rubbing a curing substance into the meat and immersing the meat in a brine solution. Curing solutions usually contain one or more chemicals, such as sodium or potassium nitrate, ascorbate, or erythorbate, and water. The meats are then allowed to cure for up to 40 days. Curing may be followed by a period of several hours to several days in a temperature controlled smokehouse. The final product may be packaged, canned, placed in jars, or frozen.

This classification excludes dealers of natural sausage casings which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-19; meat products manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 4301-12; retail meat and poultry dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3303; and the handling of livestock which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

4301-11 Packing house

Applies to establishments engaged in packing house operations which include the handling and slaughtering of livestock and the preparation of fresh meat and meat products. Animals are moved through a system of chutes to a conveyor system which takes them through a stunning machine and then into the slaughtering area. Work is performed with the use of hoists, knives, scissors, razors, scrapers, meat chippers, cleavers and hydraulic dropper/spreaders. After slaughtering, the blood is drained, collected and stored. The carcasses are then dipped into a scald tank and conveyed to dehairer machines and the hides are removed. After carcasses have been inspected and weighed, they are placed in blast freezers for several hours and then moved to a cooler. Carcasses are sawed or cut into portions and specific cuts of meat including those that will be used in other products such as cold cuts, sausages, and hot dogs. The products are then placed in cardboard boxes and loaded onto pallets. This classification includes incidental rendering, lard refining, butter substitutes manufacturing, washing of casings, sausage manufacturing, salting of hides, cooking of offal (waste), processing of the viscera manually or by machine, and fertilizer manufacturing when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Some of the prepared meats are packed in cans, bottles, or jars, sealed and cooked in vats. Meat packing and processing operations may be consolidated or may be in different locations.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in sausage manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-10; dealers of natural sausage casings which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-19; meat products manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 4301-12; slaughterhouse only operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-22; custom meat cutting which is to be reported separately in classification 4302; retail meat and poultry dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3303; and wholesale meat and poultry processors/dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

4301-12 Meat products: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in meat products manufacturing, including canning or dehydrating. Products include, but are not limited to, frankfurters, bologna, head cheese and meat loaf. No handling or slaughtering of livestock is performed by employers subject to this classification. Meats are received in halves, quarters or individual fresh cuts. Cuts of meat are washed, soaked in brine, smoked, pickled, corned, and/or otherwise cooked. Meat products are bottled in jars, bottles, or cans and sealed. Meat trimmings may be chopped, ground, mixed, smoked, boiled, or stuffed in sausage casings. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, mixing, cutting, and bottling equipment or tools.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in sausage manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-10; dealers of natural sausage casings which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-19; glue, tallow or lard manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 4301-05; packing house operations which are to be reported separately in clas-

sification 4301-11; slaughterhouse operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-22; custom meat cutting which is to be reported separately in classification 4302; the retail sale of meat and poultry which is to be reported separately in classification 3303; and wholesale meat dealers and wholesale poultry processors/dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

4301-13 Peat moss: Shredding and baling

Applies to establishments engaged in the shredding and baling of peat moss. This includes the cleaning, sorting and packaging of peat moss to be used as mulch, plant food (fertilizer), soil amendment, fuel or decorative uses such as in floral arrangements.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the digging or stripping of peat from the surface of bogs with use of mechanical equipment which are to be reported separately in classification 0112 and the picking of moss by hand in a forest which is to be reported separately in classification 4802.

4301-17 Tanneries, fur manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in tannery operations which involve tanning and dressing raw hides for sale to dealers or manufacturers of leather or fur products. (Taxidermists often send hides to a tannery rather than treating them at their own shops.) Hides are received from outside sources, washed in caustic soda, borax and soda to clean, soften and preserve them. Excess flesh and tissue is removed from hides by fleshing machines which resemble a band saw mounted on a table. Any additional fleshing is done by scraping with a hand knife. Hides are then softened by agitating in a lime solution to remove all or part of the hair or fur, softened by agitating paddles using a variety of chemicals mixed with cornmeal and treated with a solution of sulfuric acid. Tanning is then done in revolving drums containing a mixture of water, salt, sodium bicarbonate and chromium sulfate. Drying may be done using a gas fired oven depending on the type of hide. Shredded hide may be baled and sold to glue makers. Tanned hides are split, dyed and finished. Tears in the hide are hand sewn.

This classification excludes hide or leather dealers, establishments engaged in hide pelting, and taxidermists which are all to be reported separately in classification 3708.

4301-19 Sausage casing dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sales and distribution of natural sausage casings to others. Casings are animal intestines received from packing houses or rendering plants. Wholesale dealers wash, dry, sort and package casings for distribution.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of sausage which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-10.

4301-21 Rendering works, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in rendering operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Rendering is the act of reducing or melting down fat by heating. The raw animal materials such as, but not limited to, discarded fat, bone trimmings, meat scraps, blood, grease and feathers are collected from farms, stockyards, slaughterhouses, butcher shops, supermarkets, restaurants, meat and poultry stores, ranches, feed lots or animal shelters and brought to the rendering plant. The hides are removed and stored for shipment to hide dealers and tanneries. Carcasses are cut into workable sizes and placed into tanks. Steam passes directly into the materials being cooked. The grease is drawn off and meat and bones drop into a slush box. The slush is then pressed to remove more water and grease before going to steam pressure dryers. In some plants this is all performed with one piece of equipment. Tools and equipment may also include crushers, hashers, grinders, hoggers, prebreakers, blow tanks, conveyors, bucket elevators, pumps, steam-heater batch corkers, dryers, screw presses and waste water treatment equipment. In addition, other products such as cod liver oil may be produced, depending on the basic material being rendered. Regardless of the type of rendering system being used, all fish oils and animal grease or tallow are pumped into receiving or settling tanks. Barrels, drums or tank cars are filled for shipment to manufacturers of assorted products such as soap, and fatty acid products such as cosmetics, lubricants, paints and plastics. Edible tallow is used in margarine and other foods as regulated by the USDA. This classification includes the crushing, grinding, pressing, drying, pulverizing, and bagging of dried slush or tankage to produce fish or bonemeal, and feed concentrates for livestock and poultry and fertilizer.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as packing houses which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-11 and establishments engaged as slaughterhouses which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-22.

4301-22 Slaughterhouses

Applies to establishments engaged in the slaughter of animals and the initial processing of meat. This includes purchasing livestock from individuals or feedlots, handling the livestock, maintaining pens, and butchering. The process requires the preparation of the animal carcass, washing of casings and the salting of hides or cooking of offal (waste). Tools and equipment used include hydraulic dropper/spreaders, stunning machines, hoists, knives, scissors, razors, scrapers, meat chippers and cleavers. The meat is then sold by hanging weight and distributed to buyers using box freezer or container trucks. This classification excludes establishments engaged in packing house operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-11; establishments engaged in manufacturing meat products which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-12; custom meat cutting which is to be reported separately in classification 4302; retail meat and poultry dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3303; wholesale meat dealers and wholesale poultry processors/dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

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WAC 296-17A-4302 Classification 4302.

4302-14 Custom meat cutting

Applies to establishments engaged in operating custom meat cutting shops. This classification primarily caters to customers who bring in an animal carcass (usually from a farm or hunt) for processing. Customers generally fill out a cut and wrap list which indicates how they want the meat cut such as steaks, flank, roasts, ribs, fillets, or hamburger, and how they want the product wrapped such as 3 steaks to a package, 5 pound roasts, 2 pound packages of hamburger, etc. Once the order has been filled to a customer's specifications, meat is stored in a freezer locker until the customer picks up the product. Custom meat cutting shops may also smoke meats and offer custom cut inspected meats (meaning inspected by USDA officials) for sale as locker packages or by the pound. It is also common for these establishments to sell related grocery items such as butter, eggs or milk. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, knives, razors, meat chippers, cleavers and hand carts.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in custom meat cutting *including farm kill operations* which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-15; establishments engaged in farm kill operations *only* which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-16; packing house operations and slaughterhouse operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4301; establishments engaged in the retail sale of meat and poultry dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3303; and wholesale meat dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

4302-15 Custom meat cutting and farm kill

Applies to establishments engaged in operating custom meat cutting shops *which also provide farm kill operations away from the custom meat shop*. This classification primarily caters to customers who bring in an animal carcass (usually from a farm or hunted) for processing. Customers generally fill out a cut and wrap list which indicates how they want the meat cut such as steaks, flank, roasts, ribs, fillets, hamburger, etc., and how they want the product wrapped such as 3 steaks to a package, 5 pound roasts, and 2 pound packages of hamburger. Once the order has been filled to a customer's specifications, meat is stored in a refrigerated locker until the customer picks up the product. Custom meat cutting shops may also smoke meats and offer custom cut inspected meats (meaning inspected by USDA officials) for sale as locker packages or by the pound. It is also common for these establishments to sell related grocery items such as butter, eggs or milk. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, knives, razors, meat chippers, cleavers and hand carts. *Farm kill operations* are usually performed with the use of a mobile kill truck. The animal is killed, placed on a hook hoist attached to the mobile unit, skinned, and dressed. The meat is then processed, according to the customer's order, usually at the shop.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in custom meat cutting-in shop *only* (*no farm kill*) which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-14 and farm kill *only* operations (mobile butchering) which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-16.

4302-16 Farm kill

Applies to establishments engaged *exclusively* in mobile butchering or farm kill operations which are usually performed with the use of a mobile kill truck. The animal is killed, placed on a hook hoist attached to the mobile unit, skinned, and dressed. Establishments in this classification are engaged in farm kill operations *only;* they are not engaged in the further processing of meat or meat cutting.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in operating custom meat cutting shops *only* (*no farm kill*) which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-14 and custom meat cutting shop *including farm kill* which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-15.

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WAC 296-17A-4304 Classification 4304.

4304-00 Feedlots or stockyards

Applies to establishments engaged in operating feedlots or stockyards. Feedlots are large, enclosed yards usually with pens or stables where livestock, such as cattle, horses, sheep or pigs, are temporarily held for the sole purpose of supplying with feed and nourishment. Feed (such as corn or hay) is brought in bulk. Feed may be mixed in choppers and blown into feeder troughs. The livestock are raised until they reach certain weights, then sold to packing houses or slaughterhouses. Stockyards are holding areas (large, enclosed yards) where livestock are kept until they are sent for slaughter, sold or dispersed elsewhere.

This classification excludes packing houses or slaughterhouses which are to be reported separately in classification 4301 and livestock auction and sales yards or livestock buyers houses which are to be reported separately in classification 4304-02.

4304-02 Livestock auction and sales yards; livestock buyers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating livestock auction and sales yards and to livestock buyers. Operation of an auction and sales yard involves the exhibition and sale of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and goats. The premises usually consists of an arena, a grandstand for customers (both buyers and sellers), and outside pens or stalls for livestock. The livestock are usually dropped off by customers (farmers, ranchers, etc.), are tagged, recorded, checked by brand inspectors and veterinarians, and inspected by employees of the yard. If the animals are left prior to the day of the sale, the employees will feed the livestock and maintain the pens. When the auction begins, yard employees bring the livestock to the arena, parade them around for show, then take them back to the pens to be weighed. A recordkeeper usually assists the auctioneer during this activity. Recordkeepers engaged directly in the business of auctioning are subject to the auction classification. Livestock buyers view the livestock from an overhead viewing area or by walking through the pen area.

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WAC 296-17A-4305 Classification 4305.

4305-06 Garbage works or landfill: Reduction or incineration

Applies to establishments engaged in the disposal of refuse by processing or destruction, or in the operation of incinerators, landfills or other sites for disposal of such materials. Sanitary landfilling involves spreading typical household waste, in thin layers, compacting them to the smallest practical volume, and covering them with soil each working day in a manner that minimizes environmental impact. Sanitary landfills must have permits issued by a state regulatory program. Also included in this classification are solid waste landfills which are designed to accept construction debris such as plasterboard, cement, dirt, wood, and brush. Compactors may be used to compact the trash before it is discarded in the landfill. Incinerator operations reduce the volume of refuse with the remaining material and ashes being discarded in a landfill. Front end loaders are frequently used to feed the refuse into the incinerator. This classification includes cashiers collecting fees from customers, incidental recycling or sorting operations conducted in connection with a landfill or garbage works operation by employees of an employer subject to this classification, and establishments that only sort refuse. (Refuse sorting centers are distinguished from "buy back centers" in that "buy back centers" collect recyclable materials which they sell to others while refuse sorting centers collect and dispose of materials.)

This classification excludes establishments engaged in solid waste, refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycle services which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-18; cities or towns engaged in solid waste, refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycle services which are to be reported separately in classification 0803; counties and taxing districts engaged in operating garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1501; establishments engaged in hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials, which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-20; establishments engaged in tire dumps or collection centers which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-21; and buy back (recycle) center operations that include the collecting, buying from customers, sorting and the baling and sales of materials which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

4305-18 Solid waste, refuse or ashes collecting

Applies to establishments engaged in collecting and removing waste from private homes, commercial establishments, industrial facilities, and other sites. Refuse may be picked up on a daily, weekly, or other regular basis. Drivers are usually assigned designated routes to collect curbside garbage or transport metal dumpsters for commercial businesses. This classification also includes the curbside collection of recyclable material when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Garbage collection companies have contracts to dump refuse at landfills or local transfer stations where refuse is compacted and later transferred to a landfill. Independent owners may also contract to run the services for a county or city. This classification also includes establishments engaged in mobile paper shredding services. A truck, similar to a small moving van, is outfitted with a paper shredder. Empty bins or cans are left at establishments such as banks and law offices which need to have documents shredded, the filled containers are picked up either on a regular basis or on call, and the paper shredded onsite. The shredded paper is delivered to recyclers or other businesses who use shredded paper.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-06; counties or taxing districts engaged in garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1501; cities or towns engaged in solid waste, refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycling services which are to be reported separately in classification 0803; establishments engaged in hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials, which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-20; establishments engaged in tire dumps or collection centers which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-21; and recycle ("buy-back") center operations that include the collecting, buying from customers, sorting, and the baling of materials which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

4305-20 Hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the *processing or handling* of hazardous/toxic materials not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including the *processing* of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill *cleanup* (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and *reprocessing or handling* of low-level radioactive materials. This classification is distinguished from classification 3701-27, in that 4305-20 applies to the *processing or cleanup* of hazardous/toxic materials while 3701-27 includes the *identifying and repackaging for disposal* of such materials as drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners. Hazardous waste can be defined as any material that contains hazardous elements in amounts high enough to pose a significant threat to human health and the environment and therefore should be isolated. Hazardous characteristics include the ability to bioconcentrate, ignite, corrode, react with water or other materials, or show toxicity such as toxic metals including lead, cadmium and mercury; organic solvents such as benzene and trichloroethylene; and toxic materials such as asbestos.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-06; establishments engaged in solid waste and refuse or ashes

collecting, including curbside recycle services and mobile paper shredding operations, which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-18; establishments engaged in tire dumps or collection centers which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-21; soil remediation, including oil spill cleanup on land, which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; asbestos abatement, all operations, which is to be reported separately in classification 0512; processing of waste oils, solvents, antifreeze, paints, and other hazardous materials, which is to be reported separately in classification 3407; and hazardous/toxic material repackaging for disposal, including drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners, which is to be reported separately in classification 3701.

4305-21 Tire dumps or collection centers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating tire dumps or collection centers. The primary source of used vehicle tires are tire retailers who remove the tires from their customers' vehicles when replacement tires are sold. Occasionally community or charitable groups will hold a fund raising event where the public can drop off their used tires for a fee. Operations include, but are not limited to, picking up and hauling the used tires to a location where the tires can be stored or manually sorted into those with enough tread to be used on the highways; those casings suitable for retreading (either of which have a resale value); and those with no resale value which are hauled to an appropriate disposal site. This classification includes drivers as well as workers involved in the sorting operations.

4305-22 Debris removal: Construction sites or nonconstruction debris N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the collecting and removing of construction site debris left by construction crews. The debris may consist of scrap lumber, metal, wire, drywall, carpet and any other materials used in the construction of residential or commercial projects. This classification also includes the collecting and removal of nonconstruction debris. This includes but is not limited to, basement debris, household junk, garden waste, furniture and appliances. The debris is loaded into dump trucks, utility trucks, dump trailers, or roll off dumpsters then transferred to a landfill or local transfer station.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in residential or commercial construction that remove and haul their own debris which is to be reported in the construction classification applicable to the work being performed; establishments engaged in garbage works, landfill reduction or incineration operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-06; establishments engaged in solid waste and refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycle services and mobile paper shredding operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-18; establishments engaged in hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-20; establishments engaged in tire dumps or collection centers which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-21; and establishments engaged in preoccupancy cleanup of newly constructed residential or commercial structures which includes washing windows, vacuuming carpets, dusting woodwork, doors, cabinets, washing floors and fixtures which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-03.

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WAC 296-17A-4401 Classification 4401.

4401-00 Cold storage lockers

Applies to establishments that rent cold storage lockers to the public. These establishments do not own equity in the merchandise that is stored. Other than being cold storage facilities they are similar to mini-warehouse storage operations. Typically these operations will be a part of a retail or wholesale food or beverage establishment such as meat markets or wine stores. Typical activities contemplated by this classification include maintenance and security of the facility.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in fruit/vegetable freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; establishments engaged in cold storage warehouse operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4404; general merchandise warehouses (not cold storage) which are to be reported separately in classification 2102; mini-storage warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification 4910; and field bonded warehouses which are to be reported in classification 2008.

***Special note*:** The distinction between this classification (4401) and cold storage warehouse operations (4404) is that classification 4404 contemplates a warehouse type facility which stores general merchandise of commercial enterprises such as manufacturers and wholesalers as opposed to classification 4401 which rents lockers out to individuals for storage of personal items.

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WAC 296-17A-4402 Classification 4402.

4402-00 Ice: Manufacturing or harvesting

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of ice or the harvesting of naturally occurring ice from frozen bodies of water such as lakes or ponds. Ice is made by treating, forming, and freezing water in refrigeration compressor systems. The ice blocks may be scored, cut or sawed, then left in blocks or crushed and bagged. Refrigeration systems are generally freezer coils or pipes running through or around tanks, or refrigerated vaults. Other equipment includes, but is

not limited to, tanks, tin molds of various pound sizes or shapes, filtering systems, ice cube making systems which consist of water tanks, tubing and cutting blades, conveyors, incline screws, holding bins, bagging machines, winches, and forklifts. Ice harvesting is the cutting of natural ice from lakes, ponds, or other bodies of water that have frozen over to a suitable thickness and storing it in refrigerated warehouses. Ice manufacturers and harvesters either deliver their ice directly to their customers or sell it to ice dealers.

This classification excludes ice dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 4402-02 and manufacturers of "dry ice" who are to be reported separately in classification 3701.

4402-02 Ice dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as dealers of ice manufactured or harvested by others. Ice dealers either pick up ice directly from manufacturers and deliver it, or store it in their own refrigerated warehouses or ice stations prior to delivery to their customers. Refrigerated, insulated trucks and trailers are used to deliver ice. Customers may include, but not be limited to, restaurants, lounges, service stations, grocery and convenience stores. Ice dealers may also own coin-operated dispensing machines, at various locations, which they refill.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of ice in refrigerated systems and the harvesting of natural ice which are to be reported separately in classification 4402-00 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of "dry ice" which are to be reported separately in classification 3701.

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WAC 296-17A-4404 Classification 4404.

4404-05 Cold storage warehouse

Applies to establishments engaged in providing a cold storage facility for general merchandise. These establishments do not own equity in the merchandise they store. The cold storage facility, which is maintained through a mechanical refrigeration process, typically stores items such as, but not limited to, food products, furs, and pharmaceuticals. Work contemplated by this classification includes maintenance and security of the facility, incidental repackaging, and loading and unloading of the warehoused items when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in fruit/vegetable freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; establishments engaged in cold storage locker operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4401; general merchandise warehouses (not cold storage) which are to be reported separately in classification 2102; mini-storage warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification 4910; and field bonded warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification 2008.

***Special note*:** The distinction between this classification (4404) and cold storage locker operations (4401) is that classification 4404 contemplates a warehouse type facility which stores general merchandise of commercial enterprises such as manufacturers and wholesalers as opposed to classification 4401 which rents lockers out to individuals for storing of their personal items.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4404, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-636, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-636, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-636, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4501 Classification 4501.

4501-00 Radio or television broadcasting companies: Transmitter or field employees outside, N.O.C.

Applies to the field employees, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), of establishments engaged in the operation of radio or television broadcasting companies. This classification is limited to outside employees engaged in technical and engineering work such as the installation/testing/repair of lines, antennas (including tower mounted), satellite dishes, and field transmitting equipment.

This classification excludes radio or television broadcasting station employees confined to the studio or office such as, but not limited to, control operators/engineers, announcers, camera operators, players, entertainers, musicians, clerical office and sales personnel, who are to be reported separately in classification 4502; establishments engaged in providing television cable service to subscribers which are to be reported separately in classification 1305; contractors engaged in underground line construction, maintenance, or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line construction, maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; and contractors engaged in wiring within buildings and antenna hookups within buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0601.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-637, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-637, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-637, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-637, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4502 Classification 4502.

4502-00 Radio broadcasting stations: All other employment

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of radio broadcasting stations. This classification is limited to those employees who are confined to the studio or office such as, but not limited to, control operators, producers, engineers, announcers, reporters, disc jockeys, players, entertainers, musicians, clerical office and sales personnel. This classification includes occasional outside exposure when broadcasting from a remote location.

This classification excludes radio broadcasting station field employees engaged in technical and engineering work such as, but not limited to, the installation/testing/repair of lines, antennas, and satellite dishes who are to be reported separately in classification 4501.

4502-01 Television broadcasting stations and video production: All other employment

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of television broadcasting stations and the production of videos. This classification is limited to those employees who are confined to the studio or office such as, but not limited to, control operators, producers, directors, announcers, camera operators, reporters, players, entertainers, musicians, clerical office and sales personnel. This classification includes occasional outside exposure when broadcasting from a remote location.

This classification excludes television broadcasting station field employees engaged in technical and engineering work such as, but not limited to, installation/testing/repair of lines, antennas, and satellite dishes who are to be reported separately in classification 4501; studio or office employees of television cable companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4502-03; and large-scale theatrical/movie production which is to be reported separately in classification 6608.

4502-02 Recording companies, studio

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of studio recording companies. This classification is limited to those employees who are confined to the studio or office such as, but not limited to, control operators, engineers, announcers, players, entertainers, musicians, clerical office and sales personnel. This classification includes occasional outside exposure when recording at a remote location.

4502-03 Television cable companies: Control room and clerical personnel

Applies to control room and office employees of establishments engaged in providing point-to-point cable television service to subscribers. Television cable companies receive commercially produced programming from others through satellite and antennae, which they distribute to their subscribers through the local cable lines they install and maintain. They may also become involved in producing original programming and making channels available for public access broadcasts. Work contemplated by this classification is limited to those employees who are confined to a control center, studio or office such as, but not limited to, control operators, players, announcers, entertainers, musicians, clerical office and sales personnel. This classification includes occasional outside exposure for broadcasting from a remote location. Also included are homeowners' associations and co-ops who operate a central system for residential users.

This classification excludes television cable company field employees engaged in operation, maintenance and extension of lines and subscriber hook-ups who are to be reported separately in classification 1305 and studio or office employees of noncable television broadcasting companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4502-01.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4502, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-638, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-638, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-638, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-638, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4504 Classification 4504.

4504-00 Theatres

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of indoor motion picture theatres, drive-in theatres, and live production theatres. This classification includes, but is not limited to, managers, stage hands, box office employees, projectionists, ushers, snack bar employees, parking lot attendants, security guards, sound system and lighting engineers, set builders, clerical office employees, and sales personnel. This classification includes the organization and management of nontheatrical events on theatre-owned property, such as a "swap meet" on the grounds of an outdoor theatre, when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes performers in live theatre such as, but not limited to, actors, entertainers, and musicians who are to be reported separately in 6605 or 6620 as applicable; nontheater employees engaged in setting up stage lighting and sound systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0608 as applicable; and nontheater employees engaged in building and setting up props and sets who are to be reported separately in classification 0516.

***Special note*:** Theatrical productions often involve independent contractors. The independent contractor tests found in RCW 51.08.180 and 51.08.195 should be applied when reviewing the status of individuals such as, but not limited to, the playwright, composer, set designer, costume designer, lighting and sound designers, and videographer.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4504, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-640, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-24-007, § 296-17-640, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-640, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-640, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-640, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-640, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-640, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4601 Classification 4601.

4601-01 Fireworks: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of fireworks such as, but not limited to, flares, star shells, rockets, firecrackers, and signals used to generate colored lights, smoke, and noise. Incendiary powders, metal salts, components such as metal and cardboard tubes, aluminum cylinders, parachutes, umbrellas, sheet steel carrying shells, glue and wax are received from others. The process involves mixing, repeated screening, drying, blending and aging. The chemicals mixed include an oxidizer which produces the oxygen needed to make it burn fast and hot, a fuel which combines with the oxygen and causes the burning, coloring agents which produce the color, and a binding material which binds all the ingredients together. The composition is weighed and pressed into containers such as, but not limited to, aluminum caps or cardboard shells. The pyrotechnic (or shell) pellet then passes to be assembled with the remainder of the device being manufactured where the fuses are also added. Most processes are done with hand tools such as knives, mallets, and scissors due to the dangers of operating machinery around explosives. Fireworks are classified as either Class B or Class C according to their complexity and

amount of explosives; however, they all contain an oxidizer, a fuel and a binder and are extensively regulated by federal agencies.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of explosive powder which are to be reported separately in classification 4601-02; establishments engaged in the manufacture of combined chemicals and explosives which are to be reported separately in classification 4601-03; and the exhibition of fireworks which is to be reported separately in classification 6207.

4601-02 Explosive powder: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pyrotechnic, explosive, and incendiary powders from ingredients such as, but not limited to, nitrates, electrolytic copper dust, potassium perchlorate, powdered magnesium, sulfur, charcoal and linseed oil which are received from other sources. According to product being made, specific ingredients are mixed, then ground, screened and blended into powder of varying grains. Powder is filled into kegs, tin cans, or special fiber containers.

This classification excludes establishments involved in the manufacture of fireworks which are to be reported separately in classification 4601-01; establishments involved in the manufacture of combined chemicals and explosives which are to be reported separately in classification 4601-03; establishments engaged in chemical manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3701; and establishments involved in blasting operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

4601-03 Combined chemicals and explosives: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of combined chemical and explosive products such as, but not limited to, bullets, shotgun shells, caps, fuses, pellets, dynamite, grenades, or other munitions. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, ammonia, nitrates and other chemicals, fertilizer, powders, shell casings, projectiles, and boosters. The process includes screening, grinding, mixing, blending, loading into casings, and packaging for shipment according to product being made. The manufacturing of the casings and loading of the explosives are included in this classification when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of fireworks which are to be reported separately in classification 4601-01; establishments engaged in the manufacture of explosive powder which are to be reported separately in classification 4601-02; and establishments engaged exclusively in chemical manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3701.

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WAC 296-17A-4802 Classification 4802.

4802-02 Farms: Berry

Applies to establishments engaged in raising berries of all types. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new plants, planting, fertilizing, weeding, pruning canes, cutting runners, installing posts and wire supports, tying vines, machine harvesting of berries, and installing or maintaining sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes roadside fruit stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately in classification 6403 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business are met.

This classification excludes fresh fruit packing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; fruit cannery or freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; winery operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3702; hand harvesting of berries which is to be reported separately in classification 4806; and any contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as, but not limited to, weeding, planting, irrigating, or fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4802-03 Farms: Bulb raising

Applies to establishments engaged in raising flowers and plants for bulbs. Work contemplated by this classification may take place in an open field or a greenhouse. Farming activities include, but are not limited to, preparing soil for new plants; planting, fertilizing, weeding, dead heading or cutting flowers, maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems, and machine digging and harvesting bulbs when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Any subsequent grading, sorting, packing and shipping of bulbs is included within the scope of this classification as are roadside stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business are met.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh cut flowers and potted plants who are not involved in the cultivation of plants or flowers

which are to be reported separately in classification 6404; hand picking of bulbs which is to be reported separately in classification 4806; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as, but not limited to, weeding, planting, irrigating, or fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4802-06 Picking of forest products, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged exclusively in picking forest products that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, holly, ferns, cones, cedar boughs, mushrooms, wild flowers, wild berries, moss, and tree bark. Work contemplated by this classification is limited to hand picking operations and is often accomplished through the aid of hand held cutting devices such as pruning shears or saws. Properties from which products are harvested from may be owned or leased. Operations not described above are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The farm labor contractor provision, as described in the general reporting rules, is not applicable to this classification as such establishments are not engaged in a farming operation.

4802-11 Farms: Flower or vegetable seeds

Applies to establishments engaged in raising flowers, flowering plants or vegetable plants for seed. Work contemplated by this classification may take place in an open field or a greenhouse. Farming activities include, but are not limited to, preparing soil for new plants, planting, fertilizing, weeding, machine harvesting seeds, cutting fresh flowers, harvesting incidental fresh vegetables, maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems, and drying of the seed. Any subsequent grading, sorting, packing and shipping of seeds is included within the scope of this classification as is the incidental sale of fresh cut flowers or vegetables from roadside stands located at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business are met.

This classification excludes fresh vegetable packing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; cannery or freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh cut flowers and potted plants who are not involved in the cultivation of plants or flowers which are to be reported separately in classification 6404; hand gathering of seeds where no hand held cutting device is used which is to be reported separately in classification 4806; establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh vegetables but are not involved in the cultivation of plants which are to be reported separately in classification 6403; and any contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4802-12 Farms: Field vegetable crops - mechanically harvested

Applies to establishments engaged in raising field vegetable crops *which are mechanically harvested*. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new plants, planting, fertilizing, weeding, pruning, machine harvest of vegetables, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes roadside stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business are met. Typical crops include the following:

Beans, Green	Parsnips	Squash
Beets, Table	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Carrots	Radishes	Turnips
Corn, Sweet	Rhubarb	
Cucumbers	Rutabagas	

This classification excludes fresh vegetable packing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; cannery or freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; and any contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** This classification differs from classification 4808 "diversified field crops" in that vegetable crops grown subject to classification 4808 generally have a long growing season and are harvested upon reaching maturity at the end of the season. Vegetable crops grown in classification 4802 are generally planted so that harvesting will occur continuously over the season and in smaller quantities. Although

corn is technically a grain crop, it is widely accepted as a vegetable crop when harvested for fresh market as opposed to being left in the field to dry and used as feed, flour, or cereal grain. Corn grown subject to classification 4802 is for a fresh market, cannery or frozen food while the corn grown in classification 4808 is for grain, flour and feed.

The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4802-13 Farms: Flowers - field growing
Farms: Florists - cultivating or gardening

Applies to establishments engaged in raising flowers and flowering plants for sale. Work contemplated by this classification may take place in an open field or a greenhouse. Farming activities include, but are not limited to, preparing soil for new plants, planting, fertilizing, weeding, cutting fresh flowers, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems. Any subsequent grading, sorting, packing and shipping of flowers is included within the scope of this classification as is the incidental collection of flower seed for use in future crops. This classification includes roadside stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business are met.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh cut flowers and potted plants who are not involved in the cultivation of plants or flowers which are to be reported separately in classification 6404 and any contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808-11 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

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WAC 296-17A-4803 Classification 4803.

4803-02 Farms: Orchards - fruit tree crops

Applies to establishments engaged in operating fruit orchards of all types. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new trees, planting trees, fertilizing, spraying, fumigating, weeding, pruning, harvesting tree fruit, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes roadside stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business are met.

This classification excludes fresh fruit packing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; fruit cannery or freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; winery operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3702; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Prune harvesting is often accomplished by a person laying a canvas cover around the base and surrounding area of the tree. The tree is then shaken by hand causing the fruit to dislodge and fall to the canvas cover where it is picked by hand. Harvesting done by this method is subject to classification 4806 provided that the conditions set forth in classification 4806 have been met. The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4803-04 Farms: Orchards - nut tree crops

Applies to establishments engaged in operating nut producing orchards of all types. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new trees, planting trees, fertilizing, spraying, fumigating, weeding, pruning, machine harvesting of nuts, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes the incidental sale of bulk or packaged nuts at roadside stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business are met.

This classification excludes nut shelling and packaging operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; ground hand picking of nuts which is to be reported separately in classification 4806; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Nut harvesting is often accomplished by a person laying a canvas cover around the base and surrounding area of the tree. The tree is then shaken by hand causing the nuts to dislodge and fall to the canvas cover where they are picked by hand. Harvesting done by this method is subject to classification 4806 provided that the conditions set forth in classification 4806 have been met. The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4803-16 Farms, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating farms not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Establishments in this classification include holly farms and the raising of sheep, goats, alpacas and llamas. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, pruning and otherwise maintaining trees, tending and feeding animals, raising crops for feed, erecting or mending fences, breeding animals, transporting animals to market, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes the manufacturing of products made on the farm from animals on the farm such as, but not limited to bottled milk, cheese, yogurt, butter, and soap; spinning wool, woven fabrics, and craft items made from wool or fleeces. This classification also covers artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes businesses primarily engaged in holly packing or wreath making who are to be reported separately in classification 6404 (florists), and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4803, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4803, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-644, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-644, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-644, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-644, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-644, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-644, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-644, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-644, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-644, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-644, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-644, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4804 Classification 4804.

4804-00 Farms: Poultry

Applies to establishments engaged in operating poultry farms of all types. Poultry farms covered by this classification may be engaged in breeding and raising birds for human consumption or for sale to research laboratories or egg production farms. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, sheltering, tending, feeding and watering birds, raising crops for feed, erecting or mending fences, cages and pens, breeding birds, cleaning pens and cages, transporting animals to market, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes feed milling operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2101; the butchering and processing of poultry which is to be reported separately in classification 3304; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies

to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4804-03 Farms: Egg production

Applies to establishments engaged in operating egg production farms. Farms covered by this classification may also be engaged in raising brood stock for future egg production or sale to other farms. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, sheltering, tending, feeding and watering birds, raising crops for feed, erecting or mending fences, cages and pens, breeding birds, cleaning pens and cages, transporting eggs to market, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also includes any related packing or grading of eggs by farm employees, farm stand operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations may qualify to have those activities reported separately if the conditions as a multiple business is met.

This classification excludes feed milling operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2101; the butchering and processing of poultry which is to be reported separately in classification 3304; and contractors hired to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4804-05 Farms: Fur bearing animals

Applies to establishments engaged in raising fur bearing animals such as mink, fox and chinchilla for pelts (skins) or for sale. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, sheltering, tending and breeding, feeding and killing animals, fleshing and drying skins, erecting or mending fences, erecting or maintaining kennels or cages, cleaning cages and kennels, and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as feeding animals, grooming, and cleaning kennels. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to.

4804-06 Farms: Worm

Applies to establishments engaged in raising worms. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the preparation of soils and soil mixes, maintaining proper soil moisture to encourage worm growth and reproduction, digging worms, sorting and packaging.

This classification excludes contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, preparing soils, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to.

4804-07 Farms: Apiaries (bees)

Applies to establishments engaged in raising honey bees for making honey or for sale to growers or farmers who use them as pollinators or to laboratories or research centers. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, sheltering, building structures to accommodate bee hives, collecting honey from hives, and growing vegetation and plants to support the production of honey or population of bees. This classification also includes the incidental processing and packaging of honey, honey comb and bees wax and the sale of honey at roadside stands located at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations may qualify to have those activities reported separately if the conditions in the multiple enterprise section of the general reporting rules are met. The raising of insects such as crickets has also been assigned to this classification as is the collection of bees and bee hives from unrelated properties.

This classification excludes contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as collecting hives or bees, preparing soils for crops, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in

the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to.

4804-08 Farms: Aviaries (birds)

Applies to establishments engaged in raising all varieties of birds including game birds and exotics such as, but not limited to, emu and ostrich for sale to pet dealers, other aviaries, retail customers, and laboratories or research centers. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, sheltering, tending, feeding and watering, raising crops for feed or protective covering, erecting or mending fences, cages, coops and pens, breeding birds, cleaning pens, cages and coops, transporting birds to market, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also includes any store operations.

This classification excludes feed milling operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2101 and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as collecting hives or bees, preparing soils for crops, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to.

4804-09 Egg grading, candling and packing

Applies to establishments engaged in grading, candling, and packing eggs for either retail or wholesale markets. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, sorting, grading, washing, candling, packing eggs into cartons or crates, and transporting eggs to market. Establishments assigned to this classification are not engaged in raising poultry or operating egg production farms. This classification includes store operations located at or near the packaging facility.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in egg breaking which are to be reported separately in classification 3902.

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

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WAC 296-17A-4805 Classification 4805.

4805-00 Nurseries, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) that are engaged in the propagation and/or care of trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers pending sales to others. Nurseries can be categorized into two general groups in that some nurseries are actively engaged in the propagation of trees, plants, and shrubs from seed, grafting or cuttings, while others simply buy stock from growers and resell to the public or to commercial customers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new trees, shrubs or plants, propagating trees, shrubs or plants, fertilizing, spraying, fumigating, watering and weeding plants, trees and shrubs, pruning trees and shrubs, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes incidental greenhouses which are typically maintained for the purpose of starting new plants, shrubs or trees and protecting plants from weather conditions. Greenhouses may also serve as holding areas for garden supplies, fertilizer, planting containers, and tools which are available for sale to the public. This classification also includes the incidental sale of bark, soils, decorative or crushed rock, and store operations. This classification does not apply to establishments engaged in propagating trees in connection with an orchard operation or Christmas tree farm which are to be reported separately in classification 4803 or classification 7307 as applicable, or to landscaping contractors who may raise plants, trees or shrubs to be used in connection with their own landscaping jobs who are to be reported separately in classification 0301 or 0308 as applicable.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in growing and harvesting flowers for sale to others which are to be reported separately in classification 4802 and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4805-05 Nurseries: Tree

Applies to establishments engaged in the propagation and/or care of trees for sale. Nurseries can be categorized into two general groups in that some nurseries are actively engaged in the propagation of trees from seed and grafting while others simply buy stock from growers and resell to the public or commercial customers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new trees, propagating trees, fertilizing, spraying, fumigating, watering, weeding, and pruning trees, and maintaining or

installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes incidental greenhouses which are typically maintained for the purpose of starting new trees and protecting them from weather conditions. Greenhouses may also serve as holding areas for garden supplies, fertilizer, planting containers, and tools which are available for sale to the public. This classification also includes the incidental sale of beauty bark, soils, decorative or crushed rock, and store operations.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in propagating trees in connection with an orchard operation or Christmas tree farm which are to be reported separately in classification 4803 or classification 7307 as applicable; landscaping contractors who may raise trees to be used in connection with their landscaping jobs who are to be reported separately in 0301 or 0308 as applicable; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4805-06 Farms: Sod growing

Applies to establishments engaged in raising lawn sod for sale. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new grass, planting grass seed, fertilizing, spraying, fumigating, watering, weeding, mowing grass, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Sod farms may sell directly to the public from the farm or through landscape dealers and contractors.

This classification excludes the installation of sod at a customer's location; landscaping contractors who may raise sod to be used in connection with their landscaping jobs; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported in separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4805-07 Farms: Aquatic plants

Applies to establishments engaged in the propagation of aquatic plants for sale. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing aquatic tanks, fresh water ponds or salt water growing areas for new plants, care of aquatic growing beds including chemical treatments of beds to eliminate undesirable vegetation, and harvesting and packaging plants when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Aquatic farms may sell plants directly to the public from the farm or through dealers and unrelated stores. This classification includes farm store operations.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the harvesting, processing, or packaging of aquatic plants obtained from natural areas, where the husbandry of the resource is not an integral part of the operation, which are to be reported separately in classification 3304 and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4805-08 Farms: Shellfish

Applies to establishments engaged in the propagation, and harvesting, of shellfish for sale. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing aquatic tanks or salt water growing areas for shellfish; care of aquatic growing beds including chemical treatments of beds to eliminate undesirable vegetation; and harvesting, shucking and packaging shellfish when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Shellfish farms may sell directly to the public from a farm stand or store, located at or near the farm, or to dealers and unrelated stores.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the harvesting, processing or packaging of shellfish obtained from natural areas of nonnavigable waters where the husbandry of the resource is not an integral part of the operation which are to be reported separately in classification 3304, employees working on or from a vessel, as a captain or member of that vessel's crew, who are to be insured under the federal Jones Act according to the provisions of maritime law, and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special notes*:** The distinction between risks assigned to this classification (4805-08) and those which are subject to the federal Jones Act is in the location of the work activity.

Risks subject to classification 4805 are engaged in hand harvesting activities which includes the use of hand held tools or mechanical harvesting operations not on navigable waters, while those subject to the Jones Act are engaged in activities on a vessel while on navigable waters. The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as seeding of larvae to mother shells and planting shells to natural waters. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to.

4805-09 Christmas tree sales from U-cut or retail sales lots

Applies to establishments engaged in retail sales of Christmas trees. Work contemplated by this classification is limited to placing trees in stands or on racks for display purposes, showing trees to retail customers, cashiering, monitoring and directing traffic in the sales lot area, and loading trees into customer vehicles. Tree sales may be conducted at a farm location as in the case of a U-cut tree operation or at a seasonal sales lot.

This classification excludes all farming operations such as, but not limited to, preparation of soil for new trees, propagating and planting trees, fertilizing, spraying, fumigating, watering, weeding, pruning, and harvesting of trees, maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems which are to be reported separately in classification 7307; Christmas tree wholesalers and Christmas tree baling and packing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 7307; and contractors hired to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special notes*:** Establishments assigned to this classification (4805-09) should report hours in this classification *only during the fourth quarter of each year* since these sales are confined to the Christmas season. The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification as such establishments are not engaged in a farming operation.

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WAC 296-17A-4806 Classification 4806.

4806-01 Farms: Nuts, berries, prunes, or field flowers and bulbs - hand harvesting

Applies to those employees of an employer who are engaged *exclusively* in hand harvesting nuts, berries, prunes, or field flowers or bulbs. This classification is limited to the harvest of crops which are picked from trees or from the ground, by hand and by a worker either sitting, kneeling, bending, stooping, or standing on the ground. This classification excludes any operation where ladders, stools, or other climbing devices are used; all operations where harvesting is accomplished or aided with hand held cutting devices or tools, and any mechanical picking or harvesting equipment including incidental workers who may or may not follow behind such machinery and collect the harvested crops by hand; the picking of wild berries or other products in forests or other lands not associated with farming operations; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Classification 4806 is not to be assigned to any grower as the single farming classification. Refer to classification 4802 for berry or flower and bulb raising operations and to classification 4803 for orchard operations.

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WAC 296-17A-4808 Classification 4808.

4808-01 Farms: Diversified field crops

Applies to establishments engaged in growing a variety of grain, vegetable, or grass crops during a single season. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing the soil for new crops, planting, fertilizing, weeding, harvesting, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems. Any subsequent grading, sorting, packing and shipping of farm products grown subject to this classification is included within the scope of this classification. This classification includes roadside stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business are met. Typical crops include the following:

Alfalfa	Garlic	Rye
Barley	Grain	Sugar Beets
Beans, Dry	Grass Seed	Timothy
Clover	Hay	Wheat
Corn	Peas, Dry	

This classification excludes fresh vegetable packing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; cannery or freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh vegetables who are not involved in the cultivation of plants which are to be reported separately in classification 6403; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** This classification differs from classification 4802 "vegetable farm operations" in that vegetable crops grown subject to classification 4808 generally have a long growing season and are harvested upon reaching maturity at the end of the season. Vegetable crops grown in classification 4802 are generally planted so that harvesting will occur continuously over the season and in smaller quantities. See classification 4802-12 for additional information. The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4808-02 Farms: Alfalfa, clover and grass seed

Applies to establishments engaged exclusively in raising alfalfa, clover, and grass crops for seed. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for crops, planting, fertilizing, machine harvesting, maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems, and drying of seed. Any subsequent grading, sorting, packing and shipping of seeds is included within the scope of this classification. Also included is the incidental sale of farm products from roadside stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in grading, sorting, and packaging seeds; or selling baled alfalfa or clover who are not engaged in growing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2101; establishments engaged exclusively in grain or seed storage who are not engaged in growing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2007; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4808-04 Farms: Hay

Applies to establishments engaged exclusively in raising hay or straw grass for sale, and includes the raising of such crops for seed. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for crops, planting, fertilizing, machine harvesting, maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems, and drying of seed. Any subsequent grading, sorting, packing and shipping of seeds is included within the scope of this classification. Also included is the incidental sale of farm products from roadside stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in grading, sorting, and packaging seeds, or selling baled hay who are not engaged in growing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2101 and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4808-06 Farms: Cereal grain

Applies to establishments engaged in growing cereal grain crops. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing the soil for new crops, planting, fertilizing, weeding, harvesting, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems. Any subsequent grading, sorting, packing and shipping of farm products grown subject to this classification is included within the scope of this classification. Also included is the incidental sale of farm products from roadside stands or operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Typical cereal grain crops include the following:

Barley	Rye
Corn	Wheat

This classification excludes contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special notes*:** See classification 4802-12 for additional information relative to corn. The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm

operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4808-07 Potato sorting and storage

Applies to establishments engaged in storing potatoes in storage warehouses or cellars. Work contemplated by this classification is limited to sorting the good potatoes from damaged ones or from debris such as vines or rocks, piling them into the storage area by size, and storing them until they are taken to processing or packing plants. Sorting may be done either in the field or at a storage warehouse. This classification also includes potato digging and piling when performed by employees of an employer engaged in storing potatoes but who is not engaged in growing potatoes.

This classification excludes fresh vegetable packing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; cannery or freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; potato chip manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 3906; establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh vegetables who are not involved in the cultivation of plants which are to be reported separately in classification 6403; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

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

4808-08 Custom hay baling

Applies exclusively to a specialist farm labor contractor engaged in mowing, turning, and baling hay owned by others. This classification also includes the incidental loading of hay onto trucks and stacking of hay in a barn or warehouse when performed by employees of a specialist farm labor contractor engaged in mowing, turning, and baling hay for others.

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

4808-11 Custom farm services by contractor

Applies exclusively to contractors engaged in supplying and operating agricultural machinery and equipment at their customer's locations. Work contemplated by this classification involves preparing fields for crops, planting and cultivating crops, fertilizing, and harvesting operations using machinery and equipment such as, but not limited to, tractors, plows, fertilizer spreaders, combines, reapers, potato diggers, boom loaders and pickers. Contractors subject to this classification are generally not responsible for the overall care of the crops, but are merely hired to provide specified services, which involve the use of machinery and employee equipment operators. This classification also includes seasonal agricultural produce hauling from the field to a processing or storage plant when performed by employees of an employer not engaged in the related farming operations associated with the crop being hauled.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4808, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-649, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.-020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-649, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-649, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-649, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-649, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-649, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-649, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-649, filed 5/31/85; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-649, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-649, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-649, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-649, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-649, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4809 Classification 4809.

4809-01 Greenhouses, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in raising plants exclusively within greenhouses not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Such establishments may specialize in growing only indoor, outdoor, or vegetable plants, while others will grow all types. The primary distinction between classification 4809 and other classifications where similar plants are grown is the exclusive use of greenhouses for the growing operations. Establishments subject to this classification will not have outdoor growing fields. All growing areas are confined to greenhouse operations. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparation of soils, planting seeds or cuttings into pots and trays, and watering and fertilizing plants. This classification includes related sales of plants and store operations.

This classification excludes contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4809-04 Farms: Mushrooms

Applies to establishments engaged in the raising and harvesting of mushrooms for sale. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparation and sterilization of compost material, seeding composted trays, monitoring humidity and temperature controlled growing rooms, moving trays from growing rooms, harvesting mushrooms, and grading and sorting mushrooms. This classification also includes fresh packing of mushrooms for sale to others.

This classification excludes all cannery or freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902 and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported separately in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4809-05 Farms: Sprouts

Applies to establishments engaged in the raising and harvesting of bean and alfalfa sprouts using hydroponic growing methods. Hydroponics growing is a method whereby vegetable crops are raised in trays and tanks within a temperature controlled building in a water solution containing inorganic nutrients. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparation and cleaning of tanks and trays, preparation of water solutions, planting of seed into water solution, harvesting, and packaging of crops.

This classification excludes contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors that supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

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WAC 296-17A-4810 Classification 4810.

4810-00 Farms: Field vegetables and herbs, N.O.C. - hand harvesting

Applies to establishments engaged in raising vegetables and herbs *which are harvested by hand* for sale and which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Harvesting by hand could include the use of a hand-held cutting tool. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new plants, planting, fertilizing, weeding, pruning, hand harvest of vegetables, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes the incidental sale of fresh vegetables from roadside stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business are met. Typical crops include the following:

Asparagus	Carrots	Lettuce	Rutabagas
Beans, Green	Cauliflower	Onions, Green	Spinach
Beets, Table	Celery	Parsnips	Squash
Broccoli	Corn, Sweet	Peppers	Tomatoes
Brussels Sprouts	Cucumbers	Radishes	Turnips
Cabbage	Kale	Rhubarb	

This classification excludes fresh vegetable packing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; cannery or freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special notes*:** This classification differs from classification 4802 "field vegetable crops" in that vegetable crops grown subject to classification 4802 are machine harvested or harvested using a combination of machine and hand labor while vegetable crops covered in classification 4810 are harvested exclusively by hand. See classification 4802-12 for additional information. The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors that supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4810, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64902, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64902, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-64902, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-64902, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-64902, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64902, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-4811 Classification 4811.

4811-00 Farms: Hops

Applies to establishments engaged in raising hops for sale. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new plants, planting, fertiliz-

ing, weeding, installing poles and wires, maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems, harvesting hops, the initial drying and baling, and all other operations incidental to the activity described above when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Any further processing of hops after the initial drying and baling is excluded.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the production of hop pellets which are to be reported separately in classification 2101; establishments engaged in the manufacture of a liquid hop extract which are to be reported separately in classification 3701; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special notes*:** Hops is one of several ingredients used to flavor beer. Extra care should be taken when dealing with hop farms and processing plants to verify the operation and applicable classification. The term "and all other operations incidental to the activity described above" refers only to maintenance type work like mending fences, fixing or servicing kiln dryers, and working on tractors and equipment. The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

4811-01 Farms: Mint

Applies to establishments engaged in raising mint for sale. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new plants, planting, fertilizing, weeding, maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems, harvesting mint, and mint distillation when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in the distillation of mint leaves to obtain a mint extract or mint oil who are not engaged in the raising of mint crops, which are to be reported separately in classification 3701, and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4811, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64903, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64903, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-64903, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64903, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-4812 Classification 4812.

4812-00 Farms: Fin fish and shell fish hatcheries

Applies to establishments engaged in hatchery operations for the raising of fin or shellfish, or their eggs. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, spawning of larvae, growing and testing algae (food for shellfish in larvae stage), seeding of shells in tanks, loading of seeded shells for shipment or transportation to natural waters, spawning fin fish, harvesting, and management of water flow temperature and exchange rate, and laboratory work when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. The term "harvest" includes the sale of seeded shells, larvae, fish eggs, and whole fish.

This classification excludes the placement of seeded shells or larvae into natural waters, harvesting of mature shellfish or the related processing and packaging of shellfish which are to be reported separately in classification 3304 or 4805 as applicable, and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any hatchery equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** See classifications 4805 for related information. The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4812, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-64904, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64904, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64904, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-64904, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64904, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-4813 Classification 4813.

4813-00 Vineyards

Applies to establishments engaged in the planting, cultivating, pruning, and harvesting of grapes. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new plants, planting, fertilizing, weeding, pruning vines, installing posts and wire supports, tying vines, machine or hand harvest of grapes, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes roadside fruit stands operated at or near the farm and farm store operations where a small stock of products not produced by the operation subject to this classification may also be offered for sale. Farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately in classification 6403 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business are met.

This classification excludes fresh fruit packing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; fruit cannery or freezer operations and jam or syrup manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; winery operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3702; and contractors hired by a farm operator to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors that supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. These farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with. Contractors that provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4813, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64905, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64905, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-64905, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-4900 Classification 4900.

4900-00 Construction: Superintendent or project manager

Applies to those employees, of general or specialty construction contractors, whose job duties are exclusively that of construction superintendents or project managers. Construction superintendents spend some time in an office and spend the remainder of time visiting various job sites to confer with construction foreman to keep track of the progress occurring at each construction site or project location. Project managers are generally stationed at the construction site or project location and confined to a temporary type of office to schedule activities and arrival of supplies such as the delivery of iron, steel, rebar, lumber, concrete ready mix, concrete pump truck services, and cranes.

This classification excludes construction superintendents or project managers who are employed by a business that specializes in offering construction management and consulting services. These businesses do not do any of the actual construction or erection activities and are to be reported separately in classification 4901.

***Special notes*:** This classification is a special exception classification and as such is not treated as nor subject to normal rules of the construction classifications. This classification is applicable *only* to construction superintendents or project managers who have no direct control over work crews and do not perform construction labor at the construction site or project location. A superintendent or project manager performing duties subject to this classification who also is engaged in operating equipment, performing manual labor, or who directly supervises a work crew at the construction site or project location is excluded from this classification. They are to be reported separately in the applicable construction or erection classification assigned to their employer without any division of hours. *A division of hours is not permitted between classification 4900 and any other classification.* Under no circumstances can this be the only classification assigned to a contractor, as a basic construction classification must also be assigned.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4900, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-64999, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-64999, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-64999, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-64999, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-4901 Classification 4901.

4901-00 Consulting engineering Architectural services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing consulting engineering services, construction management or consulting services, or architectural services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Engineers consult with and give technical advice to clients through the use of plans, maps, charts, specifications or other media. They may specialize in particular fields of endeavor such as aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, marine, mechanical or structural engineering. Engineers may research, design and develop a plan, a part, a piece of equipment, or a structure and may also build prototypes and models. Architects research, plan and design building projects for clients, applying knowledge of design, construction procedures, zoning and building codes, and building materials. They may enlist the services of engineers to provide specialized technical services or to solve specific problems. Architects may specialize in certain types of facilities such as hotels, hospitals, or industrial plants, or in the restoration of older structures, or may confine their practice to residential work. They also may be involved in the design of transportation facilities, public assembly complexes, marine or public utility projects. This classification includes employees of engineering or architectural services who perform surveys or who act as project managers or project superintendents for their employer's engineering or architectural projects. Businesses which specialize in offering construction management and/or consulting services, which are not involved in designing, engineering, or any of the actual construction activities, are also included in this classification.

This classification excludes draftsmen whose duties are limited to office work, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided the conditions set forth in the standard exception rule have been met, and the engineering and architectural staff of construction companies or other types of businesses who are to be reported in the classifications applicable for those businesses.

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

4901-16 Geologists, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing geological services, including oil or gas geologists or scouts and lease buyers performing work similar to oil geologists, not covered by another classification. Geologists study the com-

position, structure, and history of the earth's crust to identify and determine the sequence of processes affecting the development of the earth. By applying knowledge of chemistry, physics, biology and mathematics to explain these phenomena, they help locate mineral, geothermal, petroleum, and underground water resources. They will consult with and give technical advice to clients based on their findings. Projects may include, but are not limited to, landslide analysis and correction, rock slope design, rock fall mitigation and control, and soil cut and embankment design. They also prepare geologic reports and maps, interpret research data, recommend further study or action, and may participate in environmental studies. Duties of oil or gas geologists or scouts and lease buyers include, but are not limited to, reviewing court records, interviewing lease holders, securing data for prospective oil or gas producing land, as well as procuring core or shale samples at drilling locations for analyzing. The oil or gas geologist also may explore and chart stratigraphic arrangement and structure of the earth to locate gas and oil deposits, evaluate results of geophysical prospecting, prepare maps and diagrams indicating probable deposits of gas and oil, as well as estimate oil reserves in proven or prospective fields and visit drilling sites. Scouts keep the client company informed of events in their region, attend local meetings, and report the findings on work.

This classification excludes geophysical exploration which is to be reported separately in classification 1007; seismic geophysical exploration which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; and geologists or scouts of a drilling or construction contractor who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the employer's business.

***Special note*:** When assigning classifications 4901-16, geologists, 1007-08, geophysical exploration, and 0103, seismic geophysical exploration, care must be taken to look beyond the word "geologist" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.

4901-17 Land surveying services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing professional land surveying services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Land surveyors measure the size and physical characteristics of earth surfaces to determine precise location and measurements of points, elevations, lines, areas, contours and boundaries for private, public, and commercial applications. Some firms also perform marine, mine, forestry, geological and photogrammetric surveys which utilize sophisticated instruments and techniques, including aerial photography. The field data collected by surveyors may be used to produce maps and architectural and civil engineering plans and drawings. Maps and drawings may be produced by drafters who plot out the field data by hand or by using computer-aided drafting programs.

This classification excludes draftsmen whose duties are limited to office work, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met, and surveyors employed by construction companies or other types of businesses who are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications for those businesses.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4901, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-650, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-650, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-650, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-650, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-650, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-650, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-650, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-650, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-650, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4902 Classification 4902.

4902-00 State government clerical and administrative office personnel

Applies to state employees who are assigned to work in an office environment in a clerical or administrative capacity, with no travel or field duties. The work performed in this classification normally includes working with telephones, correspondence, creating financial, employment, personnel or payroll records, research, composing informational material at a computer, creating or maintaining computer software, or library work, but may include other administrative work performed in an office location. For the purpose of this classification, employees reported in 4902 would have no required field work or travel outside of the office to perform the duties of their job, other than a trip to the bank or post office, occasional errands or meetings, attendance at training or a conference in support of their normal duties. This classification may include, but is not limited to, jobs such as office support, secretary, administrative assistant, customer service representative, accountant, fiscal analyst, information systems, when normal job duties do not require travel and are completed in an office environment.

This classification excludes: Employees whose duties include field exposure, employees who provide interaction to direct, control, manage, or restrain individuals or participate in recreational activities in state hospitals, schools, homes, detention or correctional facilities, who are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification (5307, 7103, or 7201); administrative field employees who are to be reported separately in risk classification 5300; law enforcement officers in any capacity who are to be reported separately in risk classification 7103; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7200; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7400; employees who provide care and treatment for patients or residents and work in state hospitals, homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities who are not otherwise classified who are to be reported separately in risk classification 7201. Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901, and law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.

This classification may be assigned to all departments, agencies, boards, commissions and committees of either the executive, legislative or judicial branches of state government.

***Special notes*:** A division of hours is not permitted between classification 4902 and any other classification. For purposes of this classification the term "clerical and administrative office personnel" shall have the same meaning as "clerical office employees" defined in the standard exception provision of the general reporting rule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4902, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4902, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-651, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; 06-12-075, § 296-17-651, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-651, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-651, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-651, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-651, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-651, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-651, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-651, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4903 Classification 4903.

4903-06 Marine appraising

Applies to establishments engaged in providing marine appraisal services. Type of property appraised includes, but is not limited to, boats, yachts, marinas, wharves, and drydocks. This service may be provided to a prospective buyer or to insurance companies for determining the value of a piece of property or for evaluating damage.

This classification excludes maritime appraisers who provide their service exclusively to insurance companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4903-09, and nonmaritime building appraisers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the employer's business.

4903-07 Boiler inspecting, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing boiler inspection services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These establishments inspect pressurized vessels, including air tanks and liquefied gas tanks, in addition to boilers. The inspections involve determining if a vessel conforms to safety standards in regard to their design, fabrication, installation, repair and operation. The inspections may take place at a manufacturer's plant or where the vessel has been installed. These inspections will generally be conducted at the request of a manufacturer or an insurance company. Activities of the inspectors include, but are not limited to, inspecting the safety devices and welding, performing tests to verify the condition, calculating allowable limits of pressure, recommending changes to correct unsafe conditions, and investigating accidents involving pressurized vessels.

This classification excludes boiler inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality who are to be reported separately in the appropriate state agency or municipality classification; boiler manufacturing, repair or installation which is to be reported separately in the appropriate manufacturing, repair or installation classification; inspectors of the manufacturing company who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the employer's business; and establishments who provide inspections exclusively for insurance companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4903-09.

4903-08 Elevator inspecting

Applies to establishments engaged in providing elevator inspection services. Types of devices inspected include, but are not limited to, elevators, escalators, ski lifts, amusement rides and moving sidewalks. The inspections involve determining if the device conforms to safety standards in connection with their design, fabrication, installation, repair and operation. The inspections may take place at the manufacturing plant or where the conveyance device has been installed. These inspections are usually conducted at the request of a manufacturer or an insurance company. Activities of the inspectors include, but are not limited to, reviewing the design, inspecting the mechanical and electrical features, inspecting the cables and guide rails, conducting time tests for speed, computing allowable load, observing running and drop tests to determine if brakes and safety devices are working properly, recommending changes to correct unsafe conditions, and investigating accidents involving conveyance devices.

This classification excludes elevator inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality who are to be reported separately in the appropriate state agency or municipality classification; repair or service to the elevator or conveyance device which is to be reported separately in the appropriate repair classification assigned to the type of conveyance device; inspectors employed by the manufacturer who are to be reported in the appropriate manufacturing classification; and establishments who provide inspection exclusively for insurance companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4903-09.

4903-09 Inspection for insurance or valuation

Applies to establishments engaged in providing inspection and valuation services exclusively for insurance companies. These establishments inspect damaged goods or property for loss valuation or to determine the value of an article or property the insurance company is underwriting. The property inspected includes, but is not limited to, personal property, real estate, and manufactured goods.

This classification excludes inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality who are to be reported separately in the appropriate state agency or municipality classification and boiler, elevator, or building inspectors or maritime appraisers who do not provide the service to insurance companies exclusively who are to be reported separately in classifications 4903-07, 4903-08, 4903-10 or 4903-06 as applicable and employees of insurance companies who are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

4903-10 Inspection of buildings

Applies to establishments engaged in providing building inspection services. These establishments inspect all types of buildings including new or existing residential, commercial, industrial, multifamily, and temporary structures. The inspections may be provided for prospective buyers to determine the condition of the building, for contractors to assist in interpreting legal requirements and recommending procedures for compliance, or for insurance companies in assessing damages. Activities of the inspectors include, but are not limited to, inspecting all components of a building for structural soundness, dry rot, pest problems, energy efficiency, and compliance with grading, zoning and safety laws.

This classification excludes building inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality who are to be reported separately in the appropriate state agency or municipality classification and establishments who provide inspections exclusively for insurance companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4903-09.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-652, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-652, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-652, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-652, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 73-22, § 296-17-652, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4904 Classification 4904.

4904-00 Clerical office, N.O.C.

Applies to those employees whose job duties and work environment meet *all* the conditions of the general reporting rules covering clerical office standard exception employees who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) assigned to their employer's account. Duties of clerical office personnel contemplated by this classification are limited to answering telephones, handling correspondence, creating or maintaining financial, employment, personnel or payroll records, composing informational material on a computer, creating or maintaining computer software, and technical drafting.

***Special note*:** When considering this classification, care must be taken to look beyond titles of employees. Employees with occupational titles such as, but not limited to, cashiers, clerks, or ticket sellers, may or may not qualify for this classification. This is a restrictive classification; the qualifying factor is that all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

4904-13 Clerical office: Insurance companies, agents or brokers

Applies to clerical office employees of insurance companies, including insurance agents or brokers who perform duties exclusively of clerical nature and without an interchange of labor between clerical and nonclerical duties. This classification is limited to duties defined as responding to telephone inquiries, assisting walk-in customers, handling correspondence such as the preparation of insurance policies and billing, receiving and processing payments and invoices, maintaining personnel and payroll records, and performing the necessary computer work.

***Special note*:** Individuals performing duties as an agent, broker, or solicitor (and hold a license as issued by the office of the insurance commissioner) are exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(11) and 48.17.010, 48.17.020, and 48.17.030. To elect voluntary coverage these individuals must submit a completed optional coverage form to the department. In addition, care should be exercised to determine if the insurance company employs individuals such as receptionists, bookkeepers, or claims clerks who perform clerical duties which may include the incidental taking of insurance applications and receiving premiums in the office of an agent or broker. Such individuals may or may not hold a license as issued by the office of the insurance commissioner, and are not deemed to be a solicitor, agent or broker when compensation is not related to the volume of such applications, insurance, or premiums. In these instances, the clerical individuals fall under mandatory workers' compensation coverage, and do not meet the requirements to be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(11).

4904-17 Clerical office: Employee leasing companies

Applies to clerical office employees of employee leasing companies. This classification requires that clerical office employees perform duties exclusively of a clerical nature, without an interchange of labor between clerical and nonclerical duties, and that these duties be performed in an area or areas separated from the operative hazards of the business. This classification is limited to duties defined as responding to telephone inquiries, receptionist and administrative duties, handling correspondence such as preparing and processing billing statements and forms, maintaining personnel and payroll records, and performing the necessary computer entry work.

***Special note*:** This is a standard exception classification and is not to be assigned unless all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering clerical office standard exception employees have been met.

4904-20 Community action organizations - Clerical office employees

Applies to organizations performing an array of services to support the local community and citizens in need. The services provided by community action organizations include: Child care; after school care; alternative schools; in-home chore services; employment or independence training, counseling and assistance; drug and alcohol recovery programs; decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations for low-income or needy citizens; transitional or emergency housing; weatherization; food and clothing banks; meals; medical services.

This classification includes employees whose work duties include administrative office work such as answering phones, completing correspondence and forms, reception work, computer work, maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records, conducting meetings, providing counseling services within the offices of the organization. All work is performed exclusively in an office environment where no other types of work are conducted, and the office is separated from any other work activity by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers. Work performed outside of the office is limited to banking or post office type duties performed by workers who qualify for this classification. A worker's reported hours may not be divided between this classification and any other risk classifications.

Excluded from this risk classification are all other employees including: Medical, dental or nursing professionals, and administrative employees whose duties are not performed exclusively in an administrative office, who are to be reported in risk classification 5308-20; employees who perform labor such as cooking, cleaning and chore services, food bank operations, driving, weatherization, janitorial, property management, maintenance and repair work which are to be reported in risk classification 1501-20; housing authorities which are to be reported in 1501-01 and 5306-26; welfare special works programs which are to be reported in 6505; work activity centers which are to be reported in 7309; and

volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901.

See classifications 1501-20 and 5308-20 for other community action operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4904, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/09. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4904, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-653, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-653, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-653, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-653, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-653, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-653, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4905 Classification 4905.

4905-04 Hotels or motels

Applies to establishments engaged in providing lodging and associated services to others. Accommodations included in this classification vary from a single room in a "bed & breakfast," to individual cabins, to luxury suites in a multistory hotel. Hotel and motel operations may include a wide range of activities which are within the scope of this classification such as, but not limited to, housekeeping, laundry, bellhops, valets, shuttle service, maintenance personnel, and continental breakfast (if not in connection with a separate restaurant operation). Hotel and motel desk clerks with no other duties can be reported separately in classification 4904. Multiple classifications may be allowed for operations such as, but not limited to, shops, beauty salons, grocery stores, drug stores, newsstands, and service stations, provided no interchange of labor exists between operations. When an interchange of labor exists, the operations are to be assigned to classification 4905-04 without a division of hours.

This classification excludes restaurant and lounge employees which are to be reported separately in classification 3905 and other operations conducted by independent concessionaires which are to be reported separately in the applicable services or store classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-654, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-654, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-654, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-654, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-654, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-654, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4906 Classification 4906.

4906-01 Institutions of higher education - public

Applies to *public* institutions of higher education such as universities, colleges, and junior colleges that have obtained state accreditation and are supported at least in part by public funds. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, administrative staff, professors/teachers, advisors, librarians, athletic coaches, medical staff at a hospital or research center run as part of the institution, restaurant/snack shop staff, campus security, janitorial/maintenance staff, clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes private institutions of higher education which are to be reported separately in classification 4906-02 and secondary technical or vocational schools which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 and 6104.

4906-02 Institutions of higher education - private

Applies to *private* institutions of higher education such as universities and colleges that have obtained state accreditation. These private institutions include any institution of higher education that is not supported by public funds. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, administrative staff, professors/teachers, advisors, librarians, athletic coaches, medical staff at a hospital or research center run as part of the institution, restaurant/snack shop staff, campus security, janitorial/maintenance staff, and clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes public institutions of higher education which are to be reported separately in classification 4906-01 and secondary technical or vocational schools which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 and 6104.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-4906, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-655, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-655, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-655, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-655, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-655, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-655, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4907 Classification 4907.

4907-00 Inmate work opportunity - state

Applies to state prisoners who are employed by the state prison in a tax reduction industry to provide goods or services only (regardless of the type) to tax-supported entities or nonprofit organizations. Tax reduction industries provide basic work training and experience which qualify the inmates for better work within the prison or in the public community. Work is performed at the prison or at a separate location and the goods produced are property of the state.

This classification excludes work done by state prisoners under a free venture enterprise contract with a private business (profit or nonprofit) which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

4907-01 Inmate work opportunity - city

Applies to inmates of city jails who are employed by the city jail in a tax reduction industry to provide goods or services only (regardless of the type) to tax-supported entities or nonprofit organizations. Tax reduction industries provide basic work training and experience which qualify the inmates for better work within the jail or in the public community. Work is performed at the jail or at a separate location.

This classification excludes work done by city prisoners under a free venture enterprise contract with a private business (profit or nonprofit) which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

4907-02 Inmate work opportunity - county

Applies to inmates of county jails who are employed by the county jail in a tax reduction industry to provide goods or services only (regardless of the type) to tax-supported entities or nonprofit organizations. Tax reduction industries provide basic work training and experience which qualify the inmates

for better work within the jail or in the public community. Work is performed at the jail or at a separate location.

This classification excludes work done by county prisoners under a free venture enterprise contract with a private business (profit or nonprofit) which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4907, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-656, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-656, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-656, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4908 Classification 4908.

4908-00 Inmates of adult honor camps

Applies to inmates of adult honor camps who are employed by a city, town, county, or state agency. Their employment, which takes place away from the honor camp, provides basic work training and experience to qualify inmates for better work in the correctional institute or in the public community. Typical work includes, but is not limited to, constructing and maintaining forest trails, cutting fallen trees into firewood, picking up and burning fallen limbs, fighting forest fires, and planting new trees.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4908, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-657, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-657, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-657, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4909 Classification 4909.

4909-00 Inmates of juvenile forest camps

Applies to inmates of juvenile forest camps who are employed by a city, town, county, or state agency. Their employment, which takes place away from the forest camp, provides basic work training and experience to qualify inmates for better work in the correctional institute or in the public community. Typical work includes, but is not limited to, constructing and maintaining forest trails, cutting fallen trees into firewood, picking up and burning fallen limbs, fighting forest fires, and planting new trees.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-658, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-658, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-658, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4910 Classification 4910.

4910-00 Property management services

Applies to establishments engaged in managing their own rental property or properties owned by others. Properties include, but are not limited to, privately owned or commercial buildings, malls, apartment or condominium complexes, mobile home parks, halls, and conference rooms. Typical operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, management or clerical duties, advertising, showing vacant units to prospective tenants, collecting rent, providing security, and normal maintenance and repair when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification. Normal maintenance and repair contemplated by this classification includes replacing parts on existing fixtures or equipment, repairing existing structures, normal cleaning or janitorial activities, maintaining existing landscaping, and shoveling snow from driveways or walkways. Construction, alteration, or improvements to the properties are *not* considered normal maintenance and are *not* contemplated by this classification. Major repair work is usually performed by contractors who are not employees of the property management business. *Apartment or condominium complexes and mobile home parks* may have common areas such as, but not limited to, laundry facilities, community rooms, tennis courts, exercise rooms, swimming pools, saunas or hot tubs, and playgrounds or small park areas. Common areas are maintained by employees of the complex or park owner or by the property management service. Residents of mobile home parks are usually responsible for maintaining their own mobile homes and their immediate space.

This classification includes homeowners' associations where residents in a housing development pay annual fees which cover the maintenance of lawns, paths, sprinkler systems, and common areas such as pools, activity centers, and tennis courts by employees of the homeowners' association.

This classification excludes employees engaged exclusively in clerical duties who are to be reported separately in classification 4904; employees engaged exclusively in sales duties such as collecting rents, showing and advertising the facility, conducting auctions, or in a combination of clerical and sales duties who are to be reported separately in classification 6303; establishments providing janitorial services exclusively which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; contractors engaged in mobile home set up or removal who are to be reported separately in classification 0517; any new construction or alteration work performed by employees of employers subject to this classification which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification; establishments that contract to perform maintenance or repair, but have no responsibilities in the management of the property, which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and lodging or food serving operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

4910-01 Chimney cleaning - residential buildings

Applies to establishments engaged in providing chimney cleaning services to residential customers. Workers who perform chimney cleaning services are commonly referred to as "chimney sweeps" and usually work alone or as a two-person team. When working as a team, one "sweep" works inside the house and the other works on the roof. The methods of cleaning vary. To protect the floors and furniture, drop cloths are placed in front of the fireplace and taped over the opening. The vertical drop cloth may have a "boot" or slit in it which allows rods to be pushed through. Various brushes, usually wire, are attached to extension rods and worked up and down the flue to dislodge the soot and creosote. Creosote deposits may be removed also with a chimney bar, which is a pipe-like instrument with a chisel end, or by using metal scrapers. Where the chimney top is protected from the rain by a hood or cap, it may not be possible to insert the brushes into the opening; a chain or weight may be lowered and swung back and forth inside the chimney. Some sweeps have custom-made vacuum trucks with large collection chambers to col-

lect the soot. In addition to cleaning the chimney flue and fireplace, some sweeps clean oil, gas and coal burning furnaces, repair chimney and flue linings, remove animals from chimneys, and offer other related services. Repairs included in this classification are limited to such activities as caulking around the flashing and sealing brickwork.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in industrial or commercial chimney or smokestack cleaning services which are to be reported separately in classification 0508; contractors engaged in chimney reconstruction or new construction made of masonry or brick who are to be reported separately in classification 0302; contractors engaged in the installation of sheet metal stove pipe who are to be reported separately in classification 0307; and the installation of a new lining in the chimney which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

4910-02 Mini-storage warehouse

Applies to establishments engaged in operating mini-storage facilities. Mini-storage facilities are usually fenced and entry is through a locking gate through which owners and renters of units are provided access. The units range from lockers to rooms of various sizes; once the unit is rented, the tenant or owner has sole access to it. Typical operations include, but are not limited to, management or clerical duties, renting or selling storage units to others, providing security, and normal maintenance and repair when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. Normal maintenance and repair contemplated by this classification includes replacing parts on existing fixtures or equipment, repairing existing structures, normal cleaning of public areas, controlling rodents and other pests, maintaining existing landscaping, and shoveling snow from driveways or walkways. Construction, alteration, or improvements to the properties are *not* considered normal maintenance and are *not* contemplated by this classification. Major repair work is usually performed by contractors who are not employees of the storage facilities.

This classification excludes employees engaged exclusively in clerical duties who are to be reported separately in classification 4904; employees engaged exclusively in sales duties or in a combination of clerical and sales duties who are to be reported separately in classification 6303; and new construction or alteration work which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

4910-03 Temporary signs - placement or removal

Applies to establishments engaged in placing or removing temporary yard signs such as, but not limited to, real estate signs for real estate offices or property management firms and campaign signs. The smaller signs are usually mounted on a metal rod which is pounded into the ground to a depth of about 18". A post hole digger may be used to dig holes for larger signs that require a more sturdy post.

This classification excludes all other types of sign installation, painting or repair which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4910, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-65801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-65801, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-4911 Classification 4911.

4911-00 Construction estimators

Applies to employees of construction or erection contractors who work as cost and materials estimators preparing bids for contracts away from their employer's business offices. Employees covered by this rule may have exposure to the hazards of job sites, customer's premises, and/or undeveloped land. This classification is restricted in that employees reported in it cannot have any other duties other than construction estimating during their work shift or work day. Any employee working as an estimator and having any construction-related duties during the same work shift or day is to be reported separately in the applicable construction or erection classification for that entire work shift.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4911, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-65802, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5001 Classification 5001.

5001-03 Logging, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in various logging operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C). Typical work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, high lead or tower logging, ground logging, and team logging with horses. For purposes of this rule, logging is the complete operation of felling, skidding, yarding, delimbing, and bucking of trees into logs or block wood and loading them onto trucks or rail cars.

Definitions:

High Lead or Tower Logging - usually occurs in steep terrain where a metal tower is set-up on a hilltop with a system of heavy cables running down the hillside and fastened to a stump or tree and has other smaller cables with chokers hanging from it. A choker is wrapped around each fallen tree and pulled back to the landing site.

Helicopter logging - includes ground crews that work with the use of helicopters to hoist fallen trees or bucked log lengths to the landing side.

Chokers - chains or cables which are attached to the fallen trees for skidding to the landing site.

Ground logging - usually occurs on relatively flat land; fallen trees are moved to a landing by a skidder, cat or shovel.

Bucking - stripping or delimbing tree of branches and cutting the tree to desired log lengths.

Skidding - process of dragging the fallen logs to the landing site.

Landing - place where the fallen logs are brought for sorting and loading onto log trucks.

Yarding - usually performed at the landing site with use of a log loader to sort the logs by species, length and diameter, prior to loading onto log trucks.

This classification excludes flight crews of helicopters used in helicopter logging which are to be reported separately in classification 6803; log hauling which is to be reported separately in classification 5003; logging road construction which is to be reported separately in classification 6902; logging machine operators which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; and mechanical or mechanized logging operations which are to be reported separately in classifica-

tion 5005 provided the classification has been approved by the classification services section.

5001-04 Shake, shingle bolt, and post cutting

Applies to establishments engaged in the cutting of shakes, shingle bolts (blocks), and fence posts in the woods. For the purposes of this rule, this classification includes all operations performed in the woods such as, but not limited to, the felling of trees, stripping or delimbing of branches, and all further cutting or splitting of trees/logs to produce shakes, shingle bolts or fence posts. This classification includes all transporting of shakes, shingle bolts or fence posts from the cutting site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.

5001-05 Firewood cutting

Applies to establishments engaged in the cutting of firewood in the woods. For the purposes of this rule, this classification includes all operations performed in the woods such as, but not limited to, the felling of trees, stripping or delimbing of branches, and all further cutting or splitting of trees/logs to produce firewood. This classification includes all transporting of log lengths, rounds or split wood from the cutting site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.

5001-06 Sawmill operations conducted in the woods in connection with logging operations

Applies to establishments operating a temporary or portable sawmill operation in the woods. This type of work is usually performed on privately owned land. A portable sawmill and saw tables, similar to those at a permanent sawmill location, are transported directly to the logging site. Log lengths are fed through a circular saw that is capable of producing various sized rough cut timber, blocks, boards and planks. This classification includes all transporting of rough cut timber, blocks, boards and planks from the cutting and/or sawing site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes sawmill operations which are not conducted in the woods in connection with a logging operation which is to be reported separately in the applicable sawmill classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-5001, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5001, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-659, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-659, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-659, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-659, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-659, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-659, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-659, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-659, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-659, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 77-27, § 296-17-659, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-659, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-659, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5002 Classification 5002.

5002-00 Booming and rafting logs

Applies to establishments engaged in booming and rafting logs on water. Booming involves making a barrier in the water usually with existing floating logs tied together with rope or chain to enclose other free floating logs. This type of barrier is referred to as a bundle. Rafting involves the use of a boom boat or tugboat to push the bundles together and tow the bundles to a particular destination. The destination may be a port where logs are loaded directly onto vessels, or to a sawmill, lumber mill or log sorting yard. This classification includes the loading of logs into or out of the water when performed by employees of the booming and rafting business.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers may be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-660, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-660, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-660, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5003 Classification 5003.

5003-01 Log hauling by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in hauling logs for others from a logging side to a mill or storage yard. The loading and unloading of the truck is included in this classification when performed by the truck driver.

This classification excludes the hauling of logs from a log storage yard to a shipping destination which is to be reported separately in classification 1102 and log hauling by employees of a logging company which is to be reported separately in classification 5003-02.

5003-02 Log truck drivers, N.O.C.

Applies to employees of a logging company who are hauling the company's own logs from the logging side to a mill or storage yard.

This classification excludes the hauling of logs from a log storage yard to a shipping destination which is to be reported separately in classification 1102 and log hauling by a log hauling contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 5003-01.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5003, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-66001, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-5004 Classification 5004.

This classification applies to establishments engaged in forestry and timberland management services. It applies to employees of contractors or of land owners. This classification includes all field crew supervisors and foremen assigned to oversee work covered by this classification including internal quality control audits regardless of whether their assigned duties include manual labor. Classification 5004, and related classification 1007 and 5006, cover various activities associated with the management of forests, range or timberland. These classifications have also been assigned to establishments engaged in erosion control projects and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects. *The industry covered by*

this series of classifications has special reporting requirements. Reforestation establishments assigned to classifications 1007, 5004, and 5006 report work on a contract basis. These contracts may last a quarter or several quarters. Refer to WAC 296-17-35203(4) for specific reporting requirements. Classification 1007 applies to technical services such as identifying volume and species of trees in a section of timberland or a forest, auditing parcels planted by a tree planting contractor for quality control purposes, conducting environmental studies, testing growing techniques and similar activities. Classification 5004 covers various forms of work conducted in the forest or timberland generally associated with the overall care of these lands. Classification 5004 is used to report manual crew labor. Classification 5006 covers machinery operations on these lands such as clearing, slashing, hydro seeding, chemical spraying and forest fire fighting. It will be common in the case of a forest fire to have employees reporting in both classification 5004 and 5006 for forest fire fighting since some employees will operate bulldozers, loaders and tanker trucks while others will use chain saws and shovels. In some cases establishments subject to classification 5004 will use multiple subclassification codes on a single contract and premium report.

This classification excludes forestry related machine work used in connection with trail construction, slash burning, fire watch/patrol and forest fire fighting, slashing, pile burning, roadside brushing, roadway dust/mud control which is to be reported separately in classification 5006 "forestry related machine work"; logging operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5001; logging road construction which is to be reported separately in classification 6902; and technical survey work which is to be reported separately in classification 1007.

5004-04 Animal damage control

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry and timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to services related to animal damage control such as placing salt blocks and hay for wildlife. This is done to provide food and nutritional supplements to forest wildlife as an alternative and preventative measure to reduce destruction to newly planted seedlings (trees) caused by feeding animals.

5004-05 Beaver trapping

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to services related to trapping mountain beaver. This is done to prevent damage to trees caused by mountain beaver when feeding and building nests for rearing their young.

5004-06 Chemical spraying

Fertilizing services

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to services related to chemical spraying. This is done to kill competing vegetation growing around young seedlings (chemical conifer release) and keep the brush on roadsides down.

This classification excludes manual conifer release which is to be reported separately in classification 5004-14.

5004-07 Cone picking

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to services related to cone picking which is done to obtain seed for new trees. Cone picking may occur on the ground or in the trees. All forms of cone picking are included within the scope of this classification.

5004-09 Hydro seeding services

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to hydro seeding abandoned roads and roadsides which is done primarily for erosion control and habitat development. This classification also includes manual labor associated with erosion control or habitat development projects.

5004-11 Pruning services

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to pruning lower tree branches. This is being done on an experimental basis on certain plots to aid in the production of clear wood (knot free) for future plywood and furniture demands.

5004-12 Tree netting services

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to placing netting or paper sleeves over new tree growth to discourage animals from eating the growth. This is also referred to as bud capping.

5004-13 Tree planting services

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to planting trees in a forest (reforestation) or in privately owned timbered land. This is done to re-establish a tree population after logging or a fire.

5004-14 Tree thinning services including forest trail construction and brush clearing, N.O.C.

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer subject to this classification engaged in the removal of unmarketable trees with a chain saw, machete, or pruning loppers, brush clearing, manual tree slashing and constructing walking paths or trails. This is done to reduce competition of the remaining trees for water and nutrients, eliminate fire hazard and provide trails for management and recreational use. This classification includes manual conifer release.

This classification excludes chemical conifer release which is to be reported separately in classification 5004-06.

5004-18 Miscellaneous forestry services, N.O.C.

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry and timberland services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification is for miscellaneous manual labor on forest or timberland such as, but not limited to, manual forest fire fighting.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5004, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-66002, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-66002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-66002, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1), 51.16.035, 51.12.070 and 51.16.060. 92-18-065, § 296-17-66002, filed 8/31/92, effective 10/1/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-66002, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-5005 Classification 5005.

5005-00 Logging and/or tree thinning - mechanized operations

(*to be assigned only by classification services staff*)

Applies to establishments engaged in mechanized logging or tree thinning operations. For purposes of this classification, mechanized logging is defined as the entire process of felling, removal (skidding), yarding, processing, delimbing, bucking and loading of trees/logs by machine. This classification can be used by a logging contractor only if the entire side is being logged using methods and equipment described in this rule. If any portion of the side is being logged by conventional methods the entire operation must be reported in classification 5001 - Logging, N.O.C. or 0101 Logging Machine Operators. *For example*, an employer that subcontracts to fell trees with a feller/buncher or processor but is not involved in the removal (skidding) of the trees, the processing (delimbing and bucking) of the trees and the loading of trees is excluded from classification 5005 and is to be reported in classification 500l - Logging, N.O.C. or 0101 Logging Machine Operators. Any employer whose operation includes any manual felling, removal, processing, or loading of trees is excluded from classification 5005 and is to be reported in classification 5001 - Logging, N.O.C. Work contemplated by this classification includes the falling of trees with a machine such as a feller buncher or processor; skidding logs to the landing with use of a grapple skidder or forwarder; delimbing logs with a mechanized delimber such as a stroke delimber, processor, CTR or harvester; and loading logs onto log trucks with a mechanical loader or shovel. Equipment used by employers subject to this classification will consist of the following:

Feller/buncher - used to fell trees and place felled trees into stacks (bunches) for removal to the log landing for further processing. The operator of this machine does not leave the cab of the machine in the performance of duties in the logging operation.

Processor - used to fell trees, delimb them, buck tree to desired log length and stack the bunches for removal to the landing where they will be segregated by general grade and loaded onto log trucks. A processor is sometimes used at the landing to delimb trees and buck them to log length, especially when the trees are felled by a feller/buncher. The operator of this machine does not leave the cab of the machine in the performance of duties in the logging operation.

Grapple skidder - is used to remove (ground skid) stacks (bunches) of felled trees from the woods to the landing. The industry refers to both the skidder and the bulldozers as a tractor. The two are distinguished from one another in that the skidder is a tire-driven tractor and the bulldozer is a track-driven tractor. A bulldozer equipped with a grapple is an acceptable piece of equipment to be used in the removal of trees. The operator of either the grapple skidder or bulldozer equipped with grapple does not leave the cab of the machine in the performance of duties in the logging operation.

Forwarder - is used to remove logs as cut by a processor from the woods to an awaiting log truck or to be stacked in piles for a future pick up by a log truck. This is a small specialized tractor equipped with a self-loader and a log bunk. The operator of this machine does not leave the machine in the performance of duties in the logging operation.

Harvester - is used at the landing of the logging side to delimb trees and buck trees to desired log length. This machine can also be used to load logs onto log trucks. The operator of this machine does not leave the cab of the machine in the performance of duties in the logging operation.

Loader - is used at the landing to load logs onto log trucks. The operator of this machine does not leave the cab of the machine in the performance of duties in the logging operation.

This classification excludes log hauling which is to be reported separately in classification 5003, logging road construction which is to be reported separately in classification 6902, logging machine operators which are to be reported separately in classification 0101, and logging operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5001.

***Special notes*:** If any portion of the logging contract is performed manually or by hand, the establishment does not qualify for this classification. If any portion of the logging contract is subcontracted out to another business and is performed manually or by hand, then none of the businesses involved in the logging contract will qualify for this classification and are to be reported separately in classification 5001 or 0101.

All equipment used by employers subject to this classification must meet WISHA guidelines for Roll Over Protection Standards (ROPS) and Falling Object Protection Standards (FOPS).

See classification 5206 (WAC 296-17-675) for permanent shop/yard operations.

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WAC 296-17A-5006 Classification 5006.

This classification applies to establishments engaged in forestry and timberland management services. It applies to employees of contractors and of landowners. Classification 5006 and related classifications 1007 and 5004 cover various activities associated with the management of forests, range and timberland. These classifications have also been assigned to establishments engaged in erosion control projects and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects. *The industry covered by this series of classifications has special reporting requirements.* Establishments assigned to classifications 1007, 5004 and 5006 report work on a contract basis. These contracts may span a quarter or several quarters. Refer to WAC 296-17-35203(4) for specific reporting requirements. Classification 1007 applies to technical services such as identifying volume and species of trees in a section of timberland or a forest, auditing parcels planted by a tree planting contractor for quality control purposes, conducting environmental studies, testing growing techniques and similar activities. Classification 5004 covers various forms of work conducted in the forest or timberland generally associated with the overall care of these lands. Classification 5004 is used to report manual crew labor. Classification 5006 covers machinery operations on these lands such as, but not limited to, clearing, slashing, hydro seeding, chemical spraying and forest fire fighting. It will be common in the case of a forest fire to have employees reporting in both classification 5004 and 5006 for forest fire fighting since some employees will operate bulldozers, loaders and tanker trucks while others will use chain saws and shovels. In some cases establishments subject to classification 5006 will use multiple subclassification codes on a single contract and premium report.

5006-00 Forestry machine work - brush clearing and chemical spraying

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer subject to this classification engaged in brush clearing using specialized tractors and chemical spraying.

5006-01 Forestry machine work - dust control

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer subject to this classification engaged in spraying water on logging roads to reduce dust caused by log hauling trucks, logging equipment and other passenger traffic. Equipment consists of a water tanker truck equipped with a spray apparatus controlled from within the cab of the vehicle.

5006-02 Forestry machine work - forest fire fighting

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer subject to this classification engaged in forest fire fighting using equipment such as, but not limited to, water tanker trucks, bulldozers and loaders.

5006-03 Forestry machine work - forest trail construction

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer subject to this classification engaged in forest trail construction using equipment such as, but not limited to, bulldozers and loaders.

5006-04 Forestry machine work - scarifying

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer subject to this classification engaged in scarifying work using equipment such as, but not limited to, bulldozers and loaders.

5006-05 Forestry machine work - slash burning

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer subject to this classification engaged in slash burning leftover vegetation and tree debris using equipment such as, but not limited to, bulldozers, loaders and water tanker trucks.

5006-06 Forestry machine work - slash piling

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer subject to this classification engaged in piling leftover vegetation and tree debris (slash) using equipment such as, but not limited to, bulldozers and loaders.

5006-07 Forestry machine work - slope grooming

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry or timberland services. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer subject to this classification engaged in removing vegetation and grading (leveling and smoothing) land using equipment such as, but not limited to, bulldozers and loaders.

5006-08 Miscellaneous forestry services, N.O.C.

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Applies to contractors and employees of landowners engaged in forestry and timberland services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification is for miscellaneous machine work on forest or timberland such as, but not limited to, hydro seeding and erosion control.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5006, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-66004, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-66004, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-5101 Classification 5101.

5101-31 Pipe or tube: Manufacturing - iron or steel; Metal ejection molding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pipe or tubes from iron or steel. This classification contemplates both seamed and seamless pipe and tubing involving either a hot or cold drawing process or roll forming and machine welding processes, as well as flexible steel tubing

used for products such as, but not limited to, automotive exhaust systems, water lines, and oil lines. In the drawing process, metals are melted to a molten state in furnaces, then rolled or spun in rolling machines and a pipe or tube is drawn. Tubing may be annealed (fed through a furnace then slowly cooled to strengthen and reduce brittleness). In the roll forming method flat sheets of iron or steel are bent in brake presses or other rolling or bending machinery, then the edges are welded together to form the pipe or tube. This classification also includes metal ejection molding in which raw scrap and pig iron is melted, forced into casting machines, and cast in high speed revolving flasks of various shapes depending on the product being produced. When finished, products are ejected from the molds. They may be further processed by annealing, tumbling, deburring and grinding, and cleaned in acid baths.

This classification excludes pipe dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 2009; the installation of any product manufactured in this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and foundry operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5103.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-661, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-661, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-661, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-661, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5103 Classification 5103.

5103-00 Foundries, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating foundries that manufacture castings from ferrous and/or nonferrous metals. To form castings, metal is melted in furnaces, then poured or ladled into molds. After they are cooled and solidified, castings are removed from molds with shake out machines, or tools such as torches, electric arcs, abrasive saws, or sledgehammers. Depending on the product and the carbon or alloy content of the metal, further repair or refining such as welding, annealing, tempering, flame hardening or other heat treatments may be needed. Cleaning and finishing processes include, but are not limited to, machining, chipping, grinding, shot or sandblasting, tumbling, and acid pickling to remove surface defects, inspection (sometimes by radiation or chemical analysis) and painting or powder coating. Foundries may make their own patterns and mold, and/or perform their own finishing processes, or they may contract these activities out to pattern-making shops or to machine shops.

This classification excludes establishments that perform only pattern making functions which are to be reported separately in classification 2906 and establishments engaged exclusively in machine shop services which are to be reported separately in classification 3402.

***Special note*:** Foundries that make their own patterns and/or perform their own machine finishing may report those operations separately in the classifications applicable to the work being performed provided all of the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business activity have been met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-663, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-663, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-663, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-663, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5106 Classification 5106.

5106-08 Blacksmithing; vehicle spring or auto bumper: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in blacksmithing, or in manufacturing leaf springs or bumpers for vehicles. Blacksmithing is the hammering of metal heated in a forge to shape either with hand tools or with a steam or air hammer. The force of the blow is controlled by the operator and the desired size or shape is produced between flat dies like a hammer and anvil. Incidental welding, grinding, tempering and sharpening may also be involved. Spring manufacturing contemplated by this classification are known as leaf springs and are used in vehicles. To make leaf springs or bumpers, steel is rolled, sheared or stamped to size, bent to shape and then tempered to produce the required degree of elasticity.

This classification excludes the manufacture of wire springs, such as for wire mattresses or bed springs, which is to be reported separately in classification 3402.

5106-09 Tool forging: Hot forming or stamping

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of products such as, but not limited to, forging tools, hand tools such as wrenches or levels, and small machine tools such as twist drills, chisel bits, dies, or jigs, by hot forming or stamping. Tool forging by hot forming or stamping involves heating metal in a furnace or hearth, then beating or hammering the heated metal into desired shapes with large drop hammers or rams. After forging is completed, goods are finished with typical machine shop equipment. Finishing processes may involve cutting, turning, shaping, heat-treating, drilling, milling, grinding, tapping and finishing by assembling, polishing, buffing, painting or plating.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of tools by machining operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable machining classification.

5106-10 Forging works; drop or machine

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of products such as, but not limited to, engine parts, hooks, and chains by drop or machine forging. Forgings are produced by drop or trip hammers or forming presses. Drop or machine forging differs from blacksmithing or hammer forging in that closed impression dies are used. The forgings are produced by impact or pressure which forces the metal to conform to the shape or the die, one half of which is carried by the ram while the other half if held stationary on the anvil block. Trimming is done by the trimmer dies in a separate press which removes the surplus metal that squeezes out between the two sections of the forging die.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-666, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-666, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-666, filed

11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-666, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5108 Classification 5108.

5108-55 Cable or wire rope: Drawing and manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in wire drawing including wire rope or cable manufacturing from iron or steel. Establishments may be engaged in the further manufacturing of products made from wire such as, but not limited to, baling wire, barbed wire, spikes, galvanized wire and nails. The process involves the forming of metal on a swage block into a shape that will eventually be drawn through a series of dies to reduce it in size. Some wire may be heat-treated to allow for continual drawing. Secondary and final drawing machines with progressively smaller dies are used to reduce the wire to the desired fineness. Incidental galvanizing is considered normal to iron or steel wire when performed as a subsequent treatment of drawn wire. The finished wire is automatically wound onto reels for shipment or may be further processed into wire rope or cables. Stranding and braiding is done on automatic machines and the wire or cable stored on shipping reels.

5108-56 Cable or wire rope: Manufacturing with no drawing

Applies to establishments engaged exclusively in stranding iron or steel wire rope or cable. Reeled iron or steel coils of drawn wire and core material are received from others. The wires are mechanically wound together to form a multi-wire strand which are then wound helically around a metal or fiber core to form wire rope. The finished rope or cable is pulled through a compression die, measured by power driven drums and stored on shipping reels.

5108-57 Cable or wire insulation or covering: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing insulated or covered electrical cable. These establishments receive the drawn wire and the insulation material from outside sources. Commonly used insulation materials are enamel or lacquer, rubber, plastic, paper, cambric and cotton thread. Enamel or nylon insulation is applied by running the wire through heated tanks of either mix. The wire is then dried in ovens and the cycle is repeated several times. This classification applies also to the placing of various protective coverings on insulated wire. These protective coverings are generally cotton braid, metallic armor or lead sheathing. This classification includes incidental wire stranding when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-668, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-668, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-668, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-668, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5109 Classification 5109.

5109-46 Heavy machinery & equipment including locomotive engines: Manufacture or repair; Press roller recoating/resurfacing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of heavy equipment. Machinery and equipment subject to this classification are usually made of steel and steel/iron castings and include, but are not limited to, bulldozers, dump trucks, graders, skidders, forklifts and logging towers. The component parts may weigh several hundred to thousands of pounds. Overhead cranes are commonly used in the assembly process. Machinery used in the manufacturing, assembly, and repair includes, but is not limited to, boring mills, lathes, iron workers, welders/cutters, cut saws, and drills. Some establishments use CNC (computer numeric controlled) machinery; however, most establishments in this classification primarily use manual machinery and conventional welders/cutters. Other common operations covered by this classification include paint, welding, and electronic assembly areas. This classification also includes establishments that repair, recoat or resurface press rollers such as, but not limited to, the type rollers used by printing and paper making mills. Operations include repairing the interior shafts of the rollers, then grinding fiberglass or ceramic finishes until they are smooth. For rubber-coated surfaces, they remove the old rubber from the metal surface, sandblast the roller, then recoat it with new rubber. Most establishments that recoat the surface with rubber will mix and extrude their own rubber which is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the manufacture of nonpassenger type vehicles such as semi-trucks which are to be reported in classification 3605; auto or passenger vehicle manufacturing which is to be reported in 3402. Semi-truck repair and service centers are to be reported separately in classification 6409.

***Special note*:** Field work as well as shop work is contemplated as an integral part of this classification. A vehicle may be equipped with welding equipment and other tools used for field repair. The broken part may be replaced in the field or returned to the shop, repaired if feasible, or a new part is ordered. The part is then loaded onto the field vehicle taken to the job site and reconnected. Some establishments perform this type of field work almost exclusively.

5109-47 Heavy arms: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of heavy arms including large munitions. This classification applies to all types of guns 20 MM and larger including, but not limited to, aircraft guns, tank guns, naval guns, torpedoes and aircraft gun turrets.

***Special note*:** Field work as well as shop work is contemplated as an integral part of this classification. A vehicle may be equipped with welding equipment and other tools used for field repair. The broken part may be replaced in the field or returned to the shop, repaired if feasible, or a new part is ordered. The part is then loaded onto the field vehicle taken to the job site and reconnected. Some establishments perform this type of field work almost exclusively.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-5109, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-24-055, § 296-17-66901, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5201 Classification 5201.

5201-75 Electric power or transmission equipment: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of electrical power or transmission equipment, most of which is industrial and is used by public utilities for the transmission of electrical power. Equipment manufactured includes, but is not limited to, transformers, switchboards, circuit breakers, switches or switchboard apparatus, power switching devices or systems, and power invertors. Transformers step down voltage from very high to a lower voltage. Switching equipment is normally used to switch the electricity from an incoming line to outgoing lines. Transformers are usually made from sheet metal which is approximately 14 gauge. Machinery used to manufacture transformers is similar to that used in a sheet metal shop. Winding machines are also used to wind wire to form a coil which is placed inside the transformer. This is a shop or plant only classification.

This classification excludes the installation, service or repair away from shop of products manufactured which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; the installation, removal, and repair of electric power or transmission equipment or machinery by a contractor which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Switchboards, current breakers and switches subject to this classification are distinguishable from switchboards, current breakers and switches covered in classification 3602. Classification 3602 switches are those found on personal computers, household light switches, and small electrical appliances compared to switches manufactured in classification 5201 which are large metal bars used in power plants and substations. Circuit breakers covered in classification 3602 are of the size found in household breaker panels compared to circuit breakers covered in classification 5201 which appear more like large round cylinders with flat metal bars extruding from the cylinders. Switchboards covered in classification 3602 are computerized systems such as telephone systems compared to industrial switchboards such as those used in rail systems for switching trains on tracks.

5201-76 Electric toasters, frying pans, wire harnesses, vacuum cleaners, electrical appliances, N.O.C: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of electric toasters, frying pans, wire harnesses, vacuum cleaners (including central vacuum systems), table top or counter top electrical appliances which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including, but not limited to, electric shavers, steam and dry irons, waffle irons, can openers, mixers and blenders. *Wire harnesses* are the configuration of wires making up the electrical circuit inside an appliance or vehicle that does not include the cord set which will connect the appliance to the power source. The manufacturing process contemplated by this classification is the assembly of component parts and casings, purchased from other manufacturers, with small hand tools such as, but not limited to, drills, screwdrivers, rivet guns, and soldering or brazing tools. This is a shop or plant only classification; all activities away from the shop or plant are to be reported separately.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the repair of household appliances for others which are to be reported separately in classification 0607; establishments engaged in the manufacture of larger household appliances such as electric ranges, washing machines and refrigerators which are to be reported separately in classification 3402; establishments engaged in the assembly of electric cordset radio and ignitions which are to be reported separately in classification 3602; and the service or repair away from shop of products manufactured in this classification which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

5201-78 Electric motors, generators, alternators, starters, convertors, solenoids and servomotors: Manufacturing or assembly including repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of electric motors, generators, alternators, starters, convertors, solenoids and servomotors of all sizes and horsepower. *Convertors* convert electricity from one voltage to another; *solenoids* are switches used to control the flow of electrical current; *servomotors* are electrical motors used to help control a mechanical device. This is a shop or plant only classification; all activities away from the shop or plant are to be reported separately.

This classification excludes the installation, service, or repair away from shop of products manufactured in this classification which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification and the installation, removal, and repair of electric power or transmission equipment in machinery by contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0601.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-670, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-670, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-670, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-670, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-670, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-670, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-670, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5204 Classification 5204.

5204-58 Railroad car: Manufacturing or repair

Railroad car wheel: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of railroad cars and/or railroad car wheels. This classification includes the repair or rebuilding of freight cars, repair of railroad rolling stock tank cars or passenger cars. Inspections of railroad cars are usually conducted prior to making the repairs. Types of repair include, but are not limited to, electrical, mechanical (such as for brakes), or welding (such as on handrails and steps).

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-673, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-673, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-673, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-673, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5206 Classification 5206.

5206-78 Permanent yard or shop operations; logging or log hauling contractor

Applies to a permanent yard or shop of logging or log hauling contractors. This classification is limited to contractor yards and shops which are maintained exclusively for the storage of materials and maintenance of equipment used in their logging and/or log hauling business. This classification does not contemplate any manufacturing operations. Only employees of a logging or log hauling contractor who are assigned to the shop or yard are to be reported in this classification. This classification is further restricted in that employees reported in classification 5206-78 cannot have any other duties other than those related to the storage of materials and/or the maintenance of equipment during their work shift or work day. Any employee having any other duties during their assigned work shift or day are to be reported separately in the applicable logging or log hauling classification.

***Special note*:** Under no circumstances can this be the only classification assigned to an employer.

5206-79 Permanent yard or shop operations; Construction or erection contractor

Applies to a permanent yard or shop of construction or erection contractors. This classification is limited to contractor yards and shops which are maintained exclusively for the storage of materials and maintenance of equipment used in their construction business. This classification does not contemplate any manufacturing operations. For example, a contractor engaged in cabinet manufacturing and installation is to report the shop and yard operation in classification 2907 and is not entitled to classification 5206. Only employees of a construction or erection contractor who are assigned to the shop or yard are to be reported in this classification. This classification is further restricted in that employees reported in classification 5206-79 cannot have any duties other than those related to the storage of materials and/or the maintenance of equipment during their work shift or work day. Any employee having any other duties during their assigned work shift or day are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

***Special note*:** Under no circumstances can this be the only classification assigned to an employer.

5206-80 Permanent yard or shop operations; interstate and/or intrastate trucking

Applies to a permanent yard or shop of interstate and/or intrastate trucking establishments. This classification is limited to yards and shops which are maintained exclusively for the storage or maintenance of transportation equipment or related equipment used in their trucking operation. This classification does not contemplate any driving duties, or the handling or storage of freight. Only employees of a trucking operation who are assigned to the shop or yard are to be reported in this classification. This classification is further restricted in that employees reported in classification 5206-80 cannot have any other duties other than those related to the storage or maintenance of equipment during their work shift or work day. Any employee having any other duties during their assigned work shift or day are to be reported separately in the applicable trucking classification.

***Special note*:** Under no circumstances can this be the only classification assigned to an employer. *And*, this classification is not to be assigned to any business assigned classification 1101 for delivery services.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5206, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-675, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-675, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-675, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-675, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-675, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-675, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-675, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-675, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 76-36, § 296-17-675, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-675, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5207 Classification 5207.

5207-00 Bowling centers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating bowling centers. Duties include, but are not limited to, renting bowling shoes, collecting fees, distributing score sheets, designating and activating lanes, organizing league competitions, repairing and maintaining scoring equipment, automatic pin setting equipment, ball return machinery or automatic ball cleaning units, refinishing pins and cleaning, waxing, polishing, or buffing the lanes. This classification includes food and beverage operations, pro shop and billiard room operations when conducted as part of the bowling center by employees of the bowling center.

This classification excludes contractors who refinish or replace the hardwood flooring of the lanes which are to be reported separately in classification 0513; food services operated by concessionaires independent of the bowling center which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; and amusement parks that include bowling lanes as part of their operation which are to be reported separately in classification 6208.

5207-01 Skating rinks; Skateboard facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in the general operation of roller or ice skating rinks. Duties include, but are not limited to, renting roller or ice skates or rollerblades, collecting fees, assigning lockers, renting the rinks, playing music, organizing groups or competitions, performing as rink guards, repairing and maintaining sound, communication or lighting equipment, cleaning, polishing, or dusting roller skating rink floors, and maintaining the ice on the ice rinks. This classification includes food and beverage services and skate shop operations when conducted as part of the rinks by employees of the rinks. Skate shops may sell skates, clothing and related accessories, and perform minor adjustments on skates with hand tools, sharpeners, grinders, or wheel lathes. This classification also includes the operation of skateboard facilities.

This classification excludes contractors who refinish or replace the hardwood flooring of the rink which are to be reported separately in classification 0513 and food services operated by concessionaires independent of the skating rink which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5207, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-676, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and

51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-676, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-676, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-676, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-676, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-676, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5208 Classification 5208.

5208-00 Iron or steel works: Fabrication or assembly - structural iron or steel

Applies to establishments engaged in the fabrication or assembly of structural iron or steel. Structural in this classification will mean when fabricated for and used in the frame or grid work of a building, tower, bridge, or similar construction. Fabrication means the laying out of the pieces, the marking, cutting, sawing, drilling, punching, bolting, welding, assembling and finishing of the structural steel products. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, steel I-beams, tube steel, angle steel, and flat steel. Machinery includes overhead cranes, horizontal and vertical band saws, shears, punches, drill press, brake presses, and welding equipment. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the erection of structural iron or steel in connection with towers, refineries, elevated railways, and buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable iron or steel construction classification; contractors engaged in building construction who are to be reported separately in the applicable iron or steel construction class; bridge construction, including structural iron or steel erection, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and manufacturing of rebar for construction which is to be reported separately in classification 5209.

5208-01 Brass, bronze, iron - ornamental: Shop fabrication, assembly or manufacture

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, fabrication, or assembly of ornamental items from brass, bronze and/or iron. Products include, but are not limited to, railings, guards, staircases, fire escapes, and art items. Products are often light and do not require cranes or hoists to move them. The processes vary depending on the product being produced. The equipment includes, but is not limited to, iron workers, shears, drill presses, band saws, forklifts, welders, and grinders. The painting of products manufactured is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes installation which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

5208-02 Iron works: Fabrication, assembly, or manufacture; nonstructural iron or steel

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, fabrication or assembly of nonstructural iron or steel. Fabrication means the laying out of the pieces, the marking, cutting, sawing, drilling, punching, bolting, welding, assembling and finishing operations including painting. Products include, but are not limited to, cattle crossing grates, window gratings, grill pieces, and storage racks used by warehouses. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, cut saws, welders, drill presses, grinders, band saws, and hoists. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes installation which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5208, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-24-055, § 296-17-676001, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5209 Classification 5209.

5209-00 Boiler or tank construction

Applies to establishments engaged in the construction of boilers or steel tanks. Boilers are tanks used to either store hot water or make steam. Tanks may be used to hold products such as, but not limited to, sand and gravel, water, solid waste or fuels. The product is constructed from steel plate and may use I-beams for structural support. The materials may be purchased in bulk, if the business has the brake presses and rollers to cut and shape the metals to the appropriate dimensions, or as fabricated components. These establishments may also use cutting torches and other welding equipment in the manufacture of their products. They usually have a large shop area in one or more buildings that is equipped with overhead cranes. There is usually a yard to store raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes installation of boilers or tanks which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

5209-01 Metal goods, N.O.C. from 9 gauge or heavier metals

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of goods using ferrous and nonferrous metal of 9 gauge or heavier. 9 gauge metals are approximately 1/8" thick. Items manufactured include, but are not limited to, crab pots, gaff hooks, firewood boxes, rims for basketball hoops, and rebar. Raw material is cut to desired size with saws, shears, brake presses, punches, and flame cutters. Parts may be joined by welding, riveting, screwing, or bolting. The parts may be handled by overhead cranes, hoists, and forklifts. The products may be finished in a variety of ways including, but not limited to, sanding, grinding, cleaning with solvents and applying paint or lacquer. Finish work is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in structural iron or steel manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 5208; establishments primarily engaged in welding and machine shop activities

which are to be reported separately in classification 3402; and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing products from metal lighter than 9 gauge which are to be reported separately in classification 3404.

5209-02 Wood or pellet burning stove: Manufacturing (*to be assigned only by classification services staff*)

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood or pellet burning stoves. Sheet steel or plate metal is sheared, formed, punched, baked and decreased. Parts are assembled by spot welding, then enameled or painted. Grey iron parts are foundry cast, chipped, and ground. Heating elements, insulation, wiring and control assemblies, glass panels and grey iron parts are assembled into stove shells on the production assembly line. The stoves are then packed for shipment. Materials include, but are not limited to, sheet steel, grey iron or ferrous castings, insulation materials, glass, aluminum and brass tubing control assemblies, chrome trim and hardware, and paints and enamels. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, power presses, shears, brake presses, welding equipment, spray painting equipment, baking oven, pneumatic and electric grinders and chippers, and pneumatic tools. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5209, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-24-055, § 296-17-676002, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5300 Classification 5300.

5300-00 State government - administrative field personnel

Applies to state employees whose duties may require them to travel to an alternative work location but their work assignment is administrative in nature. Travel is an expectation for these workers in order to perform their job duties which involves travel to meetings or appointments with clients, customers, or businesses. Travel to perform work at an alternate location may be required on a regular, sporadic or as needed basis. Typical work includes, but is not limited to, field auditor, collector, social worker, attorney, public relations or consulting staff with no hazardous exposures. Supervisors who occasionally travel to accompany field staff for purposes such as observation or information gathering, but who do not typically perform any work other than administrative, are also included in this classification. Employees in this classification may also have follow-up work that is completed in the office such as writing reports, correspondence, etc.

This classification excludes employees with duties outside of the office which are more than administrative in nature such as, but not limited to, engineers, inspectors, and biologists who may have some field exposure, and are to be reported in 5307. For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any work period, other than the normal travel to or from a work environment, which involves "hands on" work.

This classification excludes: Employees whose duties include field or hazardous exposure, employees who provide interaction to direct, control or manage activities of inmates, residents, patients or potentially violent persons in state hospitals, schools, homes, detention or correctional facilities which may involve security, recreation, or staff whose duties include restraining individuals, who are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification (5307, 7103, 7201); clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902; law enforcement officers in any capacity who are to be reported separately in classification 7103; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7200; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7400; and employees who provide care and treatment for patients or residents and work in state hospitals, homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities who are not otherwise classified who are to be reported separately in classification 7201. Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901, and law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.

This classification may be assigned to all departments, agencies, boards, commissions and committees of either the executive, legislative or judicial branches of state government.

***Special notes*:** A division of hours is not permitted between classification 5300 and any other classification.

For purposes of this classification, the term "administrative field personnel" shall have the same meaning as "sales personnel" defined in the standard exception provision of the general reporting rule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-5300, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5300, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-67603, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; 06-12-075, § 296-17-67603, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5301 Classification 5301.

5301-10 Accounting or bookkeeping services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing general accounting or bookkeeping services to others. Types of services contemplated by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, auditing, tax preparation, medical or dental claims processing and billing, and/or advisory services. This classification includes all employments such as, but not limited to, clerical office, outside sales, and personnel who travel from one office to another.

This classification excludes establishments engaged primarily in management consultant services that are not otherwise classified, which are to be reported separately in classification 5301-12.

***Special note*:** This classification is limited to employers engaged in such services being provided to the general public. This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

5301-11 Law firms

Applies to establishments engaged in providing legal services to others. Law firms may specialize in one or more areas of law. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

***Special note*:** This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

5301-12 Management consultant services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing management consulting services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Management consultants typically will observe and analyze organizational structures, work processes or work flows, mail distribution, computer or communication systems, and planning or development of related business needs. After a thorough analysis, consultants usually prepare a written report for the customer which identifies problem areas and/or recommends improvements to processes or equipment. Consultants may remain to oversee the implementation of the recommended improvements. Consultants subject to this classification do not sell any product they have recommended although they may act as an agent for their client in purchasing the product. Consulting projects vary from client to client depending upon the contract. Included within this classification are businesses that provide similar consultative services such as, but not limited to, advertising agencies, employer representative organizations, public relations companies, mortgage brokers and financial advisers who do not make purchases on behalf of their clients. This classification includes clerical office staff, outside sales personnel and other staff who travel from one office to another.

***Special note*:** This classification is limited to employers engaged in such services being provided to the general public. This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

5301-13 Credit bureaus; collection agencies

Applies to establishments that are licensed to provide collection and/or credit investigation services to others. Services include, but are not limited to, the collection of NSF checks or delinquent debts owed to clients of the collection agency and checking the credit backgrounds of their client's potential customers. If debts are not collected, the service agency may initiate legal proceedings against the debtor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, other staff who travel from one office to another, and process servers, although collection agencies subject to this classification generally employ process servers of other businesses to deliver legal documents.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in providing process serving services which may be reported separately in classification 6303 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

5301-14 Employment agencies

Applies to establishments that are licensed to provide employment services for others. Clients of employment agencies may be persons seeking employment or companies looking for employees. Employment agencies usually conduct preliminary interviews with candidates for positions prior to referring them to their client companies for interviews. Generally, establishments subject to this classification place people in permanent positions. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, and staff who travel from one office to another.

This classification excludes employees of a temporary help agency who are assigned to work in the administrative or branch offices of the agency who are to be reported separately in classification 7104 and employees of a temporary help agency who are assigned on a temporary basis to its customers who are to be reported separately in the appropriate temporary help classification.

5301-15 Court reporting services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing court reporting services to others. Court reporters record verbatim testimony presented in court proceedings, depositions, public hearings or meetings. The most frequently used method to record testimony is by stenotype machine, although it may be recorded by voice recording on audio tape, or by manual shorthand. Transcription of the recorded material may be performed by the court reporter or by "note readers" or typists. The majority of court reporters today use computer-aided transcription systems. Court reporters may also offer notary public services for their clients. This classification includes clerical office and staff who travel from one office to another.

5301-16 Service and professional organizations

Applies to establishments engaged in protecting or furthering the interest of their members and/or the general public. Many of these operate as nonprofit organizations. Service and professional organizations may perform one or many of the following activities: Maintain a membership directory; collect membership dues; publish a newsletter; sponsor educational training programs; administer certification tests; provide job placement assistance; award scholarships; offer insurance programs; research and interpret local, state, and federal regulations and apprise members of the results; manage promotional marketing programs; organize fund raising campaigns; perform charitable community services; sponsor athletic leagues and tournaments; host conventions; disburse funds; perform collective bargaining; arbitrate disputes; provide counseling, adoption, and advocacy services; lobby the legislature; compile, review, and disseminate informational data; operate a tourist information center; issue vehicle license registrations, plates, decals, and certificates of title. Also included in this classification are Economic Development Councils, Boards, or Associations. These nonprofit organizations provide economic consulting services and related statistics to government and industry in the promotion of economic stability, and recruit businesses who will create jobs and provide loans from the grant funds they manage.

This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

This classification excludes labor unions and employee representative associations which are to be reported separately in classification 6503, and the collection of donated items by truck which is to be reported separately in classification 1101.

***Special note*:** If a charitable organization subject to classification 5301 operates a retail store for the sale of donated items, the collection of those items by truck, and all store operations, are to be reported separately in classification 6504.

5301-18 Telephone answering services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing telephone answering services for others. Customers include, but are not limited to, medical professionals, attorneys, private businesses, and individuals. Most answering services today use computerized communications systems to identify company names when answering calls for various companies, obtain correct information about the company to respond to questions, record and relay accurate messages in a timely manner. Related services often offered by telephone answering service companies include, but are not limited to, voice mail or paging, rental of office space, telemarketing, dispatching, monitoring alarm systems, placing reminder calls, and scheduling appointments for customers. This classification includes clerical office personnel and staff who travel from one office to another.

5301-19 Travel agencies

Applies to establishments engaged in providing travel arrangement services for others. Travel agencies coordinate all types of travel arrangements for their clients through air, cruise, train, or bus lines, hotels, motels, or resorts, car rental agencies, travel insurance companies, and related travel providers. Services vary and could include delivery of tickets and itineraries to clients, booking reservations and selling tickets for tours, excursions, or other entertainment events, or arrangement of special needs for disabled or elderly travelers. This classification includes clerical office and sales staff who travel from one office to another.

5301-21 Word processing or secretarial services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing word processing or secretarial services to others. Services include, but are not limited to, desktop publishing, dictation and transcription services, typing/compiling reports, proposals, resumes, or correspondence, sending faxes, and making copies of documents. A pickup and delivery service may be offered. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

***Special note*:** This classification is limited to employers engaged in such services being provided to the general public. This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-677, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-677, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-677, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-677, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-677, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-677, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-677, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-677, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-677, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-677, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-677, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-677, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 75-38, § 296-17-677, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-677, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5302 Classification 5302.

5302-00 Computer consulting, programming, software and web site development, and internet service providers (ISPs), N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing computer consulting - primarily recommending and designing hardware systems and/or software for the needs of the contracting entity. Consultants may provide training on software programs and hardware systems. Programming may include creating or maintaining programs using computer language code. Activities include product conceptualization, design of the blueprint, creating flowcharts, coding the program, beta testing, etc. Included is web site development.

Software development firms design and develop "packaged" software for sale in retail stores for mainframe systems or PCs, or they may develop general application programs, educational, entertainment or games software. Additional program aspects could include musical and sound code applications, visual representation and animation artists.

Internet service providers offer business and commercial computer users access to the internet by various telephony, digital and wireless means. Most ISPs charge subscribers a monthly or annual fee. Some may offer a variety of free web-related services as part of a total package—i.e., search engines, e-mail address, personal web page, quick links to popular web sites, twenty-four hour customer service and technical support and instant messaging. Tech support is generally engaged in troubleshooting and will frequently walk users through whatever steps are needed to correct a computer problem. Some ISPs have technical professionals who assist clients by designing, upgrading, and/or maintaining their business web site or home page. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

This classification excludes adjustments, service, or repairs and hardware installations to business machines for others which are to be reported separately in classification 4107; computer technical support staff for firms not in the computer industry are inclusive within that firm's primary class, i.e., a law firm's computer support staff are inclusive within class 5301-11; retail and internet store activities are to be reported separately in classification 6406; CD copy/write scanning are to be reported separately in classification 6506; electrical prewiring when performed by a specialty contractor not in the business to install computer equipment is to be

reported separately in classification 0608; assembly and repair of premanufactured parts into operative computer components, shop only, is to be reported separately in classification 3602; business that has instructors/trainers (only) is to be reported in either 4904 or 6303 depending on training room location.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5302, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-13-017, § 296-17-67701, filed 6/4/04, effective 7/5/04.]

WAC 296-17A-5305 Classification 5305.

5305-06 Clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of cities and towns

Applies to clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of cities and towns. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers.Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the city or town facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of the work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers or similar activities professionals would perform.

See classifications 0803, 1301, 1507, 6901, 6904, 6905 and 6906 for other city or town operations.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5305, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-678, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-678, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-678, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-678, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-678, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-678, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-678, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5306 Classification 5306.

5306-07 Clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of counties, public utility districts and taxing districts, N.O.C.

Applies to clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of counties, public utility districts and taxing districts, not otherwise classified (N.O.C.). Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the county, public utility district or taxing district facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers, alcohol and drug abuse programs, senior health and nutrition programs, medical and dental clinics or similar activities professionals would perform.

See classifications 1301, 1501, 1507, 4201, 6103, 6104, 6901, 6904, 6905, and 6906 for other county, public utility districts and taxing districts operations.

5306-25 Clerical office and administrative employees of Native American tribal councils

Applies to clerical office and administrative employees of Native American tribal councils. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the tribal council facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers, alcohol and drug abuse programs, senior health and nutrition programs, youth services, counselors, courts, medical and dental clinics or similar activities professionals would perform.

See classifications 1501 and 6905 for other Native American tribal council operations.

***Special note*:** Tribal operations unrelated to the business of governing such as liquor and tobacco stores, casinos, logging, fisheries and bingo parlors are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the operation.

5306-26 Clerical office and administrative employees of local public housing authorities

Applies to clerical office and administrative employees of local public housing authorities. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the housing authority facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers or similar activities professionals would perform.

This classification excludes all other employees including meter readers who are to be reported separately in classification 1501 and volunteers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6901 or 6906 as appropriate.

5306-27 Clerical office and administrative employees of military base maintenance contractors

Applies to clerical office and administrative employees of military base maintenance contractors. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the military base facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not lim-

ited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers or similar activities professionals would perform.

See classification 1501 for other military base maintenance contractors' operations.

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WAC 296-17A-5307 Classification 5307.

5307-00 State government employees - N.O.C.

Applies to state government employees not covered by another classification (N.O.C. - not otherwise classified). This is the basic state agency classification which covers employees who have duties that support the mission of the agency and have field or hazardous exposure. For purposes of this classification field or hazardous exposure is defined as any work which involves "hands on" work. Employees reported in this classification may have jobs that include, but are not limited to, performing manual labor or supervising a work crew performing manual labor, work in the trades, construction-type work or maintenance/repair work, operating machinery or equipment, stores/stock clerks, warehouse, supplies, deliveries, food services, facilities, recreational, or general security staff with no law enforcement duties. This classification also includes, but is not limited to, personnel such as engineers, inspectors, and biologists, who have field exposure. This classification includes supervisors who work at a field site and perform supervision duties in the field. This classification includes nonpatient care employees in state operated homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities not described in another classification.

This classification excludes: Employees who have law enforcement power in any capacity, who are to be reported separately in classification 7103; employees who work in state hospitals, homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities who are not otherwise classified and provide care and treatment for patients or residents who are to be reported separately in classification 7201; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7200; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7400; administrative field employees, who are to be reported separately in classification 5300; and clerical and administrative office personnel, who are to be reported separately in classification 4902. Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901, and law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.

This classification may be assigned to all departments, agencies, boards, commissions and committees of either the executive, legislative or judicial branches of state government.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-5307, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5307, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-67901, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; 06-12-075, § 296-17-67901, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-67901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-67901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-67901, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-5308 Classification 5308.

5308-20 Community action organizations - Professional services and administrative employees

Applies to organizations performing an array of services to support the local community and citizens in need. The services provided by community action organizations include: Child care; after school care; alternative schools; in-home chore services; employment or independence training, counseling and assistance; drug and alcohol recovery programs; decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations for low-income or needy citizens; transitional or emergency housing; weatherization; food and clothing banks; meals; medical services.

This classification applies to professional services and administrative employees. Work duties in this classification are not performed exclusively in an administrative office environment. Travel may be necessary to perform work at an alternate work site for appointments with clients, patients, meetings, presentations, agency promotions, or other required out-of-office administrative type work. Work performed in this classification may include, but is not limited to, counselors or educators for various programs, medical, dental and nursing services; child care professionals or teachers, program coordinators and directors. Also included are estimators and project managers who do not supervise a work crew or perform any type of labor.

Excluded from this risk classification is any manual labor or supervision of a work crew that performs manual labor, construction or maintenance work, work in a food bank, delivery, cooking, cleaning, chore services, or other similar work which is to be reported in risk classification 1501-20; office employees who work exclusively in an administrative office environment who are to be reported in risk classification 4904-20; housing authorities which are to be reported in 1501-01 and 5306-26; welfare special works programs which are to be reported in 6505; work activity centers which are to be reported in 7309; and volunteers who are to be reported in risk classification 6901.

See classifications 1501-20 and 4904-20 for other community action operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-5308, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/09.]

WAC 296-17A-6103 Classification 6103.

6103-01 Schools: Academic, K-12 - clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as principals, assistant principals, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, school nurses, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and teachers or teachers' aides of establishments engaged in operating public or private academic school facilities, K-12 (kindergarten level through grade 12) and the state schools for the blind and deaf.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the school facilities such as, but not limited to, cooks, bus drivers, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and teachers or teachers' aides who are exposed to machinery hazards such as a wood shop, metal shop, print shop, auto shop, and driver training instructors who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-02 Schools: Trade or vocational - clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as deans, directors, assistant directors, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and professors or instructors of establishments engaged in operating trade or vocational school facilities. These types of schools provide specialized training and instruction to prepare students for occupations in the chosen fields. Often these facilities will coordinate on-the-job training with employers as well as assist students in finding employment.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the school facilities such as, but not limited to, cooks, drivers, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and professors or instructors who are exposed to machinery hazards such as a wood shop, metal shop, print shop and auto shop who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-03 Libraries, N.O.C. - clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as librarians, assistant librarians, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel of establishments engaged in operating library facilities not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These types of facilities maintain a wide selection of reading materials such as books, journals, articles, magazines, publications, newspapers, and audio-visual or micrographic materials.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, drivers, and storage room workers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-04 Churches - clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees
Bell ringers

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as pastors, priests, reverends, clergymen, ushers, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and instructors of establishments engaged in operating church facilities for members of a religious congregation to meet and worship on a daily or weekly basis. Other services provided include, but are not limited to, sermons, rites, counseling, baptisms, weddings, funerals, bible school, and child care during church services and events. When a church is also operating a school facility, the church classifications are to be assigned for both operations. This classification also applies to bell ringers for charitable organizations.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the church facilities such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-05 Museums, N.O.C. - clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as directors, assistant directors, buyers, coordinators, tour guides, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel of establishments engaged in operating museum facilities not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Museums maintain a wide variety of artifacts, art, statues, sculptures, and other exhibit works.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers (including exhibit set-up), drivers, packers, and warehousemen who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-06 Day nurseries or child day care centers - clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel, and administrative employees such as teachers, teachers' aides and nurses of establishments engaged in operating day nurseries or day care centers for infants, toddlers, and children, or in providing baby-sitting services. Employees will instruct children in activities designed to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth in preparation for primary school. Most day care centers provide breakfast and lunch.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, cooks, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-10 Flight instructions - clerical office, sales personnel, classroom teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel, classroom instructors, and administrative employees of establishments engaged in providing classroom instruction to student pilots in flight procedures and techniques. Flight instructors explain various aircraft components and instruments for controlling aircraft during maneuvers, and, using flight simulators, demonstrate procedures such as, but not limited to, take-offs and landings.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers and drivers who are to be reported sepa-

rately in classification 6104 and in-air flight instructors outside the classroom who are to be reported separately in the classification 6803.

***Special note*:** Reporting rules are outlined in the division of worker hours provision in the general rules.

6103-11 Schools: N.O.C. - clerical office, sales personnel, classroom teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to classroom instructors, clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as directors and assistant directors, coordinators, instructors, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel of establishments engaged in providing specialized classroom instruction to students in schools which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Schools include, but are not limited to, dance, modeling, music, driving, cooking, first aid, and schools for coaches. Modeling and dance schools emphasize poise, balance, facial gestures, self-confidence, and counseling in wardrobe and make-up. Music schools emphasize the disciplines of playing various instruments. Driving schools concentrate on the rules, principles, and coordination needed to drive safely, using textbooks, audio-visuals, and driving simulators.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the specialized school facilities such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel, grounds keepers, and ballet dancers and instructors who perform activities not as part of a classroom environment who are to be reported separately in classification 6104 and driving instructors outside of the classroom who are to be reported separately in classification 6301.

6103-12 Officials for amateur athletic or cultural events, N.O.C. - clerical office, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office employees, administrative employees, and event officials of establishments engaged in providing officials such as, but not limited to, umpires or referees for amateur athletic or cultural events sponsored by schools or communities. Events include, but are not limited to, sports, spelling bees, debates, and musical competitions.

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WAC 296-17A-6104 Classification 6104.

6104-01 Schools: Academic, K-12 - all other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of public or private academic schools K-12 (kindergarten level through grade 12) and the state schools for the blind and deaf. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, cooks, bus drivers, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and teachers or teachers aides who are exposed to machinery hazards such as wood shop, metal shop, print shop, auto shop, and driver instructors.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as principals, assistant principals, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and teachers or teachers' aides who have no exposure to machinery hazards who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-02 Schools: Trade or vocational - all other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of trade or vocational schools. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, cooks, drivers, driving instructors, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and teachers and teachers aides who are exposed to machinery hazards such as, but not limited to, those in wood shop, metal shop, automotive shops, and plumbing or electrical work. Vocational or trade schools provide specialized training and instruction to prepare students for occupations in their chosen field. Often these facilities will coordinate on-the-job training and assist students in finding employment.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as deans, directors, assistant directors, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel and teachers or teachers' aides who have no exposure to machinery hazards who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-03 Libraries, N.O.C. - all other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of library facilities which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, drivers, and storage room workers. Libraries maintain a wide selection of reading materials such as books, journals, articles, magazines, publications, newspapers, and audio-visual or micrographic materials.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as librarians, assistant librarians, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-04 Churches - all other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of churches. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel, grounds keepers, and drivers. Services offered by a church include, but are not limited to, providing a place for members of a religious congregation to meet and worship on a daily or weekly basis, sermons, rites, counseling, baptisms, weddings, funerals, bible school, child care during church services and events.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as pastors, priests, reverends, clergymen, ushers, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and instructors who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-05 Museums, N.O.C - all other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of establishments engaged in operating museum facilities not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers (including exhibit set-up), drivers, packagers, and warehousemen. Museums maintain a wide selection of artifacts, art, statues, sculptures, and other exhibit works.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as museum directors, assistant museum directors, buyers, coordinators, tour guides, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-06 Day nurseries or child day care centers - all other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of establishments engaged in operating day nurseries or day care centers for infants, toddlers, and children, which provide activities to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth in preparation for primary school. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, cooks, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and drivers.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as principals, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and teachers or teachers' aides who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-11 Schools: N.O.C - all other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of establishments engaged in providing specialized classroom instruction to students in schools which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, dance, modeling, music, cooking, first aid, and schools for coaches. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and instructors or teachers or dancers including ballet dancers who perform activities not as part of a classroom environment or who are exposed to machinery hazards.

This classification excludes administrative employees such as directors and assistant directors, coordinators, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and classroom instructors, who are to be reported separately in classification 6103 and driving instructors outside of the classroom who are to be reported separately in classification 6301.

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WAC 296-17A-6105 Classification 6105.

6105-05 Hospitals: N.O.C. -
(to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter).

Applies to establishments engaged in operating hospitals which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and that do not have routine patient lifting and moving hazard. Types of hospitals covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, alcohol and chemical dependency, physical rehabilitation, and private psychiatric. This classification contemplates all necessary and usual employments found in hospitals including, but not limited to, admissions, clerical and sales staff, medical professionals, pharmacy staff, dietitians and food preparation staff, and laundry, housekeeping, custodial and grounds keeping staff.

This classification excludes acute care hospitals as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7).

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-682, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-682, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-682, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-682, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-682, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-682, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-682, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 73-22, § 296-17-682, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6107 Classification 6107.

6107-01 Veterinary hospitals or clinics

Applies to establishments of state licensed practitioners engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine, dentistry, or surgery. Veterinarians provide routine checkups, vaccinations, administer drugs and medicines, euthanasia and autopsies; some specialize in areas such as animal dermatology or animal behaviors. Usually veterinary services are performed on an outpatient basis, although animals may be kept on the premises for one or more days for observation or treatment. Veterinarians who specialize in the treatment of larger animals such as cows or horses frequently provide their services off premises rather than in their own facilities. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes animal boarding kennels, animal shelters and/or pet grooming parlors which are to be reported separately in classification 7308.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-684, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-684, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-684, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-684, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-684, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-684, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6108 Classification 6108.

6108-00 Convalescent or nursing homes, rest homes, and homes for the aged

Applies to establishments engaged in providing various levels of health care, depending on a patient's needs. Convalescent or nursing homes are state-licensed institutions. The extent of professional or medical services provided ranges

from complete medical care for postoperative patients and patients requiring extensive nursing care due to illnesses such as terminal cancer, kidney disorders, and heart disease, to only minimal medical or professional care for other patients. Rest homes provide daily living assistance care to the aged or those with some limits on ability for self-care, but where medical care is not yet a major element. Homes for the aged provide care for people who, due to illness, physical infirmity, or advanced age, are unable to care for themselves and who need nursing and/or health-related care, but do not require the degree of care and treatment that a skilled or intermediate care facility is designed to provide. Patients in homes for the aged, because of their mental or physical condition, require some nursing care, including the administering of medications and treatments, or the supervision of self-administered medications in accordance with a physician's orders. Generally these homes will employ therapists, registered nurses, practical nurses, nurses aides and orderlies to provide the necessary medical care to their patients. The homes also may employ cooks, waitresses, maids, maintenance personnel, social workers and recreational directors, but usually do not employ a resident physician, although they may have arrangements with physicians who are on call for emergencies.

This classification excludes boarding houses which are to be reported separately in classification 6509.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-685, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-685, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-685, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-685, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-685, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-685, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-685, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-685, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6109 Classification 6109.

6109-00 Physicians, surgeons, and medical clinics, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments of licensed practitioners such as physicians and surgeons, and to medical clinics not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) engaged in the practice of general or specialized medicine and surgery. Physicians diagnose and treat a variety of diseases and injuries, order or execute various tests, analyses, and diagnostic images to provide information on a patient's condition, analyze reports and findings of tests and of examination, diagnose conditions, and administer or prescribe treatments and drugs. Physicians may also inoculate and vaccinate patients to immunize them from communicable diseases, or refer patients to a medical specialist or other practitioners for specialized treatment. They may also make house and emergency calls to attend to patients unable to visit the office. Surgeons examine patients to verify necessity of surgery, review reports of patient's general physical condition and medical history, reactions to medications, estimate possible risk to patient, and determine best operational procedure. Surgeons may specialize in a particular type of surgery. This classification includes licensed ophthalmologists who specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries of the eyes, and examine patients for symptoms indicative of organic or congenital ocular disorders. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel, as well as other employees engaged in service in the physician's or surgeon's office or in a medical clinic, such as laboratory or X-ray technicians, and nurses.

This classification excludes psychologists and psychiatrists who are to be reported separately in classification 6109-10; optometrists who are to be reported separately in classification 6109-09; radiology and MRI referral clinics which are to be reported separately in classification 6109-17; orthotic referral clinics which are to be reported separately in classification 6109-14; and nutrition, diet, or weight loss clinics which are to be reported separately in classification 6109-12.

6109-01 Dentists and dental clinics

Applies to establishments of licensed dental practitioners and dental clinics engaged in the practice of general or specialized dentistry. Services provided by dental offices or clinics include, but are not limited to, examination of teeth and gums to determine condition, diagnosis of disease, injuries, or malformation, extractions, fillings, root canals, oral surgery, tooth replacement, cleaning, instruction on oral and dental hygiene and preventative care. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel, as well as other employees engaged in service in the dentist's office such as hygienists, and dental assistants or technicians.

6109-02 Chiropractors, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments of licensed practitioners not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) who are engaged in the practice of chiropractic medicine. Chiropractors diagnose and treat musculoskeletal conditions of the spinal column and extremities to prevent disease and correct abnormalities of the body believed to be caused by interference with the nervous system. They manipulate the spinal column and other extremities to adjust, align, or correct abnormalities caused by neurologic and kinetic articular dysfunction. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel, as well as other employees engaged in service in the chiropractor's office.

6109-04 Naturopaths, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments of health practitioners not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) who diagnose, treat, and care for patients, using a system of practice that bases treatment of physiological functions and abnormal conditions on natural laws governing the human body, relying on natural remedies such as, but not limited to, acupuncture, sunlight supplemented with diet, and naturopathic corrections and manipulations to treat the sick. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel, as well as other employees engaged in service in the naturopath's office.

6109-08 Physical therapists, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments of health practitioners not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) who are engaged in the practice of physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, or speech therapy. Therapists treat and rehabilitate people with physical or mental disabilities or disorders, to develop or restore functions, prevent loss of physical capacities, and maintain optimum performance. Includes occupations utilizing means such as exercise, massage, heat, light, water, electricity, and specific therapeutic apparatus, usually as prescribed by a physician; or participation in med-

ically oriented rehabilitative programs, including educational, occupational, and recreational activities. *Physical therapists* plan and administer medically prescribed physical therapy treatment for patients suffering from injuries, or muscle, nerve, joint and bone diseases, to restore function, relieve pain, and prevent disability. *Occupational therapists* plan, organize, and conduct occupational therapy programs to facilitate development and rehabilitation of the mentally, physically, or emotionally handicapped. *Respiratory therapists* administer respiratory therapy care and life support to patients with deficiencies and abnormalities of the cardiopulmonary system, under the supervision of physicians and by prescription. *Speech therapists* specialize in diagnosis and treatment of speech and language problems, and engage in scientific study of human communication. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel, as well as other employees engaged in therapy services and also includes travel to health facilities or other locations to administer therapy services.

6109-09 Optometrists, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments of optometrists not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Optometrists are licensed practitioners, but do not hold a medical degree. An optometrist in general practice examines patients' eyes to determine the nature and degree of vision problems or eye diseases and prescribes corrective lenses or procedures, performs various tests to determine visual acuity and perception and to diagnose diseases and other abnormalities, such as glaucoma and color blindness. An optometrist may specialize in the type of services provided, such as contact lenses, low vision aids, or vision therapy, or in the treatment of specific groups such as children or elderly patients. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel, as well as other employees engaged in service in the optometrist's office.

This classification excludes optometrists employed by optical goods stores who are to be reported separately in classification 6308, and ophthalmologists who are to be reported separately in classification 6109-00.

6109-10 Psychologists and psychiatrists, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments of licensed practitioners not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) who are engaged in the diagnoses and treatment of patients with mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders. *Psychologists* are licensed practitioners who diagnose or evaluate mental and emotional disorders of individuals and administer programs of treatment. They interview patients in clinics, hospitals, prisons, and other institutions, and study medical and social case histories. *Psychiatrists* are licensed practitioners who diagnose and treat patients with mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders. They organize data obtained from the patient, relatives, and other sources, concerning the patient's family, medical history, and the onset of symptoms, and determine the nature and extent of mental disorder and formulate a treatment program utilizing a variety of psychotherapeutic methods and medications. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel, as well as other employees engaged in service in the doctor's office.

6109-12 Nutrition, diet, or weight loss clinics, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged as nutrition, diet, or weight loss clinics not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) which provide programs whereby clients may achieve a healthy and permanent weight loss. The programs vary in approaches but most are based on the behavior modification theory, utilizing private counseling or group support meetings and seminars to educate individuals about their eating habits and proper eating patterns. Some programs may sell vitamin supplements or a line of food products to be used by their clients and may publish newsletters or other forms of literature for the benefit of their clients. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes exercise programs which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification.

6109-13 Childbirth classes

Applies to establishments providing childbirth education for expectant parents. Topics include, but are not limited to, expectations during pregnancy, breathing and relaxing techniques, and massage therapy. Literature and/or movies may be provided in addition to oral instruction. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

6109-14 Orthotic referral clinics

Applies to establishments operating as clinics to provide care to patients with disabling conditions of the limbs and spine by fitting and preparing orthopedic braces under the direction of and in consultation with physicians. Orthotists examine and evaluate the patient's needs in relation to disease and functional loss, and assist in the design of an orthopedic brace. Orthotist select materials, makes cast measurements, model modifications and layouts. When the brace is finished, they evaluate it on the patient, make adjustments to ensure correct fit, and instruct the patient in the use of the orthopedic brace. This classification also includes clinics of prosthetists who provides care to patients with partial or total absence of a limb by planning fabrication of, writing specifications for, and fitting the prosthesis under the guidance of and in consultation with a physician. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel, as well as other employees engaged in service in the referral clinics.

This classification excludes the manufacture of orthopedic braces, splints or prostheses which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

6109-15 Midwife services

Applies to establishments engaged in the practice of midwifery. Midwives provide care for women undergoing medically uncomplicated pregnancy and low risk labor and delivery. The delivery may take place in a clinic setting or in the expectant mother's home. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

6109-16 Licensed massage therapy services

Applies to establishments of licensed practitioners who are engaged in the practice of massage therapy. Some massage therapists work in conjunction with physicians or sports teams, or at hospitals, rehabilitation facilities or convalescent homes. If a client is referred by a physician, the therapist will review the medical report and in conjunction with the client, will determine the nature of the massage (whether it is for relaxation or to correct or relieve a medical problem) and the

modality to be used, such as deep-muscle work, trigger-point therapy, or joint rotation. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel as well as other employees engaged in licensed massage therapy services.

This classification excludes massage therapists employed by a health club, gymnasium, sauna, or bath house who are to be reported separately in classification 6204.

6109-17 Radiology and MRI referral clinics

Applies to establishments of licensed practitioners who are engaged in the practice of radiology and/or magnetic resonance imaging. Radiologists diagnose and treat diseases of the human body using X-ray and radioactive substances. They examine the internal structures and functions of the organ systems and make diagnoses after correlating the X-ray findings with other examinations and tests. They administer radiopaque substances by injection, orally, or as enemas, to render internal structures and organs visible on X-ray films or fluoroscopic screens. Radiologists may employ magnetic resonance imaging technologists to operate magnetic resonance imaging equipment which produces cross-sectional images (photographs) of a patient's body for diagnostic purposes. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel, as well as other employees engaged in service in the clinics, such as nurses or technologists.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-686, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-686, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-686, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-686, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; 93-12-093, § 296-17-686, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-686, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-686, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-686, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-686, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-686, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-686, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-686, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6110 Classification 6110.

6110-00 Home health services and nursing care, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing skilled and semiskilled nursing and home health care services to individuals who do not need the continuous care and supervision that hospitals and nursing facilities can provide. Patients frequently are referred to home health agencies by physicians, hospital discharge planners or other medical professionals. Typically, a home health care provider will come to the patient's home to assess the individual's situation, recommend a plan of treatment and coordinate the plan. A nurse may function as the "case manager" for the patient and will coordinate the case plan. Usually a physician must authorize the plan of treatment for home care services. The services offered will vary according to each client's needs and can range from personal care for the patients such as bathing and grooming, cooking, housecleaning; to laboratory services; to skilled nursing services. Home health services may offer therapy services such as physical, occupational, speech, and respiratory. Care may be intermittent or long-term. This classification includes home health nursing visits or care made on a private-duty basis.

This classification excludes home health care social workers and dietitians with no cooking duties who may be reported separately in classification 6303 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met; private households which employ workers who serve on or about the premises in occupations usually considered as domestic service which are to be reported separately in classification 6510; and establishments engaged in providing chore workers/home care assistants to private individuals who are to be reported separately in classification 6511.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6110, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-68601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-68601, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-6120 Classification 6120.

6120-00 Acute care hospitals - with a fully implemented safe patient handling program (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

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

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6120, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-68640, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-6121 Classification 6121.

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

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

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6121, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-68641, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-6201 Classification 6201.

6201-00 Mortuaries, funeral homes, crematoriums

Applies to establishments engaged in all operations of a mortuary, funeral home or crematorium. Funeral homes generally provide a complete burial service which includes, but is not limited to, preparing the deceased for cremation or burial (this could include beautician services), providing the

casket and burial plot, conducting the funeral service, providing transportation for family of the deceased, and providing flowers. Employments in this classification include drivers, organists, singers and other musicians, embalmers, and crematory employees if they are employed by the funeral home.

This classification excludes cemetery operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6202.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-687, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-687, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-687, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-687, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-687, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-687, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6202 Classification 6202.

6202-00 Cemeteries

Applies to establishments engaged in providing cemetery and funeral services at one location. Cemeteries are communal burial places and range in size from small churchyards to private facilities with hundreds of acres of land. Cemeteries sell burial plots, excavate graves, prepare grave sites for interment, carry out interment services and maintain the cemetery grounds. Grounds work includes, but is not limited to, maintaining markers, and the usual maintenance work on lawns, roadways, trees, hedges and flowers. Maintenance personnel also set up tents, chairs and other burial service equipment. A grave burial involves placing caskets in the ground within a burial vault; a lawn crypt burial involves placing the casket in a prefabricated, preplaced crypt. A burial vault is a cement structure used to line graves and prevent settling. Crypts can be placed in the ground, above the ground or within private and public mausoleums. A niche houses urns which contain the cremated remains of decedents. Cemeteries may provide funeral services at the cemetery, operate a chapel, and/or offer cremation services, all of which are included in this classification when conducted in connection with a cemetery operation. This classification includes pet cemeteries.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as mortuaries, funeral homes, or crematoriums which are to be reported separately in classification 6201.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-688, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-688, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-688, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-688, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6203 Classification 6203.

6203-00 YMCA/YWCA institutions

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a Young Men's or Young Women's Christian or Hebrew Associations. These are international community service organizations which generally respond to the needs of their communities. Typical operations include, but are not limited to, providing temporary residential facilities, swimming and exercise facilities, basketball courts, aerobic and fitness classes, child care, youth sports programs, social and educational programs, and day camp operations. Some facilities will provide a food and beverage service. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes overnight camp operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6209.

6203-01 Boys or girls clubs

Applies to establishments engaged in operating boys or girls clubs. These clubs are nonprofit organizations which provide recreation, cultural enrichment, health and physical education, and personal adjustment services for boys and girls from 6 to 18 years of age. These facilities differ from location to location, but many offer gymnasiums, organized sports programs, day camp operations, game rooms, library or computer rooms, classes and various other supervised activities where young people can spend time. Some facilities also have swimming pools and offer meal programs. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes overnight camp operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6209.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6203, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-689, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-689, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-689, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-689, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-689, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-689, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-689, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-689, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-689, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6204 Classification 6204.

6204-00 Baths or saunas, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating baths or saunas not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These facilities offer a variety of services such as, but not limited to, hot tubs, saunas, steam rooms, Jacuzzis, sun tan beds and body shampoos. Massage therapy services are included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification excludes licensed massage therapists that qualify for classification 6109.

6204-04 Exercise or health institutes, gymnasiums, health clubs

Applies to establishments engaged in operating exercise or health institutes, gymnasiums, or health clubs. These establishments accommodate a variety of exercise areas including, but not limited to, gymnasiums, swimming pools, racquetball, tennis, squash, and handball courts, jogging tracks, and weight rooms with nautilus equipment. Operations vary from location to location, but most offer facilities and services such as, but not limited to, locker rooms, showers, whirlpools, saunas, sun tanning booths, body toning equipment, aerobic, gymnastic, and martial arts classes, instruction or training in achieving physical fitness goals, nutrition counseling, towel service, child care, massages, pro shops and food and beverage services all of which are included when performed or conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes licensed massage therapists that qualify for classification 6109.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-690, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-690, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-690, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-690, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-690, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-690, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-690, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-690, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6205 Classification 6205.

6205-00 Clubs, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating clubs not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Types of clubs contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, fraternal, special interest, or social clubs and clubs whose interests revolve around sports activities such as golf, tennis, boating, skiing, fishing, and swimming. The facilities and services offered vary depending on the type and size of the club. Even in an organization that has several locations, the facilities may vary greatly from a simple bar and snack food operation to a large restaurant with dancing areas, gymnasiums, and saunas. These types of clubs charge membership fees and dues as opposed to clubs or halls in classification 6607 which are open to the public. This classification includes all food and beverage operations.

This classification excludes YMCAs and boys/girls clubs which are to be reported separately in classification 6203; health clubs and gymnasiums which are to be reported separately in classification 6204; golf courses which are to be reported separately in classification 6206; and community and social centers which are to be reported separately in classification 6607.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6205, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-691, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-691, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-691, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-691, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-691, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-691, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6206 Classification 6206.

6206-06 Golf courses, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating public or private golf courses. Pro shops, miniature golf courses, and driving ranges operated in connection with the golf course are included in this classification. Typical operations of a pro shop include, but are not limited to, selling golf clubs, golf balls, specialty clothing, and related golfing items, renting carts, arranging tee times, and collecting green fees. Also included in this classification are snack bars operated at the golf course when limited to the same hours as the golf course is open. Typical employees include golf pros, greens keepers, caddies, and snack bar employees.

This classification excludes establishments operating miniature golf courses and driving ranges which are to be reported separately in classification 6208 and "bona fide" restaurant operations which may be reported separately in classification 3905. For purposes of this classification a "bona fide" restaurant at a golf course is operated independent of the course and is open to the public even when the golf course is closed.

***Special note*:** A pro shop operated by an independent concessionaire may qualify for classification 6309, provided the pro shop does not operate the course, collect green fees, or perform other functions of managing a golf course.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6206, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-692, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-692, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-692, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-692, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-692, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-692, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-692, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6207 Classification 6207.

6207-00 Carnivals - traveling

Applies to those employees of an employer engaged in operating traveling carnivals, who are drivers and/or engaged in the set up and/or tear down of mechanical and nonmechanical amusement rides, and any temporary structure associated with a traveling carnival such as, but not limited to, game, food, or souvenir concession booths, mobile offices, aid rooms or ticket booths.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who are assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met; clerical employees who travel with the carnival or with ride operators and who work out of a mobile office, ride operators, game attendants, ticket sellers/takers and personnel involved in the care, custody, and maintenance of carnival facilities who are to be reported separately in classification 6208; establishments engaged in operating mechanical or nonmechanical rides at a permanent location which are to be reported separately in classification 6208; and establishments engaged in operating video or amusement game arcades at a permanent location, not within or operated in connection with an amusement park, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

***Special note*:** Permanent shop employees, and those employees assigned to the shop during the winter quartering period may be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17-675 have been met.

6207-01 Circuses - traveling

Applies to establishments engaged in operating a traveling circus. Work contemplated by this classification includes all preparations, operations and maintenance normally performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Employments include, but are not limited to, drivers, trainers, performers, ticket sellers/takers, clerical staff who travel with the circus, set up/tear down of mechanical and nonmechanical rides, concession booths or stands, mobile offices, aid rooms, ticket booths and all other temporary structures associated with a traveling circus.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who are assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties, who may be reported separately in classification

4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

***Special note*:** Classifications 6208 and 5206 do not apply to circus operations.

6207-02 Amusement rides - traveling

Applies to establishments engaged in operating mechanical or nonmechanical amusement rides. Employments contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, drivers and all employees engaged in the set up and tear down, operation, and maintenance of mechanical and nonmechanical rides and all other temporary structures associated with the amusement rides. This classification also includes automobile stunt shows, such as monster trucks or motorcycle car jumps, that perform for entertainment purposes. Covered employments associated with automobile stunt shows include, but are not limited to, drivers, mechanics, and maintenance employees who set up and take down ramps or other structures used in the show.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who are assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met; clerical employees who travel with the amusement operations and work out of a mobile office, ride operators, attendants, ticket sellers/takers, and personnel involved in the care, custody, and maintenance of amusement facilities who may be reported separately in classification 6208; employers engaged in operating mechanical or nonmechanical rides at a permanent location which are to be reported separately in classification 6208; and establishments engaged in operating video or amusement game arcades at a permanent location, not within or operated in connection with an amusement park, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

***Special note*:** Permanent shop employees, and those employees assigned to the shop during the winter quartering period, may be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17-675 have been met.

6207-03 Rodeos

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of rodeos. Employments contemplated by this classification include all operations normally performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification such as, but not limited to, drivers and all arena employees, setting up/tearing down temporary enclosures/structures/bleachers, clowns, gate openers, animal handlers, ticket sellers/takers, first-aid staff, and clerical staff who travel with the rodeo.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who are assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met; and stock handlers who contract with a rodeo producer to supply horses, bulls, or other rodeo animals, who are to be reported separately in classification 7302.

***Special note*:** Classifications 6208 and 5206 do not apply to rodeos.

6207-04 Fireworks exhibition

Applies to establishments engaged in producing pyrotechnic exhibitions. This classification includes purchasing ready made fireworks, setting up displays, timing fuses, lighting the fireworks, and cleaning up.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of fireworks which are to be reported separately in classification 4601.

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WAC 296-17A-6208 Classification 6208.

6208-00 Amusement parks; exhibition caves or caverns

Applies to establishments engaged in providing amusement parks to the public or in the operation of cave or caverns for exhibition purposes. Establishments subject to this classification are located on a permanent site and usually offer a variety of activities such as, but not limited to, amusement rides, water slides, miniature golf, and games such as tossing rings, throwing balls, and shooting air rifles. There may be one or more separate arcade areas located within the park. This classification includes rides, ticket sellers, gate attendants, food and beverage operations, care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities and operations similar to a traveling carnival.

This classification excludes set up, tear down and delivery of amusement park rides, games and food booths which are to be reported separately in classification 6207.

6208-01 Ranges: Archery, ball, dart, golf, firearms shooting

Applies to establishments engaged in operating indoor or outdoor archery, ball, dart, golf, and firearms shooting ranges. Golf driving ranges subject to this classification are operated separately from a golf course. If the driving range is operated in conjunction with a golf course, then the entire establishment is to be reported separately in classification 6206. Ball ranges (batting cages) are establishments set up to provide batting practice. Archery ranges are permanent establishments that provide targets for practice. If these operations are conducted in conjunction with an amusement park, then the entire operation is to be reported separately in classification 6208-00. This classification includes ticket sellers, food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes miniature golf courses which are to be reported separately in classification 6208-07, and ranges that use air rifles which are to be reported separately in classification 6208-10.

6208-03 Boat rental facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in renting row boats, paddle boats, rubber rafts or similar water craft for recreational purposes when the water is part of a park. This classification includes the operation of bumper boat amusement

rides if that is the sole function of the establishment. If the bumper boats are operated as part of an amusement park, the entire establishment is to be reported separately in classification 6208-00. This classification includes ticket sellers, food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

6208-04 Fairs, shows and exhibitions, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or community organizations engaged in managing, sponsoring and conducting fairs, shows and exhibitions not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Events may include, but not be limited to, community fairs, animal (pet or livestock), flower, art, and trade shows. Many of the exhibitors and concessionaires are independent businesses that rent space at the site. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, coordinating exhibitors, arranging for a facility and utilities, selling tickets, judging entries, security personnel, helping to set up and tear down booths, the showing of animals in an arena, food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes all raising or care of animals which are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

6208-07 Miniature golf courses

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of miniature golf courses. This classification includes ticket sellers, food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes miniature golf courses operated in conjunction with an amusement park which are to be reported separately in classification 6208-00.

6208-08 Kiddie rides at permanent locations

Applies to establishments engaged in operating kiddie rides at a permanent location. Ride attendants duties include, but are not limited to, selling tickets, directing patrons getting on and off the rides, keeping order among the patrons waiting to ride, and making sure all belts and safety devices are in the proper place and functioning. This classification includes food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

6208-09 Race tracks

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of race tracks such as, but not limited to, stock car, go cart, motorcycle, horse, and drag racing tracks. Employments contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, selling tickets, booking events, coordinating participants, and security. This classification includes food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes parimutuel clerks at a horse racing track and cashiers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met; and the handling of horses or vehicles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

6208-10 Shooting galleries for air rifles only; laser tag, war games, paint ball facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in operating shooting galleries for *air rifles only*. If the air rifle shooting gallery is operated in conjunction with an amusement park, the entire operation is to be reported separately in classification 6208-00. This classification also applies to laser tag, war games, and paint ball facilities. This classification includes ticket sellers, food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes operations involving any firearms such as, but not limited to, pistol or rifle ranges, which are to be reported separately in classification 6208-01.

6208-11 Carnival operations, N.O.C.

Applies to those employees of an employer engaged in operating carnivals who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These employees are generally employed as ride operators, game attendants, ticket sellers/takers, and traveling clerical workers. This classification includes operations care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who are assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met; employees engaged in driving and/or set up and tear down of all mechanical and nonmechanical rides, concession booths or stands, mobile offices, aid rooms, ticket booths, and all other temporary structures associated with a traveling carnival who are to be reported separately in classification 6207; employees of carnival operations assigned to work in food booths who are to be reported separately in classification 3905; and employees of carnival operations assigned to work in souvenir or gift shops who may be reported separately in classification 6406 provided they have no other duties.

***Special note*:** Permanent shop employees, and those employees assigned to the shop during the winter quartering period, may be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17-675 have been met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6208, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-694, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-694, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-694, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-694, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-694, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-694, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-694, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-694, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-694, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-694, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6209 Classification 6209.

6209-03 Dude ranch resorts

Applies to establishments engaged in operating a dude ranch resort where vacationers experience the western style of life on a ranch. Activities include, but are not limited to, horseback riding, grooming the ranch animals, hay rides, swimming, ranch style meals, and nightly singing round the campfire. Operations include, but are not limited to, grooming and caring for animals, assisting with horseback riding,

preparing ranch style meals and performing maintenance work on the ranch. This classification includes food and beverage operations and clerical office and sales personnel physically located at the resort.

This classification excludes cattle ranches which are to be reported separately in classification 7302.

6209-06 Swimming pools - public; scuba diving instruction in pool

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation and maintenance of public swimming pools. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, testing and replenishing chemicals in the pool, cleaning the pool, providing lifeguards, providing swimming lessons to the public, food and beverage operations, and clerical office and sales personnel physically located at the above facilities. This classification includes the rental or sale of pool accessories such as paddle boards, fins and swim wear when performed in connection with a swimming pool facility by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification also applies to scuba diving instructors providing lessons in a swimming pool even though they may not be employed by the swimming pool establishment.

This classification excludes scuba diving not performed in a swimming pool environment which is to be reported separately in classification 0202 and swimming clubs which are to be reported separately in classification 6205.

6209-09 Campgrounds

Applies to establishments engaged in operating public or private campgrounds. Campgrounds offer a variety of facilities at which families, groups, and individuals can camp overnight in recreational vehicles, cabins, or tents. Typical campgrounds may include a main building for registration and information, retail stores that sell groceries, souvenirs, camping equipment, fishing gear, and supplies, and/or snack bars, restaurants, game rooms, rental operations for recreational equipment, shower facilities, and laundries. Campground activities include, but are not limited to, swimming (in a pool or lake), fishing, boating, hiking, archery, arts and crafts, miniature golf, horseback riding, shuffleboard and other games. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, counselors, cooks, ground and maintenance personnel, nurses, housekeepers, security guards, lifeguards, store clerks and game attendants. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel physically located at the above facilities.

This classification excludes day camp operations that do not include overnight accommodations which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification and state park campgrounds which are to be reported separately in the applicable state agency classifications.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6209, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-695, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-695, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-695, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-695, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-695, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-695, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-695, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-695, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6301 Classification 6301.

6301-00 Sales personnel: Vehicles and marine pleasure craft

Applies to sales employees of establishments engaged in selling and/or leasing new and/or used automobiles, trucks, campers, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, motorcycles or other all-terrain vehicles, or boats and other marine pleasure craft and who are not covered by another classification assigned to the employer's account. Duties contemplated by this classification are limited to sales training, test driving, showing and demonstrating vehicles, completing paper work, and arranging for delivery of purchased vehicles.

***Special note*:** This is a restrictive classification; the qualifying factor is that all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6301-06 Instructors of driving schools

Applies to instructors of driving schools. Instructors duties include, but are not limited to, demonstrating driving techniques, and observing student drivers.

This classification excludes administrative staff and classroom instructors of driving schools who are to be reported separately in classification 6103; vehicle repair or maintenance staff who are to be reported separately in classification 3411; and high school driving instructors who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

***Special note*:** This is a restrictive classification; the qualifying factor is that all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6301-07 Limousine drivers

Applies to drivers of establishments engaged in providing limousine services to others. Limousine services provide luxury transportation for special occasions such as, but not limited to, birthday parties, weddings, dances, sporting events, concerts, and corporate business functions. Clients usually travel in groups from two to ten. Drivers are professionally trained chauffeurs; they generally provide services by appointment from specific locations to set destinations, and often wait with the vehicle while clients attend events. Depending on the occasion, the limousine service may also provide beverages, snacks, balloons, or flowers. Since the service is intended for luxury as opposed to meeting deadlines, the hazards of driving differ from most other professional drivers.

This classification excludes employees who repair and/or service the company's limousines who are to be reported separately in classification 3411.

***Special note*:** This is a restrictive classification; the qualifying factor is that all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

***Special note*:** Clerical office employees may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6301, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-696, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-696, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-696, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-696, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-696, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-696, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6303 Classification 6303.

6303-00 Outside sales personnel, N.O.C.; messengers

Applies to those employees whose job duties and work environment meet *all* the conditions of the general reporting rules covering outside sales personnel, and who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) assigned to the employer's account. Duties of outside sales personnel contemplated by this classification are limited to soliciting new customers by telephone or in person, showing, selling, and explaining products or services, servicing existing accounts, completing correspondence, placing orders, performing public relations duties, and estimating. Duties of messengers are limited to delivering interoffice mail, making deposits, and similar duties that are exclusively for the administration of the employer's business.

This classification excludes the delivery of products or merchandise or the stocking of shelves which is to be reported separately as applicable; the demonstration or delivery of machinery or equipment which are to be reported separately as applicable, establishments engaged as collection agencies or public relations agencies which are to be reported separately in classification 5301; establishments engaged in providing inspection and valuations exclusively for insurance companies which are to be reported separately in classification 4903.

***Special note*:** When considering this classification care must be taken to look beyond titles of employees. Employees with occupational titles such as, but not limited to, collectors, counselors, consultants, or appraisers may or may not qualify for this classification. This is a restrictive classification; the qualifying factor is that all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6303-03 Insurance sales personnel and claims adjusters

Applies to insurances sales personnel and claims adjustors with outside duties. Duties of employees subject to this classification are limited to selling insurance policies at their place of business or at the client's home, or going to the scene of an accident or catastrophe to assess damage. Work may be performed within an office or away from the employer's premises.

***Special note*:** Individuals performing duties as an agent, broker, or solicitor (and hold a license as issued by the office of the insurance commissioner) are exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(11) and 48.17.010, 48.17.020, and 48.17.030. To elect voluntary coverage these individuals must submit a completed optional coverage form to the department.

6303-21 Home health care services: Social workers and dietitians

Applies to social workers and dietitians employed by home health care service establishments who provide care for handicapped individuals. Duties of these employees include teaching physically or developmentally disabled individuals in their own home to manage daily living skills such as caring for themselves, dressing, cooking, shopping, and going to the doctor. This classification also includes dietitians, sometimes called nutritionists, who usually are referred to patients by their physicians. The dietitian assesses the patient's current nutritional status, including current food intake, medical background, family history, currently prescribed medications, and social and psychological needs, then develops, a food plan to meet the patient's needs. Employees subject to this classification do no cooking.

This classification excludes nursing and home health care services which are to be reported separately in classification 6110; therapy services which are to be reported separately in classification 6109; domestic servants who are to be reported separately in classification 6510; and chore workers who are to be reported separately in classification 6511.

***Special note*:** This is a restrictive classification; the qualifying factor is that all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met. *This classification is not to be assigned to any account that does not also have classification 6110 and/or 6511.*

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6303, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-698, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-698, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-698, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-698, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-698, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-698, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-698, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6304 Classification 6304.

6304-00 Stores: Department - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in operating large retail stores which are characterized by specialized departments such as, but not limited to, wearing apparel, jewelry, luggage, housewares, cosmetics and furniture. For purposes of this classification, a department store will include all of the following departments: Wearing apparel, shoes and household furnishings (such as, but not limited to, window coverings, bedding, linens, lamps). A department store will also have at least two of the following departments: Furniture, jewelry, audio equipment, luggage, hardware, giftware, china, or sporting goods. This classification includes employees of specialty services such as alteration personnel, and delivery drivers. This classification is distinguishable from clothing stores in classification 6305, or retail variety stores in classification 6406, in the number of specialized departments and the variety of nonclothing or giftware merchandise for sale. This classification also includes the placement or installation of furniture items such as, but not limited to,

couches, china cabinets, end tables, dining tables, bedding such as mattresses and box springs, curtains, draperies, and mirrors in customer's locations.

This classification excludes automotive service centers which are to be reported separately in the applicable service classification and the installation of carpet, floor vinyl, tile, cabinets, exterior siding, painting, fencing, roofing or similar construction related activities which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work being performed.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6304-01 Antique variety stores - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of a variety of used or antique merchandise. While the majority of merchandise is used, some of the items may be new. Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, glassware, jewelry, clothing, pictures, tools, floor coverings, and silverware and could include a limited amount of furniture.

This classification excludes antique or specialty stores engaged primarily in the sale of furniture which are to be reported separately in classification 6306; antique specialty stores engaged primarily in the sale of glassware, china or silverware which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and antique specialty stores engaged primarily in the sale of wearing apparel and/or shoes which are to be reported separately in classification 6305.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6304, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-699, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-699, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-699, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-699, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-699, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-699, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-699, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6305 Classification 6305.

6305-00 Stores: Clothing - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used clothing. Merchandise varies, but generally includes shoes, jewelry, giftware, or accessories in addition to wearing apparel. Some establishments will specialize in certain types of clothing such as, but not limited to, athletic wear, T-shirts, coats, socks, or vintage clothing. This classification also applies to stores that rent clothing such as, but not limited to, costumes, tuxedos, or wedding apparel. This classification includes all store employees including specialty services such as alterations personnel and delivery drivers.

This classification is distinguishable from department stores in classification 6304 or retail variety stores in classification 6406 in the limited number of specialized departments and the variety of nonclothing or giftware merchandise for sale.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6305-01 Stores: Dry goods - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of a variety of new or used dry goods. For purposes of this classification dry goods include, but are not limited to, fabric, embroideries, veiling, laces, textile trimmings, curtains, draperies, blankets, bedspreads, sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, napkins, and towels. This classification includes all store employees.

This classification is distinguishable from retail fabric stores in classification 6406 in that dry good stores will carry primarily finished piece goods for sale while fabric stores will carry primarily fabric, sewing notions and a limited supply of finished goods.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6305-02 Stores: Shoe - retail
Shoe shine stands

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used shoes. Establishments may sell a full line of shoes or they may specialize in certain types such as athletic shoes, safety shoes, work boots, women's, men's, or children's shoes. It is customary for shoe stores to sell some related products such as, but not limited to, handbags, socks, belts, or shoe care products. This classification includes all store employees. This classification also applies to shoe shine stands.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of shoes or boots which are to be reported separately in classification 3802.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6305-04 Stores: Western wear, including tack - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used western style clothing. Merchandise varies, but may also include western style shoes and boots, jewelry, giftware, or horse tack. This classification includes all store employees including specialty services such as alterations personnel and delivery drivers.

This classification is distinguishable from department stores in classification 6304 in that classification 6305 businesses are not comprised of specialized departments and do not carry furniture, housewares, and similar items required as part of the department store classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of horse tack and related animal grooming and care products which are to be reported separately in classification 2009 "farm supply stores."

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6305-05 Stores: Wig or hat - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used wigs or hats. Merchandise varies, but generally these establishments will also sell related hair care products, hat pins, broaches or similar accessory items. This classification includes all store employees.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6305-06 Custom dressmaking, tailoring, alterations

Applies to establishments who provide custom dressmaking, tailoring, or alterations services to others. Activities include the showing of sketches and fabrics, modeling samples, taking individual orders and measurements, cutting, basting and fitting. Employees use sewing machines, but much of the work is hand sewing, steaming or pressing. Materials include fabrics, buttons, zippers, and sewing notions. Tools and machinery include, but are not limited to, scissors, steam presses and irons, dress forms, and sewing machines with attachments to perform a variety of sewing functions. Custom dressmakers and tailors may sell fabrics and sewing notions, or limited supply ready-made apparel. The sale of these items by establishments engaged in custom dressmaking or tailoring is included in this classification. This classification is distinguishable from clothing manufacturers in classification 3802 in that establishments subject to classification 6305 make custom clothing for individuals rather than making garments on a quantity basis. However, customers of a 6305 business may order several items of a kind such as for a wedding party or small theater group.

This classification excludes the mass production of wearing apparel which is to be reported separately in classification 3802.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

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WAC 296-17A-6306 Classification 6306.

6306-00 Stores: Furniture - wholesale or retail
Stores: Billiard or pool table - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of new, used, or antique household furniture. This classification also includes the sale of related items such as, but not limited to, lamps, bedding, pillows, floor and window coverings, framed pictures, art pieces and sculptures when sold in connection with a furniture store operation. This classification includes the delivery and the incidental repair of merchandise sold. Incidental repair in this classification is limited to such activities as the repair or cleaning of upholstery or fixing a small scratch on a table. The installation of carpet and window coverings may be included in this classification if such merchandise is part of the store's inventory and is readily available for sale and delivery to the customer. The contract installation of any merchandise which must be ordered from a factory or distributor to fulfill the terms of contract is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed. For example, a furniture store could bid on a job to carpet all units of an apartment complex. If the carpet is ordered from the factory as opposed to carpet carried at the store and in the stores inventory, then the installation is to be reported separately in classification 0502. This classification also applies to stores that sell billiard or pool tables.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when considering this classification for antique or used furniture stores since such establishments may actually be a furniture refinishing business or an upholstery shop which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification. Repair work covered by this classification (6306) is limited to such activities as fixing a small scratch on a table, replacing a piece of glass or mirror in a china or curio cabinet, sewing on a button or adjusting a reclining chair mechanism. Classification 6306 should not be assigned to an establishment that is engaged in furniture refinishing, or upholstery work which are to be reported separately in the applicable service or repair classification.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6306-01 Stores: Furniture - rental

Applies to establishments engaged in the rental of new, used, or antique household furniture. This classification also includes the sales of related items such as, but not limited to, lamps, bedding, pillows, framed pictures, art pieces and sculptures when sold in connection with a furniture rental store operation. This classification includes the delivery and the incidental repair of merchandise rented. Incidental repair in this classification is limited to such activities as the repair or cleaning of upholstery or fixing a small scratch on a table. This classification also applies to establishments that provide rent-to-own purchasing options, and to establishments engaged in the sale or rental of hospital beds, motorized wheelchairs and similar patient appliances.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when considering this classification for an antique or used furniture store since such establishments may actually be a furniture refinishing business or an upholstery shop which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification. Repair work covered by this classification (6306) is limited to such activities as fixing a small scratch on a table, replacing a piece of glass or mirror in a china or curio cabinet, sewing on a button or adjusting a reclining chair mechanism. Classification 6306 should not be assigned to an establishment that is engaged in furniture refinishing, or upholstery work which are to be reported separately in the applicable service or repair classification.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6306-02 Stores: Appliance - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of gas, electric, or propane household appliances. Household appliances include, but are not limited to, refrigerators, freezers, stoves, range tops, trash compactors, washing machines, clothes dryers, television consoles, big screen televisions, and television antennas or satellite dish receiving units. Appliance stores will routinely carry smaller appliances which are generally referred to as counter top units which include, but are not limited to, mixers, blenders, microwave ovens, toasters and espresso machines and are included in this classification when sold in connection with the appliance store operation. This classification covers the sale of primarily new appliances although establishments subject to this classification accept trade-ins and sell some used appliances. Also included is the incidental repair of appliances sold by the appliance store, parts departments employees, and the delivery of products sold. The contract installation of any merchandise which must be ordered from a factory or distributor to fulfill the terms of contract is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed. For example, an appliance store could bid on a job to supply appliances for all units of an apartment complex. If the appliances are ordered from the factory as opposed to items carried at the store and in the stores inventory then the installation is to be reported separately in classification 0607. Establishments engaged in the sale of commercial appliances may be assigned to this classification provided such establishments operate a bonafide store operation. Generally, however, commercial appliances such as those used to equip bakeries and restaurants are factory ordered items which are made to a customer's specifications from a manufacturer's representative.

***Special note*:** Care should be taken when considering this classification for an antique or used appliance store since such establishments are primarily engaged in reconditioning appliances (service and repair) for resale and are to be reported separately in classification 0607.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6306-03 Stores: Piano or organ - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of new pianos and organs. This classification includes all operations associated with the store including service, repair, and delivery. It is common for stores subject to this classification to carry other musical instruments such as, but not limited to, guitars, drums and wind instruments as well as provide instructions on the use of instruments.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in piano tuning which are to be reported separately in classification 4107; stores that sell musical instruments other than pianos or organs which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and establishments engaged in the reconditioning of organs and pianos accompanied by the related sales of reconditioned pianos and organs which are to be reported separately in classification 2906.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6306-06 Stores: Office furniture - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of new, used, or antique office furniture. This classification also includes the sales of related items such as, but not limited to, lamps, floor and window coverings, framed pictures, art pieces and sculptures when sold in connection with an office furniture store operation. This classification includes the delivery of furniture and related items, and the incidental repair of office furniture items sold by the office furniture store such as upholstery repair and cleaning. The installation of carpet and window coverings may be included in this classification if such merchandise is part of the store's inventory and readily available for sale and delivery to the customer. The contract installation of any merchandise that must be ordered from a factory or distributor to fulfill the terms of contract is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed. For example, an office furniture store could bid on a job to supply modular desk units for a large office complex. If the desk units are ordered from the factory as opposed to units carried at the store and in the stores inventory, then the installation is to be reported separately in classification 2002.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when considering this classification for an antique or used office furniture store since such establishments may actually be a furniture refinishing business or an upholstery shop which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification. Repair work covered by this classification (6306) is limited to such activities as fixing a small scratch on a table, replacing a piece of glass or mirror in a china or curio cabinet, sewing on a button or adjusting a reclining chair mechanism. Classification 6306 should not be assigned to an establishment that is engaged in furniture refinishing or upholstery work.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

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WAC 296-17A-6308 Classification 6308.

6308-00 Stores: Jewelry - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of premanufactured jewelry. Jewelry sales may be retail to consumers or on a wholesale basis to other stores and dealers. It is common for jewelry stores to employ a goldsmith who will size

rings on premises, mount gem stones into settings, or make custom jewelry. Jewelry stores could also be engaged in watch repair and engraving and may offer these services as a part of the jewelry store business. Repair of watches and engraving is included in this classification when performed by jewelry store employees. Custom jewelry making subject to classification 6308-00 is distinguishable from jewelry manufacturing subject to classification 3602 in that businesses in classification 3602 are engaged primarily in the manufacture of jewelry in mass quantities, while jewelry stores in classification 6308 are primarily in the business of selling jewelry purchased from a manufacturer or dealer, and may also make custom or one-of-a-kind pieces.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6308-01 Stores: Hearing-aid - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of hearing aids. Hearing aids are purchased directly from the manufacturer or a distributor and resold to retail consumers, or at wholesale to other hearing-aid stores. Stores subject to this classification routinely offer free hearing tests to customers. Classification 6308-01 is distinguishable from medical services rendered by a physician subject to classification 6109 in that technicians employed by hearing-aid stores subject to classification 6308 rely on sound testing equipment to conduct examinations. They can provide hearing-aid appliances to customers, but do not perform medical procedures and do not need medical certification. This classification includes technicians employed by the store who conduct hearing tests. Medical doctors, on the other hand, perform a number of medical tests including X ray and may recommend or perform hearing corrections through surgical procedures.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6308-02 Stores: Optical - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of optical goods such as, but not limited to, eye glasses and contact lenses. Optical stores purchase eye glass frames and premade lenses from other sources and sell them to retail customers, or wholesale to other optical stores. Stores subject to this classification routinely offer free eye exams to customers. The eye examinations are performed by optometrists or by technicians. These technicians do not need medical certification in order to conduct tests. This classification includes optometrists or technicians employed by optical stores. Classification 6308-02 is distinguishable from medical services rendered by a physician (ophthalmologist) subject to classification 6109 in that optical stores in classification 6308 rely on testing equipment and can only provide eye glass appliances to customers. Medical doctors, on the other hand, perform a number of medical tests including X ray and may recommend or perform vision corrections through surgical procedures.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in grinding operations as part of the manufacture of optical lenses which are to be reported separately in classification 6604 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of eye glass frames which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the materials and processes used.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6308-03 Stores: Clock and watch - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of clocks and watches, including related repair. Stores subject to this classification carry an assortment of clocks and watches such as, but not limited to, cuckoo clocks, grandfather clocks, anniversary clocks, and an assortment of heirloom quality pocket or wrist watches. Establishments assigned to this classification are not engaged in the manufacture or assembly of clocks or clock kits. Clocks are purchased directly from the manufacturer or a distributor and resold to retail consumers, or at wholesale to other stores. Classification 6308-03 is distinguishable from clock or watch manufacturing subject to classification 3602 in that clock stores subject to classification 6308 are engaged exclusively in the sale of items manufactured by others and businesses in classification 3602 are engaged primarily in the manufacture of clock mechanisms.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of wooden components or cabinets such as those for grandfather or cuckoo clocks which are to be reported separately in classification 2905.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6308-04 Stores: Trophy or awards - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of trophies, plaques, awards and related items such as, but not limited to, banners, name badges, certificates, buttons, pins, ribbons, pens, advertising or specialty items. As a convenience to their customers, trophy stores may also sell small signs or similar items which they purchase from others. Establishments subject to this classification purchase component parts from other unrelated businesses, then assemble and engrave or letter them per customer specifications. Component pieces include, but are not limited to, plastic, marble, metal, or wood bases and backings, decorative mounts, small hardware, vinyl fabric, and ready made banners. They use hand tools, table top punching or bending devices and engraving equipment. While stores may still use old style engraving machines for some custom orders, most of today's engraving or lettering is done on computerized equipment.

This classification excludes the manufacture of component pieces or signs which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Producing "computerized vinyl lettering or designs" is a normal activity in several types of businesses such as, but not limited to, trophy stores, manufacturers of textile banners, or sign painting services in a shop. Computerized lettering or designs are made on a plotter/cutter that is attached to a computer. A roll of vinyl fabric is placed on the plotter/cutter. Designs are created on the computer, then transferred electronically to the plotter/cutter that punches them out in the vinyl material. Designs are transferred onto the backing with the use of transfer paper. One must look

beyond the producing of computerized vinyl applications when determining the nature of the business being classified. An employee whose *only* duties are generating vinyl lettering or designs on computerized equipment in an office environment could qualify for classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

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WAC 296-17A-6309 Classification 6309.

6309-02 Stores: Gun - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of hand guns and rifles. Gun stores subject to this classification will routinely sell related goods such as, but not limited to, knives, archery supplies, ammunition, cleaning kits, targets, target launchers, ammunition belts and specialty clothing. It is common for gun stores to repair guns for their customers. This generally consists of replacing worn or malfunctioning parts that they have in inventory, or that are special ordered from the manufacturer. Gun stores are not generally involved in machining operations although some light machine work is contemplated by this classification. Gun stores in this classification can also make custom ordered guns. This term may be misleading in that a custom gun made by a gun store is simply the assembly of various components to produce the desired gun. Depending on the size and location of the store a related shooting range may be found on the premise. Whether the shooting range is operated in connection with the store operation or by an independent business unrelated to the gun store, it is to be reported separately in classification 6208. Establishments in classification 6309-02 are distinguishable from operations covered in classification 3402, in that gun stores subject to classification 6309 are not engaged in the manufacture of guns, which includes such operations as machining barrels, fabricating triggers, springs, bolts, levers, clips and handles, or in the mass assembly of gun components into finished goods.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-03 Stores: Bicycle - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of all types of bicycles. Bicycle stores subject to this classification will sell related goods such as, but not limited to, helmets, pumps, carrier racks, water bottles, shoes, trailers, child carriers, and specialty clothing. It is common for bicycle stores to assemble new bicycles as well as tune and repair bicycles for their customers. This generally consists of replacing worn or malfunctioning parts that they have in inventory or that are special ordered from the manufacturer. Bicycle stores subject to this classification will occasionally make a custom bicycle. This term may be misleading in that a custom bicycle may be nothing more than the assembly of various components to produce the desired bicycle, *or* it could be the actual cutting, bending, and welding of tube metal, or the cutting, rolling and heating of graphite reinforced plastic material. *Only* those custom bicycles that are assembled from components *manufactured by others* are to be reported in classification 6309 and *only* if such custom work is incidental to the primary sales of off-the-rack bicycles manufactured by others.

This classification excludes machining operations, frame welding, and establishments engaged in custom manufacturing or mass producing bicycles from nonfinished goods which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the bicycle frame material and process used to manufacture the finished units.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-06 Stores: Garden supply - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of homeowner type yard and garden tools, equipment, and supplies. Establishments subject to this classification will carry in their inventory and have available for immediate sale various garden tools and gloves, equipment, and supplies such as, but not limited to, rakes, shovels, post hole diggers (nonpower), hoes, wheel barrows, garden carts, edgers, weed wackers, lawn sprinklers, garden hose, lawn mowers, and chain saws. On a seasonal basis these establishments will routinely stock bags of various types of lawn, shrub and plant fertilizer, lawn seed, bags of potting soil, bags of beauty bark, flower bulbs, vegetable and flower seeds, and some bedding plants and small shrubs. This classification is distinguishable from nurseries in that nurseries sell plants, shrubs and trees that they have purchased from others or raised from seeds or cuttings, most of which are available for sale all year round. Nurseries typically sell soils and bark in bulk, but seldom sell lawn mowers, lawn tractors, edgers and similar items. Nurseries are further distinguishable from garden supply stores in that garden supply stores have a limited outside yard and are primarily composed of a store operation. Nurseries, on the other hand, have limited store operations and extensive yards where plants, shrubs, and trees are displayed and cared for, as well as extensive greenhouse operations. This classification also includes merchants who are engaged in the sale and/or hand packaging of agricultural seeds that have been processed by others.

This classification excludes the repair of tools and equipment sold which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-07 Locksmiths

Applies to establishments engaged in servicing or repairing locksets. Establishments subject to this classification will have a small retail store where they sell new door locksets, repair customer locksets, rekey locksets, make duplicate keys, and sell home security items such as safes and alarm systems. In addition to store operations, this classification includes locksmith field work such as unlocking a car, removing a broken key from an ignition or door, and installing a replacement lockset in a door.

This classification excludes the installation of safes, new locksets, or dead bolt locks which is to be reported separately in classification 0607 and the installation of home security systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0608.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-08 Stores: Automobile, truck, motorcycle, or aircraft accessories or replacement parts - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of automobile, truck, motorcycle, or aircraft accessories or replacement parts. Most establishments subject to this classification carry a full line of parts ranging from batteries, wiper blades, ignition components, to engines, tires, and transmissions. However, this classification also applies to establishments that sell specialized product lines such as, but not limited to, batteries, electrical systems, or transmission parts. This classification covers only the store operation. Any vehicle, tire, or machine shop service is to be reported separately in the applicable repair or service classification. Care should be exercised when considering the assignment of this classification to an establishment engaged in vehicle service or repair as parts departments may be included in the service or repair classification. *Only* those vehicle service or repair establishments that have "full line" replacement parts stores are to be assigned to this classification and *only* when the classification that governs the repair or service permits, the parts department to be reported separately.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-09 Stores: Architectural and surveyor supplies - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of professional and technical measurement equipment used primarily by architects and surveyors. Products sold by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, plan holders, plotters, lettering systems, engineering software, CAD supplies, copiers and computer paper and films. This classification includes the *in-shop* servicing or repair of products sold, such as replacing or adjusting parts.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-11 Stores: Stained art glass - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of stained art glass supplies. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, offering craft classes to customers, and delivery of merchandise to customers. Items sold by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, lead and leaded glass, crafts, light fixtures, terrarium parts, lamp shade parts, kits for picture frames, mirrors, books on stained glass, small grinders, glass cutters and other tools for making stained glass items.

This classification excludes the manufacture of stained glass and the fabrication and assembly of stained art goods which is to be reported separately in classification 3503 and stores that sell craft-making goods or hobby supplies which are to be reported separately in classification 6309-21.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-12 Stores: Wood stove and accessories - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of wood stoves, pellet stoves, fireplace inserts, and accessories. The majority of stoves today are produced from cast iron or steel plate and may be finished with enamel or paint. Stove stores subject to this classification will sell related accessories such as, but not limited to, noncombustible hearths and irons, wood holders, pellet scoops, stovepipes, metal chimneys, decorative brass legs and brass handles and bags of pellets. Some wood stove dealers may sell both stoves and spas as their main product lines. Stores that sell both are to be reported separately in classification 6309-14. This classification includes the set-up of wood stoves and heaters which can be operated as part of a display area or showroom in the store when performed by employees of this business.

This classification excludes the installation and repair of wood stoves, furnaces, air conditioning units and vacuum cleaner systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0307; masonry work which is to be reported separately in classification 0302; and chimney cleaning which is to be reported separately in classification 4910.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-13 Stores: Hardware variety, N.O.C., specialty hardware or marine hardware - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of hardware related items. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from unrelated business dealers or manufacturers, warehousing of inventory, stocking of shelves, cashiering, customer load out, assistance and delivery. Establishments subject to this classification cater to homeowners and, therefore, do not carry contractor quantities of products for sale. Hardware variety stores applicable to this

classification are generally small retail stores (3,000 square feet or less). Hardware variety stores will have a wide assortment of products for sale ranging from paint and painting supplies, electrical and plumbing supplies, to hand or power tools, garden supplies, housewares, and hardware. For purposes of this classification the term "hardware" applies to nails, screws, bolts, hinges, staples, chain, and similar items. Classification 6309-13 is distinguishable from classification 2009 in that the quantity of products sold by hardware variety stores subject to classification 6309-13 is limited to homeowner quantities, the selection of product is limited, and they carry only a limited selection of lumber, if at all. Hardware variety stores may also carry seasonal plants. This classification also applies to specialty hardware or marine hardware stores.

This classification excludes hardware stores that sell lumber or building materials which are to be reported separately in classification 2009.

***Special notes*:** Care should be exercised when assigning classification 6309-13 to a business. All other store and nursery classifications are to be considered before this classification is assigned. It is common for a nursery to have a substantial inventory of hardware and tools, just as it is common for farm supply stores to sell similar products, yet these types of businesses are covered in alternative classifications.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-14 Stores: Hot tub or spa - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of hot tubs and spas. Most dealers subject to this classification have small store operations where a limited supply of spas and hot tubs are displayed. Some may have distribution centers where spas are shipped from the manufacturer and stored until delivered to a showroom or directly to a customer. The majority of spa units are portable and self-contained, which means the plumbing, pump, wiring, and controls are already in place and enclosed in the siding surrounding the tub. They are ready to use once the electricity is hooked up at the customer's site. The other type of spas are referred to as "shells," which are usually set in place in the ground, then the pump, plumbing, electrical wiring, and any surrounding rockery or structures built around it. Stores that sell spas and hot tubs also stock related items such as, but not limited to, spa or swimming pool chemicals and cleaners, brushes, replacement pumps and parts, filters, and spa accessories such as fragrances. Some may also sell other product lines such as swimming pool shells, wood or pellet stoves and related items such as, but not limited to, lawn furniture, barbecues, or water sports equipment. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of tubs, spas, pools, pool liners, chemicals and other products from manufacturers or unrelated companies, stocking shelves, setting up displays, cashiering, delivery of products to customer locations, instruction on testing and maintaining pool waters, and incidental pump repair in the store; it does not contemplate the repair or service of pumps or pools at customer's location. Establishments that sell both wood stoves and spas are to be reported in this classification. This classification also applies to establishments that rent hot tubs and deliver them to, and pick them up from, the customer's location.

This classification excludes establishments that sell only accessories for tubs or pools which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; establishments engaged in the sale of wood or pellet stoves, but do not sell spas, which are to be reported separately in classification 6309-12; and establishments engaged in the manufacture or installation of hot tubs which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special notes*:** Spa and hot tub dealers may be licensed contractors who build swimming or wading pools, in addition to the spas and hot tubs sold. Except for the in-store pump repair, all other electrical or plumbing installation or repair work, pump repair, landscaping, building of structures, pouring of concrete, and servicing of the pool waters are excluded from this classification and are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-15 Stores: Floor covering - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of floor coverings. Establishments subject to this classification sell a variety of floor coverings and related items such as, but not limited to, sheet vinyl, floor tile, ceramic wall or countertop tile, wood parquet, floor or area rugs, carpeting, window coverings, bathroom and kitchen accessories, and supplies to install products. Other stores may specialize in only one or a few of these products. Floor covering stores generally consist of a store operation where samples of all product types are displayed. Merchandise is usually ordered from the factory or distributor per customer specifications; however some goods are kept in stock and are available for immediate sale. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from unrelated businesses and manufacturers, stocking shelves, cashiering, estimating floor covering needs from plans, blue prints and customer measurements, ordering special floor coverings from distributors or manufacturers, and delivering the product to customers.

This classification excludes all installation work and the manufacture of any product sold by floor covering stores, which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction, installation, or manufacturing classification.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-16 Pawn shops

Applies to establishments engaged in loaning money to others in exchange for collateral of new or used merchandise such as, but not limited to, jewelry, video equipment, and computers. It is common for pawn shops to sell new and used merchandise they have taken as collateral for defaulted loans. Operations contemplated by this classification include receiving merchandise from others, stocking of shelves, and cashiering.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-17 Stores: Sporting goods - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of a variety of sporting goods. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from other unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, and delivery. For purposes of this classification the term "sporting goods" includes, but is not limited to, baseball gloves, bats, balls, fishing poles, tackle, reels, tennis racquets, bicycle helmets, exercise equipment, and specialty clothing and shoes. A store may carry equipment and related items for a number of sports, or specialize in a particular sport such as skiing or fishing.

This classification excludes *stores that specialize in selling bicycles* and related items such as tire pumps, water bottles, locks, shoes and clothing, which are to be reported separately in classification 6309-03, *and stores that specialize in selling guns* and related items such as ammunition, hunting supplies, archery equipment, targets, knives, and clothing which are to be reported separately in classification 6309-02.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-18 Stores: Paint and wallpaper - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of paint and wallpaper supplies. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from other unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, mixing paints and stains, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, and delivery of merchandise to customers. Establishments subject to this classification routinely offer pressure washer and spray units, and ladders for rent or sale which is included in this classification when such sales and rentals are conducted in connection with a paint and wallpaper store. This classification excludes establishments engaged in the rental of spray paint and pressure washer units which are to be reported separately in classification 1106.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-19 Stores: Sewing machines or vacuum cleaners - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of new or reconditioned sewing machines or vacuum cleaners. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from other unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, demonstrating merchandise, providing instructions or sewing classes to customers, and in-store repair. This classification includes delivery of merchandise to customers and door-to-door sales personnel employed by the store. Sewing machine repair is generally limited and consists mainly of adjusting thread and stitch tensioners, aligning components (needle and foot), replacing electrical motor, lights and belts. Types of sewing machines include sergers, button holers, embroidery machines, and commercial machines such as those used by a tailor or an upholstery shop, but does not include industrial machines such as those used in feed and carpet mills.

This classification excludes fabric stores that may also sell sewing machines which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and establishments engaged in the repair of industrial sewing machines which are to be reported separately in classification 3402 for shop operations and classification 0603 for field repairs. This classification excludes firms who employ only door-to-door sales personnel in this state which are to be reported in classification 6309-22.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-20 Stores: Custom framed art or U-frame - wholesale or retail; Art galleries

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of custom framed art such as, but not limited to, posters and pictures. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from other unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, cutting matte board, glass and frame material, assembling frames, mounting art, posters or pictures into custom made or premade frames and delivery of merchandise to customers. Custom frame manufacturing covered by this classification is distinguishable from other frame manufacturing covered in classifications 3404, 2909, and 3512 in that custom frame making contemplated in classification 6309-20 consists of cutting frame material purchased from others with a specialized saw and fastening the pieces together with a small air nailer or finish screws. Frame manufacturing operations in other classifications consist of extruding metal or plastic through dies to produce the desired frame material, or planing and molding the dimensional lumber to the desired appearance, cutting material in mass quantities, fastening frames together (mass production oriented) and boxing for shipment. U-frame operations consist of selling the various components such as, but not limited to, premade frames or precut unassembled frame kits, matte board, glass and prints to customers for customer assembly. This classification also includes establishments that operate art galleries, as the framing activities are similar.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-21 Stores: Hobby and craft - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of hobby and craft supplies. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from other unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, offering craft classes to customers, and delivery of merchandise to customers. Items sold by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, floral arrange-

ment supplies, pottery supplies, art glass supplies, doll making supplies, jewelry components such as beads and wire, and artist supplies. It is common for establishments subject to this classification to also be involved in custom picture framing in connection with hobby or craft store operation.

This classification excludes the manufacture of hobby and craft goods which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the materials and processes and stores that specialize in the sale of stained art goods which are to be reported separately in classification 6309-11.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6309-22 Sales personnel: Door-to-door

Applies to sales personnel engaged in door-to-door sales of merchandise. Typically these sales are done in the homes of the customer, often by individual appointment or at a party given by the host in the home. Types of merchandise include, but are not limited to, coffee, tea, or other grocery items, mops, brushes, carpets or other household furnishings, candles, vacuum cleaners, books and magazines. Duties contemplated by this classification include showing samples or brochures describing items for sale, demonstrating merchandise, completing paperwork for orders, and driving. Sales persons usually have the products shipped directly from a distributor to the consumer. This classification also contemplates door-to-door sales employees who may deliver the sold products or who sell directly from stock kept in their vehicle. Door-to-door sales personnel are considered workers of the company employing them unless they meet the criteria as specified in RCW 51.08.195.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in motor route distribution of telephone books, periodicals, or newspapers which are to be reported separately in classification 1101-14.

***Special note*:** Clerical and office employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

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WAC 296-17A-6402 Classification 6402.

6402-00 Stores: Grocery, N.O.C. - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in providing retail sale of a full line of grocery items. To qualify for this classification an establishment must provide for retail sale all of the following items: Canned goods, dairy products, a full line of fresh meats, frozen meats, vegetables and fruits, baked goods, carbonated and alcoholic beverages, juices, household cleaners, laundry and health care products. These stores will generally be of the supermarket size but there may be some smaller stores which are also to be included in this classification if all of the items listed above are in their inventory. Also included in this classification, when performed by employees of the store, are in-store departments or services that are provided for the customer's convenience such as in-store bakeries, delis, video rental, film developing, florists, and wine departments.

This classification excludes in-store pharmacies which are to be reported separately in classification 6406, espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; convenience store or mini-markets that do not sell all of the above mentioned items which are to be reported separately in classification 6403; grocery or convenience stores with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately without division of hours in classification 3410; and specialty retail stores that sell only dairy products, fruits and vegetables, soft drinks or wine and/or liquor which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6402, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-706, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-706, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-706, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-706, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-706, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-706, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-706, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-706, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-706, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6403 Classification 6403.

6403-01 Stores: Coffee, tea, or spice - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of specialty coffees, teas, or spices. They may sell coffee/tea in packaged and/or ready to drink forms and may offer a small selection of pastries or cookies for the customers convenience.

This classification excludes espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6403-02 Stores: Dairy products - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of dairy products such as, but not limited to, milk, eggs, cheese, and ice cream. As a convenience to their customers, these establishments may offer a limited supply of related foods such as bread. This classification is distinguishable from

other 6403 store operations in that the primary products available for sale are dairy products.

This classification excludes espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6403-04 Stores: Fruit or vegetable - retail

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of fresh fruits and/or vegetables. These stores are usually found in individual stands at public or municipal street markets, or at roadside stands not located on the farm which may range from a small booth to a store-like operation. Sales at roadside stands away from the farm location or public markets are to be reported in this classification even if vendors grow all their own produce.

This classification excludes establishments that grow their own fruits and vegetables and sell them at their farm location which are to be reported separately in the appropriate agricultural classification as required by the general inclusion provision of the general rules, espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are reported separately in classification 3905.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6403-05 Stores: Specialty grocery - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in retail sale of specialty grocery items. Establishments subject to this classification have a limited selection of grocery items which are generally related to ethnic foods and cuisine, gourmet meats, cheeses, or condiments, health food or pet food. This classification also applies to stores that sell U-bake pizza.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the sale of nutritional supplements such as, but not limited to, vitamins, herbal compounds, protein powders, or energy bars, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are reported separately in classification 3905.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6403-06 Stores: Mini-markets or convenience grocery, N.O.C. - retail

Applies to establishments engaged as retail convenience grocery stores or mini-marts. Generally these stores sell convenience items such as, but not limited to, soft drinks, beer/wine, snack foods, candy and a limited selection of canned or boxed foods. They may also prepare foods such as sandwiches, chicken, jo jos and hot dogs. While these stores may sell a variety of grocery items they are distinguished from stores in classification 6402 in that they do not sell all of the items specified for retail grocery store operations. Generally the difference can be established by determining if the store cuts and sells fresh meat. This classification also applies to food bank operations.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as convenience grocery stores or mini-markets with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410 and espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6403-07 Stores: Wine, liquor, or soft drinks - retail

Applies to establishments engaged primarily in the retail sale of wine, liquor, or soft drinks and an assortment of prepackaged mixed drinks, and related gift items. Establishments in this classification are not operated in connection with a manufacturing, bottling, restaurant, or tavern operation. This classification also applies to liquor stores operated by Native American tribes and to contract state liquor stores operated by nonstate employees. This classification contemplates a minimal amount of mail order sales and locker rentals in a wine cellar operated by a wine store.

This classification excludes state operated liquor stores which are reported separately in classification 5307; establishments engaged in the distillation, brewing, or bottling of alcohol, beer or wine, which often have tasting rooms and gift shops, which are reported separately in classification 3702; and establishments engaged primarily in selling wine-making or beer-making kits and supplies which are reported separately in classification 6406.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

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WAC 296-17A-6404 Classification 6404.

6404-00 Stores: Florists - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of fresh-cut flower arrangements, potted plants, balloon arrangements, or arrangements of artificial or dried flowers and foliage. These shops typically carry related gift items, such as, but not limited to, terrariums, vases, and gift cards. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of flowers, plants, and other merchandise from unrelated businesses, making the arrangements, storing fresh-cut flowers in refrigerated cases, caring for potted plants in a greenhouse, and delivering items sold. Also included in this classification is the assembly and/or decoration of Christmas wreaths. Wreaths may be assembled from

fresh greens and decorations added, or decorations may be attached to grapevine wreath bases or metal rings. Establishments in this classification work with hand cutting tools, glue guns, small wires and wooden stakes, floral foam or clay, greenery, wreath bases, and decorative trimmings. This classification also applies to "cottage industries" that make similar items, and to establishments primarily engaged in packing holly that was grown by others.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the planting, cultivating, and/or harvesting of flowers, plants, shrubbery, trees, florist greens, holly, baby's breath or florist greens which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6404-02 Stores: Potted plants or aquariums - wholesale or retail: Sale, lease, or care of

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale, lease, or care of potted plants or aquariums. Establishments subject to this classification will deliver, set up, service, and maintain plants or aquariums at the customer's location. The plants or aquariums are usually located inside, but may also be placed on extended living areas such as, but not limited to, porches, patios, or decks. Maintenance/care includes, but is not limited to, watering, trimming, pruning, fertilizing, and cleaning. Such establishments will frequently have a small greenhouse facility for caring and storing plants.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6404-03 Stores: Candy or cookie arrangement - wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of candy or cookie arrangements in containers such as, but not limited to, mugs, vases, booklets, and novelty items. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, making arrangements, answering telephones, selling to walk-in customers, cashiering, and delivering the bouquets. This classification does not include any on-premise manufacturing of candies or cookies.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in retail candy sales with on-premise manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3905, and establishments engaged in specialty bake shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3901.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

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WAC 296-17A-6405 Classification 6405.

6405-01 Tire sales and service centers, including automobile or truck care service centers or repair garages operated in connection with a tire service or repair center

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale, installation, and repair of vehicle tires for others. This classification includes, but is not limited to, tire store employees, service managers, and auto care service employees. Services provided include, but are not limited to, tire mounting and balancing, in-shop or mobile service flat repair, alignments, brake service, muffler repair, tune-ups, and oil changes. It is common for tire centers to offer other automotive services such as wiper replacement, radiator flush, battery replacement and even major engine and transmission work which are also included in this classification. This classification is distinguishable from classification 3411 in that classification 6405 applies to any business that installs and services tires regardless of the number of tires sold. Establishments assigned to classification 3411 do not install or service tires. *Classification 3411 is not to be assigned to an establishment assigned classification 6405.*

This classification excludes towing services for hire which are to be reported separately in classification 1109 and tire sales and services centers which are also engaged in tire retreading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6405-06.

6405-06 Tire rebuilding, retreading and/or recapping

Applies to establishments engaged in rubber tire rebuilding, retreading and/or recapping either at their tire dealership location, or at a location physically separate from the tire store. Rebuilding tires differs from the manufacture of tires in that rebuilding, recapping, or retreading simply restores used tires to a usable condition by bonding new rubber onto the existing work tread and lateral surface. First, tires are inspected for separations and penetrations. To remove the tread pattern, the casing is mounted on a wheel, inflated, and smoothed with a buffer or abrasive file. Any rocks, nail heads, etc., are pulled out with air tools, and the holes repaired with a rubber patch or a strip of rubber applied with an extruder gun. In the hot process, the buffed tire is put on a spinning wheel and unvulcanized tread rubber is wrapped around the tread area of the tire body either manually or mechanically. The tire is then placed inside a curing mold which has a tread design, and heated at 320 degrees for several hours so the rubber expands into the design and forms the tread. After the tire is removed from the vulcanizing mold, it is inflated to high pressure and cooled. In the cold process, commonly referred to as bandage, the new tread is a precured strip or rubber compound with the tread design already molded into it. Only enough old rubber is removed to true the tire and provide a bonding surface. Air hoses or solvents are used to remove contaminants which would interfere with the adhesion process. The tire is inflated to its normal running pressure and a rubber cement is applied over the buffed surface by spray gun or brush. When the cement dries the pre-

cured tread is wrapped around the casing. The strip is bonded to the tire casing under pressure and heated at 210 degrees in a curing chamber. This classification excludes tire dealers that do not perform rebuilding, recapping or retreading which are to be reported separately in classification 6405-01 and the manufacture of tires which is to be reported separately in classification 3513.

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WAC 296-17A-6406 Classification 6406.

This classification applies to specialty retail store operations engaged primarily in the sale of a wide variety of products ranging from collectibles such as stamps, coins, sports cards, and dolls to table top appliances such as portable televisions, blenders, mixers and toasters. This classification is comprised of subclassifications that cover a specific type of retail store operation. One of the subclassifications applies to the sale of products which are not covered by another classification. Although the products sold by establishments subject to this classification will vary by each subclassification, the overall operational activities are similar. Each business covered by this classification will generally employ cashiers and merchandise stockers, as well as other occupations of workers.

***Special note*:** This classification excludes all repair operations unless it is specifically included in the classification, delivery service, outside installation work, and lunch counters and restaurants which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work or service being performed.

Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6406-00 Retail stores, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of merchandise or services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, greeting cards, costume jewelry, scarves, tropical fish and birds and related fish or bird supplies, table top appliances such as mixers, blenders, microwave ovens, or table top satellite receiving units, quick print copy or fax services and related specialty items or services. This classification also applies to establishments that provide inventory services for other businesses.

This classification excludes pet stores that sell dogs or cats and establishments engaged in pet grooming services which are to be reported separately in classification 7308; pet food stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6403; and offset, cold press and similar printing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4101.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-01 Stores: Camera or photography supply - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of cameras and photography and dark room supplies such as, but not limited to, batteries, film, processing trays, chemicals, print paper, enlargers, and timers. It is common for these establishments to offer film developing services which may be either a one-hour service or an overnight process. Both types of film developing services are included in this classification when conducted in connection with a camera and photography supply store. This classification is distinguishable from classification 6506 in that establishments covered in classification 6506 are not engaged in the sale of cameras or photo developing equipment.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-03 News and magazine stands - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of newspapers and magazines. Establishments subject to this classification may sell newspapers or magazines from various locations such as, but not limited to, stands at public markets, store operations in malls, or from a street corner.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-09 Arcades: Coin or token operated

Applies to establishments engaged in operating coin- or token-operated arcades. This classification covers attendants, change makers, and security personnel who monitor the game rooms and make change. Attendants may remove tokens and money from machines and may perform minor adjustments such as resetting a jarred machine.

This classification excludes the installation, removal or repair of machines which is to be reported separately in classification 0606.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-11 Stores: Office stationery and machinery - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of office stationery, supplies, and/or machinery. For purposes of this classification "office stationery and supplies" includes, but is not limited to, paper, writing tablets, computer software, pens, pencils, markers, staples, staplers, scissors, paper clips, and binders. "Office machinery or business machinery" includes, but is not limited to, calculators, typewriters, various types of copy machines, fax machines, and desk top and lap top computers.

This classification excludes service and repair of office/business machines which is to be reported separately in classification 4107 and establishments engaged in sale of office furniture which are to be reported separately in classification 6306.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-12 Stores: Fabric, yardage, yarn and needlework supplies - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of fabric, yardage, yarn and needlework supplies. It is common for establishments subject to this classification to have a small inventory of noncommercial/industrial sewing machines and sergers for sale in addition to fabric, sewing notions, patterns, and related supplies. Fabric and yarn stores may also offer sewing and craft classes which are included in this classification when taught by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification is distinguishable from sewing machine stores in classification 6309 in that the principle products sold in classification 6406 are fabric and sewing notions while sewing machine stores are not engaged in the sale of fabric or yardage.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-14 Stores: Wind or string musical instruments - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of musical instruments such as, but not limited to, drums, wind instruments, guitars, and banjos. This classification includes music lessons when provided by employees of an employer subject to this classification and includes minor adjustment services such as replacing a drum skin or a broken string on a guitar.

This classification excludes the repair of wind and string musical instruments which is to be reported separately in the applicable repair classification; establishments engaged in the repair of pianos which are to be reported separately in classification 2906; and establishments engaged in the sale of pianos and organs which are to be reported separately in classification 6306.

***Special notes*:** Classification 6406 does not apply to any establishments that sells pianos or organs in addition to wind or string instruments. Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-16 Stores: Drug - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of prescription and nonprescription drugs and/or nutritional supplements such as, but not limited to, vitamins, herbal compounds, and energy bars. Drug stores subject to this classification may also carry a variety of personal care and grooming products and may rent crutches, canes, wheel chairs, and walkers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the sale and/or rental of hospital beds, motorized wheel chairs, and other patient appliances which are to be reported separately in classification 6306, and establishments engaged in the sale/rental and service (repair) of motorized mobility aids such as wheelchairs and 3-wheel scooters which are to be reported separately in classification 3309.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-17 Stores: Variety - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of a variety of consumer goods such as, but not limited to, housewares, linens, clothing, toys, and candy. In earlier years establishments subject to this classification were often referred to as "5 and 10 cent stores." Although these stores carry much of the same merchandise as a department store, they are distinguishable in that variety stores are not comprised of specialized departments and do not generally carry the quantity/assortment of products that department stores do.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-18 Private mail box; safety deposit box; computer tape storage facilities - rent or lease

Applies to establishments engaged in renting or leasing private mail boxes, safety deposit boxes, or computer and financial record storage facilities. Establishments subject to this classification will operate a secured facility where they receive and sort their customers' mail, parcels and packages from the U.S. Post Office or other parcel/package delivery companies, and package articles for shipment for their customers. They also provide a secured storage facility equipped with safety deposit boxes which they rent out on a short or long term basis. It is common for these establishments to offer additional services such as fax, and copying services.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-19 Stores: Coins, stamps, baseball cards, and comic books - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of coins, stamps, baseball cards, comic books, and similar collectibles. Establishments subject to this classification may be engaged exclusively in mail order sales, sell from browse tables at collectible or trade shows, through specialty auctions, or may sell from a store location. Coin and stamp stores routinely sell magazines, periodicals, and supplies that cater to collections or hobbies. Card shops routinely sell other sports memorabilia such as autographed baseballs, footballs and basketballs, framed pictures, POGS and buttons.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-20 Stores: Book, record, cassette, compact disc, and video - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale or rental of new or used books, records, cassettes, compact discs or videos. Establishments subject to this classification may be engaged exclusively in mail order sales, sell from browse tables or trade shows, through specialty auctions or may sell from a store location.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-23 Stores: Candy - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of packaged and unpackaged candy they have purchased from others.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the on-premise manufacture of candy and the subsequent retail sale of these products which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of candy or confections for wholesale to retail establishments or distributors which are to be reported separately in classification 3906.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-24 Stores: Cigarette and tobacco - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of cigarettes, tobacco, and related products such as, but not limited to, pipes, pipe cleaning supplies, rolling machines, cigarette papers, lighters, lighter fluid, and cigarette cases.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-25 Stores: Telephones - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of telephones, pagers, and cell phones. Establishments subject to this classification are not a utility company in that they do not operate telephone exchanges and are not regulated by the utilities and transportation commission of Washington. Their operations are limited to the sale of communication hardware. Stores subject to this classification may arrange activation and service for their customer, or the customer may contact the service provider directly.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-27 Stores: Stereo components - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of stereo components. Establishments subject to this classification will sell a variety of audio and video appliances such as, but not limited to, video players, stereos and portable televisions. These establishments may also sell and install automobile stereo speaker systems and car phone systems; however, the installation is not covered in classification 6406-27.

This classification excludes the installation, service or repair of home or car stereos and car phone systems which are to be reported separately in classification 0607, and establishments engaged in the sale of stereo and television console sets, big screen televisions, or other major appliances which are to be reported separately in classification 6306.

***Special note*:** Classification 6306 applies to any establishment that sells TV console sets or big screen TVs, even if the majority of their inventory is stereo components and/or portable TVs. Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-29 Stores: Toys - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of a variety of toys, games, and related items for persons of all ages. Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, video games, tricycles or bicycles, books, dolls and stuffed animals, outdoor play equipment, and specialty clothing.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the retail sale of sporting goods and bicycles which are to be reported separately in classification 6309. This classification is distinguishable from businesses in classification 6309 in that the principle products of stores subject to classification 6406 are toys and games, as compared to stores in classification 6309 which are primarily engaged in the sales of sporting goods and bicycles.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-30 Stores: Cosmetics - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of cosmetics and fragrances. Related services usually offered by these types of stores include consultations with clients regarding make-up techniques, styles, and colors.

This classification excludes hair and nail salons which are to be reported separately in classification 6501.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-31 Stores: Housewares - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of housewares such as, but not limited to, pots and pans, flatware, dishes, towels, canister sets, soap dishes, towel bars, waste baskets, plant stands, and curtains or draperies.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-33 Stores: Gift shops, N.O.C. - retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of gift items not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, crystal and silver serving pieces, china, cut glass, picture frames, wedding and shower books and invitations, special occasion cards, decorative statues, boxed candy, and ornaments. This merchandise tends to be of a finer selection than the everyday wares common in variety shops.

***Special note*:** Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6406, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-710, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-710, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-710, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-710, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-710, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-710, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-710, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-710, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-710, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-710, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-710, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-710, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6407 Classification 6407.

6407-00 Wholesale stores, N.O.C. - including combined wholesale and retail store operations

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail sales of merchandise that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Establishments subject to classification 6407 usually own the merchandise they sell, but may also be marketing goods on consignment, in which case classification 6407 still applies because the exposure and processes are the same. This classification is primarily the wholesale counterpart (supplier) for establishments assigned to retail store classification 6304, 6305 and 6406. Work contemplated by classification 6407 includes, but is not limited to, maintaining warehouse inventories, sorting and grading goods, and breaking down bulk quantities to repackage into smaller lots. Equipment typically used includes, but is not limited to, balers to bind merchandise into bundles, strapping equipment to secure palletized goods, forklifts, and hand tools.

This classification excludes delivery which is to be reported separately in classification 1101.

***Special notes*:** When assigning classification 6407, care must be exercised to look beyond the words "wholesale" or "retail." The manufacturer of a product will also "wholesale" their merchandise (or a combination of their own merchandise and finished products bought from other manufacturers) to a customer. These sales are an integral part of the manufacturing/marketing process and is an inclusion in the manufacturing classification. Establishments that buy goods, such as clothing or cloth goods, in wholesale quantities, then screen print or embroider them for resale are performing manufacturing operations and are to be reported separately in the appropriate manufacturing classification.

Warehouse operations in classification 2102, with the exception of grocery dealers, do not own the product they are warehousing and are not in the business of selling the goods they store. Businesses in classification 6407 may operate a warehouse, but only as an integral part of the wholesaling/distribution process, which is included in classification 6407.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6407, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-711, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-711, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-711, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-711, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-711, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-711, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-711, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6408 Classification 6408.

6408-03 Dealers: Farm machinery/implement

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale, lease, and/or rental, of new or used farm machinery and implements. This classification also applies to the service, repair and/or demonstration of those items by the dealer either on their premises or at the customer's site. For purposes of this classification the term farm machinery refers to engine-powered machinery such as, but not limited to, tractors, combines, and swathers, riding mowers, sprayers, pumps, and generators. Implements include, but are not limited to, plows, discs, balers, or rakes which are attached to and/or powered by farm machinery. The variety of merchandise varies with the needs of the geographical area and may be displayed in inside showrooms and/or outside yards. In addition to parts for the machinery or implements, establishments in this classification may carry some automobile parts, hardware items, and supplies such as oil, filters, and belts. This classification includes lot sales and lot personnel, service managers and employees, parts department employees who have exposure to the service/repair shop or duties related to the sale of farm machinery or implements, towing service for in-shop repairs, delivery of merchandise to the customer, and regional sales and/or service representatives who provide factory service or training to local dealers and other customers. Parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the service/repair shop or have no duties related to the sale of farm machinery or implements may be reported separately in classification 6309.

This classification excludes establishments that repair and/or service farm type tractors, *but who are not involved in the sale of them*, which are to be reported separately in classification 6409; store operations of dairy equipment and supply dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 6407; the installation, service, or repair of dairy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; all field installation, service, or repair work of wind machine dealers which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and the manufacture or structural repair of heavy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 3402.

***Special note*:** Care needs to be taken when considering the assignment of classification 6309 for the sale of parts. Most businesses assigned to classification 6408-03 have an inventory of parts or accessories which they use in the service or repair of farm machinery or implements, or maintain as a convenience to their customers. *Only* those businesses that maintain a complete line of replacement parts that is physically separated from the service/repair shop should be considered for classification 6309.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6408, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-712, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-712, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-712, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-712, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-712, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-712, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-712, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-712, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-712, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6409 Classification 6409.

6409-00 Dealers: Machinery/equipment, N.O.C.; Service/repair garages: Machinery/equipment, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale, lease, rental, service, and/or repair of new or used machinery and equipment not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification the terms machinery or equipment includes, but are not limited to, semi trucks, diesel tractors, buses, construction equipment, concrete barriers and other flagging equipment used in construction projects, logging equipment, transportation equipment, freight hauling equipment, well drilling equipment, power generators, and industrial or manufacturing machinery. Operations of dealers

include, but are not limited to, the sale, lease, rental, demonstration, service, or repair of their equipment, either on their premises or at the customer's site, and delivery to customer. The variety of merchandise carried by a machinery and equipment dealer varies with the needs of the geographical area and may be displayed in inside showrooms and/or outside yards. Operations of service centers include diagnostic services, all phases of mechanical service such as, but not limited to, tuning, overhauling and/or rebuilding engines, motors, or transmissions, resurfacing heads, repairing carburetors or fuel injection systems and grinding valves or brakes on equipment or machinery owned by others. In addition to parts for the machinery and equipment, establishments in this classification may carry some automobile parts, hardware items, and supplies such as oil, filters, and belts. This classification includes lot sales and lot personnel, service managers and employees, parts department employees who have exposure to the service/repair shop or duties related to the sale of machinery/equipment, towing service for in-shop repairs, and regional sales and/or service representatives who provide factory service or training to local dealers and other customers. Parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the service/repair shop or have no duties related to the sale of machinery/equipment may be reported separately in classification 6309. This classification also includes the rental and installation of temporary fences.

This classification excludes farm machinery and equipment dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 6408; store operations of dairy equipment and supply dealers which is to be reported separately in classification 6407; the installation of industrial plant equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the installation, service, or repair of dairy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; all field installation, service, or repair work of wind machine dealers which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and the manufacture or structural repair of heavy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 5109.

***Special note*:** Care needs to be taken when considering the assignment of classification 6309 for the sale of parts. Most businesses assigned to classification 6409-00 have an inventory of parts or accessories which they use in the service or repair of machinery or equipment, or maintain as a convenience to their customers. *Only* those businesses that maintain a complete line of replacement parts that is physically separated from the service/repair shop should be considered for classification 6309.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-6409, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6409, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-713, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-713, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-713, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-713, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-713, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-713, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-713, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 74-40, § 296-17-713, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-713, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6410 Classification 6410.

6410-02 Janitorial supply dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale and/or retail distribution of janitorial supplies. Janitorial supply dealers generally sell to cleaning service companies, hospitals, schools and government agencies. A small portion of their business may involve retail sales to walk-in customers. Typical products sold include, but are not limited to, aerosols, brushes, carpet cleaning products, cleaners, strippers, deodorizers, floor sealers, polishes, paper products, toilet tissue, paper towels, hand cleaners, dispensers, waxes, mops, buckets, and floor or carpet cleaning equipment. Orders may be taken by employees who work inside the store room, by outside sales personnel, or by route drivers, all of whom are included in this classification.

This classification excludes janitorial cleaning services which are to be reported separately in classification 6602.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6410, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-71301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-71301, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-6501 Classification 6501.

6501-00 Barber shops

Applies to establishments engaged in providing barber and hair cutting services which may be performed in the shop, at the customer's home, or in hospitals. Barber services contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, shampooing and cutting hair, shaving or trimming mustaches or beards, and facials. Unique to this industry is the "booth renter." A booth renter performs cosmetology, barbering, or manicuring services in a shop, but is not an employee of the shop owner. They pay a fee for the use of the shop's booth and facilities. Classification 6501-00 applies to booth renters who elect optional coverage. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

6501-01 Beauty parlors; sun tanning parlors

Applies to establishments engaged in providing beauty parlor or sun tanning parlor services which may be performed at the shop, at the customer's home, or in hospitals. Beauty parlor services contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, shampooing, cutting, styling or dyeing hair, manicures, pedicures, facials, and the use of body toning equipment. Indoor sun tanning booths may be operated as part of a beauty shop or conducted as a separate business. Unique to this industry is the "booth renter." A booth renter performs cosmetology, barbering, or manicuring services in a salon, but is not an employee of the salon owner. They pay a fee for the use of the salon's booth and facilities. Classification 6501-01 applies to booth renters who elect optional coverage. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively as nail salons which are to be reported separately in classification 6501-02.

6501-02 Cosmetologists and electrolysis studios; tattoo parlors; nail salons

Applies to establishments engaged in cosmetology and electrolysis services and to tattoo parlors or nail salons. Cos-

metologists provide personalized instructions on the application of cosmetics. Some offer "permanent cosmetic" services such as, but not limited to, application of permanent eyeliner or restructuring eyebrows. Electrolysis involves the removal of facial or body hair by destroying hair roots with an electrified needle. Nail salons may specialize in the application of artificial fingernails. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-714, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-714, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-714, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-714, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-714, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6502 Classification 6502.

6502-00 Banks; credit unions; savings and loan associations

Applies to establishments engaged in providing banking and related financial services. Services include, but are not limited to, establishing and servicing checking and savings accounts, telephone, computer and in-person fund transfers, lending, vending certificates of deposit and savings bonds, providing financial consulting services and estate planning, and providing supplemental services such as automatic teller machines (ATMs) and credit cards, currency exchange, cashier and travelers checks, notary public services, and safe deposit box rentals. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in providing armored car or on-premises security which are to be reported separately in the applicable services classification.

6502-05 Mortgage companies; financial or investment companies, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing financial or investment services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification also applies to establishments engaged in extending credit in the form of mortgage loans by originating mortgage or real estate construction loans, selling mortgage loans to permanent investors, and servicing the loans, and to establishments that offer check cashing services. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel and staff inspectors who authorize release of funds on construction loans.

This classification excludes mortgage brokers who are to be reported separately in classification 5301. Mortgage brokers provide the service of finding lenders for people who need loans.

6502-06 Stock brokers

Applies to establishments engaged in brokering stocks and other related securities. Establishments subject to this classification act as agents in the buying, selling, or exchanging of securities such as, but not limited to, stocks, mutual funds, annuities, bonds and commodity contracts for their clients. Their "full-service" usually extends to financial planning advice, arranging for IRA and KEOGH accounts, money market accounts, tax free bonds, and related financial investments. This classification also includes "investment bankers" who are primarily engaged in originating, underwriting, and distributing securities, buying and selling commodity contracts for their own account or for the account of others, and buying, selling, or trading in stocks, stocks options, bonds, or commodity contacts. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

6502-07 Escrow companies

Applies to establishments engaged in providing escrow and/or title search services to the general public. They may be known either as "escrow companies" or "title companies." An escrow company is a third party who holds in custody a written agreement such as a deed or bond (escrow) which does not become effective until certain conditions are fulfilled by the grantee. Title companies conduct title searches to ensure there are no liens against property; if there are no liens, they issue a title insurance policy; if there are liens they make them known to potential buyers. Establishments subject to this classification typically provide both escrow and title search services which include the issuance of title insurance, collection and disbursement of funds for which they are custodians, providing closing of documents for the purchase of real estate, and preparing and filing the documents at the appropriate municipal offices. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6502, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-715, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-715, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-715, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-715, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-715, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-715, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-715, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-715, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6503 Classification 6503.

6503-00 Labor unions or employee representative associations

Applies to establishments engaged as labor unions or employee representative associations. This classification applies to the employees of the union or association itself as opposed to the members that they represent, who are employees of other businesses. These establishments act as bargaining agents for others; they maintain membership records, collect dues, and negotiate contracts. This classification includes labor union officials, business agents, organizers and other employees with combined inside and outside duties.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who may be reported separately in 4904 if the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rule are met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6503, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-716, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-716, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-716, filed 5/31/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-716, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-716, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-716, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6504 Classification 6504.

6504-00 Stores: Charitable or welfare

Applies to those employees of a charitable or welfare organization who are engaged in operating a store. Stores of this type usually deal in used merchandise such as, but not limited to, clothing, household appliances, toys, housewares, furniture, and garden tools that has been donated to the organization. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the collection of donated items from locations away from the store, conditioning donated items, stocking and cleaning the store, and cashiering. Conditioning is limited to cleaning, reupholstery work, and minor repairs; it does not include major mechanical repairs or refinishing furniture.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in repairing and selling used appliances which are to be reported separately in classification 0607; and all other employees of the charitable or welfare organization not employed in the store who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work performed.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6504, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-717, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-717, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-717, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-717, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-717, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-717, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-717, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6505 Classification 6505.

6505-00 Welfare special works program

Applies to certain "employees" of nonprofit establishments engaged in finding work experience for individuals who are in need of job training or skill enhancement to make them employable or more competitive in the job market. Establishments that qualify for this classification will solicit the participation of other businesses by offering the services of one of these individuals cost-free for a limited length of time, usually less than six months. During that period the business person who has agreed to participate will supply the opportunity for work experience and the supervision of the work being performed while wages will be paid by the sponsoring organization (the establishment that qualifies for this classification). These wages come from training block grant moneys (usually a government grant) which have been provided for this purpose. State agencies, such as the employment security department, and nonprofit job counselors are typical sponsors of these programs. Work contemplated by this classification may be found in any type of work environment.

This classification excludes the permanent administrative and clerical employees of the sponsoring organization who are to be reported separately as applicable.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6505, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-718, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-718, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-718, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-718, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-718, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6506 Classification 6506.

6506-00 Photography studios

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of photography studios. Photographers use a wide range of still and motion cameras; services include both sitting portraits and motion pictures of special events, and are photographed in the studio or at outside locations. Photographers may develop and print photographs in their own studio darkrooms, or they may contract out to an independent photo finishing shop. Studios may also offer services such as retouching negatives, restoration work, mounting and framing pictures, and enlarging photographs. This classification includes glamour and boudoir photography studios which often have a salon where clients have their hair styled and make-up applied. This classification also includes booths, usually located in malls, that will produce photography novelty items such as, but not limited to, cups, shirts and calendars from photographs. Photographs may be taken on location or the customer may bring a picture or negative in to have the image applied to the particular item. Video taping services performed in connection with photography studios is included in this classification.

This classification excludes delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; and establishments engaged in video taping services not in connection with photography studio operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6303.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6506-01 Film processing shops

Applies to establishments engaged in processing film. Operations include, but are not limited to, processing film, reproducing negatives, prints or slides, enlarging pictures, mounting and finishing, storing and mixing chemicals, and inspecting and packaging finished products. Finishing processes may be manual or automated. These shops may offer retail type film developing services to commercial laboratories that provide mass film developing and/or one-hour processing services.

This classification excludes delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6506-02 Motion picture film exchanges

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of motion picture film exchanges. These exchanges receive fully processed movie films from producers, which they catalogue and store for subsequent rental or sale to commercial movie theaters, television networks, or other groups. Film exchanges have a projection room where customers may view the film before they book it. When rented films are returned, they are inspected and repaired as necessary. Repair

usually consists of cutting out damaged section and splicing the film with special adhesive and pressure.

This classification excludes delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101 and video rental stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6506-03 Microfilming

Applies to establishments engaged in providing microfilming services for others. Microfilming reproduces and preserves documents onto film in greatly reduced sizes to allow the storage of information in less space. Documents are photographed; the film is developed in automatic processing units, then stored on reels or cartridges or cut into microfiche. Establishments subject to this classification usually offer related services such as, but not limited to, advice on setting up micrographic systems, the sale or rental of supplies or equipment, storage facilities, keypunch services, film restoration, and/or the destruction of source materials.

This classification excludes drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

***Special note*:** Clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6506, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-719, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-719, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-719, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-719, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-719, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-719, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-719, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-719, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6509 Classification 6509.

6509-04 Boarding homes and centers, N.O.C., adult family homes, rooming houses, foster homes, and orphanages

Applies to establishments engaged in providing residential and social care for children, aged, and special categories of persons who are ambulatory and for whom medical care is not a major element. This classification includes, but is not limited to, alcohol and drug rehabilitation centers, shelters for the homeless, safe houses for abused women and children, orphanages, homes for mentally, emotionally, physically, and developmentally disabled individuals, adult family homes, and group homes as well as halfway homes for delinquents and offenders. Alzheimer care facilities are also included in this classification. Work contemplated by this classification includes meal service, linen service, housekeeping and transportation. Medical care includes only the administration of drugs.

This classification excludes convalescent, assisted living, and nursing homes which are to be reported separately in classification 6108.

6509-05 Fraternity or sorority houses

Applies to establishments providing living accommodations to *only* those college and university students who are members of the fraternity or sorority. Fraternities and sororities operate as independent political, economic and social organizations within the guidelines of the college. Fraternity and sorority houses normally have all the amenities of a home-kitchen, living room, dining room, bedrooms and bathrooms. Chapter houses may also have a party room with floor space for social functions and a Chapter room which are a combination library, study, meeting and trophy room. Employments contemplated by this classification includes house directors who supervise and manage facility, cooks, helpers and facilities maintenance.

6509-07 Retirement centers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating retirement centers which cater to the elderly by offering an independent life style in a communal environment. Differing from a boarding home, a retirement center will usually offer a studio, one bedroom or two bedroom apartments as opposed to a single room. Most offer a full service dining area for all meals, exercise programs for individuals or groups, a hairdresser, gift shop, housekeeping/laundry service, a full social/activity program, security, as well as assisted living services. Assisted living services, if offered, include, but are not limited to, assistance in maintaining the resident's schedule for prescription medication, transportation for medical appointments, and 24 hour on-call emergency assistance. On-call emergency services may be provided by a full-time nurse who can assess situations and summon a doctor or ambulance as necessary.

***Special note*:** Residents of a retirement center are capable of an independent lifestyle and do not require an on-site physician or personal care services. Businesses engaged in providing temporary or permanent residences which provide various levels of medical and *personal care services such as feeding, bathing, and personal hygiene* are to be reported separately in classification 6108.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6509, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-722, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-722, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-722, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-722, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-722, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6510 Classification 6510.

6510-00 Domestic servants/home care assistants employed in or about the private residence of a home owner

Applies to individuals employed by a home owner to provide domestic services/home care assistants in or about the home owner's private residence. This classification includes services such as, but not limited to, cooking, housekeeping, caring for children, caring for the elderly and handicapped including personal care such as bathing, body care, dressing and help with ambulating, as well as companionship, running errands, shopping, gardening, caretaker at homeowner's residence, and transporting members of the household by vehicle to appointments, after school activities,

or similar activities. This classification also includes the care of animals not used for a business at the homeowner's residence.

This classification is subject to the provisions of RCW 51.12.020 - Employments excluded - which states in part: "The following are the only employments which shall not be included within the mandatory coverage of this title:

(1) Any person employed as a domestic servant in a private home by an employer who has less than two employees regularly employed forty or more hours a week in such employment.

(2) Any person employed to do gardening, maintenance, or repair, in or about the private home of the employer...." This classification is also subject to the provisions of RCW 51.12.110 which allows the employer to elect optional coverage for domestic servants and caretakers.

This classification excludes entities whose nature of business is to provide chore services which are to be reported separately in classification 6511; domestic (residential) cleaning or janitorial services which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; lawn and yard maintenance services which are to be reported separately in classification 0308; skilled or semiskilled nursing care which is to be reported separately in classification 6110; and new construction which would be reported in the classification appropriate for that phase of construction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-6510, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6510, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-72201, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-72201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-6511 Classification 6511.

6511-00 Chore services/home care assistants

Applies to establishments engaged in providing chore services/home care assistants to private individuals. Chore services performed by the chore workers/home care assistants include, but are not limited to, general household chores, meal planning and preparation, shopping and errands either with or without the client, personal care such as bathing, body care, dressing, and help with ambulating, as well as companionship. Frequently the recipients of service are funded by DSHS or some other community service agency; however, the services are also available to those who pay privately. This classification also applies to supported living, tenant support, and intensive tenant support services.

This classification excludes individuals working under a welfare special works training program who are to be reported separately in classification 6505; domestic (residential) cleaning or janitorial services which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; and skilled or semiskilled nursing care which is to be reported separately in classification 6110. This classification also excludes home care providers covered under the home care quality authority who are to be reported separately under classification 6512.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 07-12-047, § 296-17A-6511, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6511, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-72202, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 04-18-025, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-72202, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-6512 Classification 6512.

6512-00 Home care services/home care quality authority (HCQA)

Applies to persons who are employed by ill, disabled, or vulnerable individuals to provide home care services that enable those individuals to remain in their own homes. Services provided may include, but not be limited to: Personal care such as assistance with dressing, feeding, personal hygiene to facilitate self-care; household tasks, such as housekeeping, shopping, meal planning and preparation, and transportation; and/or delegated tasks of nursing under RCW 18.79.260 (3)(e).

***Special note*:** Premiums are paid by the home care quality authority (HCQA) on behalf of the persons who provide the home care services.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6512, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-72203, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-6601 Classification 6601.

6601-00 Detective agencies

Applies to establishments engaged in providing investigative and related services for others. Services include, but are not limited to, investigating corporate embezzlement and fraud, employee theft, insurance fraud, missing person cases, matrimonial or child custody disputes, conducting background checks, tracking and apprehending fugitives, monitoring burglar or fire alarm systems, or provide polygraph testing or fingerprinting services. Investigative methods include checking public records, conducting interviews, surveillance, and undercover operations. As a general rule, the detective agency provides clients with a final report, which includes documentation, photographs, or videotapes.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in providing customer shoplifting surveillance within retail stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6601-01 and surveillance employees hired as direct employees of a nondetective or security agency who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the establishment.

6601-01 Merchant police or patrol

Applies to establishments engaged in providing security services to shopping centers, malls, business parks, banks and other businesses. Services include, but are not limited to, monitoring parking lots and garages, maintaining public security in malls, hospitals, and banks, providing surveillance for theft or shoplifting, and monitoring alarm systems.

This classification excludes detective agencies which are to be reported separately in classification 6601-00 and security guard services which are to be reported separately in classification 6601-02.

6601-02 Security guard agencies

Applies to establishments engaged in providing general security guard services for clients such as airports, commer-

cial, industrial, residential and governmental facilities. Services include, but are not limited to, protecting persons or buildings, responding to fire or burglar alarms, protecting and/or transporting executives, providing security at strikes, and conducting electronic sweeps. The clients' security systems may be connected to a central security system of the security guard agency, where employees of the security guard agency monitor the client's systems and notify the appropriate authorities if necessary. As a general rule, security guards, do not have police powers.

This classification excludes security guards at logging sites who are to be reported separately in classification 6601-03 and security guards at construction sites who are to be reported separately in classification 6601-04 provided the conditions in the special exception section of the general rules have been met.

6601-03 Security guards at logging sites

Applies to employees of logging contractors or landowners who are employed as security guards to maintain security at logging sites by preventing, deterring and detecting crime and/or fires. Security guards subject to this classification are limited to employment at the site only during those hours that the employer is not conducting any other operations at the site and may have no other duties during their shift as security guard. This classification also applies to establishments that contract to provide security guards at logging sites.

6601-04 Security guards at construction sites

Applies to employees of construction contractors or landowners who are employed as security guards to maintain security at construction sites by preventing, deterring and detecting crime and/or fires. Security guards subject to this classification are limited to employment at the site only during those hours that the employer is not conducting any other operations at the site and may have no other duties during their shift as security guard. This classification also applies to establishments that contract to provide security guards at construction sites.

6601-05 Armored car services

Applies to establishments engaged in armored car services which transport cash or valuables for businesses such as, but not limited to, banks, supermarkets, and jewelry stores to other destinations. Also included are armored car services which collect or deposit money into or from automatic teller machines.

6601-06 Crowd control services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing crowd control services. Crowd control services is a growing field and may include, but not be limited to, crowd management at sporting events, race tracks, live concerts, rallies, conventions, rodeos, and fairs. This classification includes parking lot staff, and rule enforcement employees such as uniformed or plain clothes security guards who maintain order as well as providing personal protection.

This classification excludes theatre ushers, inside ticket takers, set up crews and stagehands who are to be reported separately in classification 4504.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6601, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-723, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-723, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-723, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-723, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-723, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-723, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-723, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6602 Classification 6602.

6602-02 Contract window washing services

Applies to establishments engaged in contract window washing services not done in connection with a janitorial service. These establishments specialize in cleaning both interior and exterior windows in residential and commercial, single and multistory buildings. Also included in this classification is the service of defogging multiple-paned windows.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-04 and establishments engaged in both commercial and residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-03.

6602-03 Janitorial cleaning services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing general interior cleaning services for commercial businesses or for combined commercial and residential customers. General cleaning services include, but are not limited to, washing, waxing, and polishing floors, vacuuming and shampooing carpets, dusting and washing walls, dusting or cleaning mirrors, cabinets, moldings, lights, hardware, sinks, tubs, commodes, and appliances, and replacing light globes, paper or linen towels. This classification includes window washing when performed by the janitorial service employees in conjunction with a general house cleaning contract, it also includes the cleaning of swimming pools, spas and hot tubs. Fire restoration, which includes cleaning smoke or water damaged buildings, drying and/or cleaning carpets and upholstered furniture, washing and polishing furniture, washing walls, washing and waxing floors, cleaning personal contents of the home or business such as linens, dishes, drapes, and other general cleaning tasks, are included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in contract window washing services which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-02, and establishments engaged in residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-04.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised with companies specializing in fire restoration or water damage related work. These companies may be general contractors who will not only do the clean up work, but will also do repairs such as, but not limited to, repair or replace cabinets, doors, and fixtures, patch drywall, paint, and replace windows. Construction-related tasks, when performed by a company doing the clean up work, are to be assigned the appropriate construction classification. Each contract should be reviewed to determine the proper classification assignment. A division of individual work hours between classification 6602 and any construction, erection, or shop classification is not allowed. Employees having duties that fall within a construction classification and who are also engaged in preoccupancy cleanup are to be reported in the applicable construction classification.

6602-04 Janitorial cleaning services - residential

Applies to establishments engaged in providing general interior janitorial cleaning or services to residential customers. General cleaning services include, but are not limited to, washing, waxing, and polishing floors, vacuuming and shampooing carpets, dusting and washing walls, dusting or cleaning mirrors, cabinets, moldings, lights, hardware, sinks, tubs, commodes, and appliances. This classification includes window cleaning when performed in connection with a general house cleaning contract.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in contract window cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-02 and establishments engaged in commercial or combined commercial and residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in 6602-03.

6602-05 Janitors, N.O.C.

Applies to the janitorial staff assigned to clean the clerical and administrative offices of establishments whose principle business undertaking is other than providing janitorial services *and* who are eligible to report their clerical employees in classification 4904. *This classification is applicable only to janitors who clean the office area*. Janitors who clean outside the office area such as a shop, warehouse, or retail store area, are excluded from this classification and are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the employer's business.

***Special note*:** See the special exception section of the general rules for a complete description of these requirements.

6602-08 Pest control

Applies to establishments engaged in pest control services for others. These establishments offer inspection for, and elimination of, unwanted pests in buildings and other wooden structures. Pests include, but are not limited to, termites, carpenter ants, fleas, ticks, mice, ants, cockroaches, and bees. This classification applies to all operations of elimination services such as, but not limited to, spraying liquid or aerosol pesticide, dusting with powder, setting out traps or bait, applying pesticides to the soil to creating a chemical barrier around the base of a structure, digging trenches around foundations, and drilling holes through masonry surfaces in order to pour or pump chemicals into the infected areas. Establishments may also offer inspection and certification services for customers seeking mortgage approval. This classification also includes the removal of pet waste from the yards of private residences.

This classification excludes any structural repairs which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification.

6602-10 Portable cleaning and washing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in cleaning and washing services not otherwise classified (N.O.C.). This classification contemplates cleaning and washing, by means of portable spray or steam power units, machinery, equipment, automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, walk-in freezers, and shopping carts. This classification also applies to the cleaning or removal of snow from roofs, gutters or downspouts of one-story buildings.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in cleaning buildings or structures, cleaning or removing snow from roofs, gutters, and downspouts on multistory buildings, which are to be reported separately in classification 0504.

6602-12 Street and building decoration: Hanging or removing flags or bunting

Applies to establishments engaged in hanging or removing flags or bunting for conventions, celebrations, events, or similar decorations on the exterior or interior of buildings, structures, or streets. Buntings are strips of decorative cloth which may be used to span a roadway to promote events, as overhead streamers at an auto sales lot, or as a sign hung on a building to advertise grand openings.

This classification excludes the manufacture of flags or bunting which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-6602, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6602, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-724, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-724, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-724, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-724, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-724, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-724, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-724, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-724, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-724, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-724, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-724, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6603 Classification 6603.

6603-00 Auction sales: Industrial or commercial equipment or machinery

Applies to establishments engaged in auction sales of industrial or commercial plant equipment or machinery such as, but not limited to, tractors, farm implements, backhoes, cranes, booms, asphalt pavers, trailers, conveyors, stone crushers, lifts, bulldozers, forklifts, dump trucks, and logging equipment. Auctions are held at the auctioneer's permanent location or at the client's place of business. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, picking up merchandise from clients, advertising, preparing catalog listings of items for auction, preparing the auction site, demonstrating equipment at preauction inspections, estimating values, ensuring that there is title for the goods, numbering and tagging items into lots, conducting the auction, and receiving payment from buyers and paying the consignor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, snack bars, concession stands, and lunch counters when operated by employees of the auction company.

This classification also applies to auctions performed online via the internet.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as equipment or machinery dealers which are to be reported separately as applicable.

6603-01 Auction or estate sales: Antiques or general household furnishings

Applies to establishments engaged in auction or estate sales of collectibles and antiques or of general household furnishings such as, but not limited to, furniture, pictures, vases, dishes, musical instruments, books, clothing, or lawn and garden furniture, ornaments, tools and equipment. Auctions are held at the auctioneer's permanent location or at the client's location. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, picking up merchandise from clients, advertising, preparing catalog listings of items for auction, preparing the auction site, opening boxes with razor blades and knives, moving merchandise with the use of hand carts, estimating values, ensuring that there is title for the goods, numbering and tagging items into lots, conducting the auction, and receiving payment from buyers and paying the consignor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, snack bars, concession stands, and lunch counters when operated by employees of the auction company.

This classification also applies to auctions performed online via the internet.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as antique variety stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6304.

6603-02 Auction sales: Specialty merchandise, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in auction sales of specialty merchandise such as, but not limited to, fine art, furs, collectibles, cars and trucks. Auctions are held at the auctioneer's permanent location or at the client's place of business. Depending on the value of items, these types of auctions may operate on a wholesale only basis, or for dealers or qualified buyers only. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, picking up merchandise from clients, advertising, preparing catalog listings of items for auction, preparing the auction site, opening boxes with razor blades and knives, moving merchandise with the use of hand carts, estimating values, ensuring that there is title for the goods, numbering and tagging items into "lots," conducting the auction, and receiving payment from buyers and paying the consignor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, snack bars, concession stands, and lunch counters when operated by employees of the auction company. This classification excludes livestock auctions, which are to be reported in classification 4304.

This classification also applies to auctions performed online via the internet.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as stores or dealers which are to be reported separately as applicable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-6603, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6603, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-725, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-725, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-725, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-725, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-725, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6604 Classification 6604.

6604-00 Lens: Manufacturing, grinding and polishing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of precision lenses for their own sales, or for other retailers such as optometrists and opticians. Glass and plastic blanks (or roughs), emery, polishing rouge are received from others. Blanks are heated, placed in molds, formed, annealed (tempered), and ground to curvature, size, gauge and thickness on grinding machines. Using precision lathes with diamond cutting tools, lenses are centered, trimmed, and beveled, then buffed, washed, and inspected. This classification also applies to the manufacture of contact lenses and artificial eyes which are usually molded from acrylics, and/or cut and polished. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes optical dispensary stores that do no lens grinding which are to be reported separately in classification 6308 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass which are to be reported separately in classification 3503.

6604-01 Optical goods: Manufacturing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of optical goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, eye glasses, opera glasses, field glasses, goggles and telescopes. Glass and plastic blanks (or roughs), emery, polishing rouge, steel, silver and gold wire rod or tube, sheet plastic and metal are received from others. Blanks are heated, placed in molds, formed, annealed (tempered), and ground to curvature, size, gauge and thickness on grinding machines. Using precision lathes with diamond cutting tools, lenses are centered, trimmed, and beveled, then buffed, washed, and inspected. Assembly is completed by mounting the lenses into frames. This classification includes the shaping of the frames from raw materials or products may be assembled from component parts received from others. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes optical dispensary stores that do no lens grinding which are to be reported separately in classification 6308; establishments engaged in the precision grinding of lenses or the grinding of blank lenses to curvature and size or the manufacture of contact lenses or artificial eyes, which are to be reported separately in classification 6604-00; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass which is to be reported separately in classification 3503.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6604, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-726, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-726, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-726, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-726, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-726, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6605 Classification 6605.

6605-00 Actors and performers, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or individuals providing performances that are not of a physical or strenuous nature, and who are not specifically covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, entertainment that is not physical or strenuous includes, but is not limited to,

comedians, magicians or clowns at parties, or nightclubs. Physical or strenuous activities which are not covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, ballet, dancing, skating, gymnastics, or performing stunts.

This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers, or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; players, entertainers or musicians N.O.C., hired by theatres, who perform nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-03; musicians performing nonstrenuous routines or performances at dance halls who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-04; musicians, N.O.C. performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-01; entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 4502; and entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 6608.

***Special note*:** Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes actors and performers whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the actors and performers may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

6605-01 Musicians, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or individuals engaged as musicians whose entertainment is not of a physical or strenuous nature, and who are not specifically covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, entertainment that is not physical or strenuous includes disk jockeys or members of a musical band playing at nightclubs, concerts, or other events, as well as members of the entertainer's road crew who set up or disassemble musical equipment or sound systems. Physical or strenuous activities which are not covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, ballet, dancing, skating, gymnastics or performing stunts.

This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; players, entertainers or musicians hired by theatres performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-03; actors or performers performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-00; musicians performing nonstrenuous routines or performances at dance halls who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-04; entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 4502 and entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 6608.

***Special note*:** Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes musicians whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the musician may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

6605-03 Players, entertainers and musicians hired by a theatre, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or individuals engaged as players, entertainers, and musicians who are hired by theatres to provide entertainment of a nonphysical or strenuous nature, and who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, entertainment that is not physical or strenuous includes players, entertainers, and musicians in theatrical productions such as plays, programs, or operas. Physical or strenuous activities which are not covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, ballet, dancing, skating, gymnastics, or performing stunts.

This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; actors and performers performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-00; musicians, N.O.C. performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-01; entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 4502; and entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 6608.

***Special note*:** Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes players, entertainers and musicians whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the players, entertainers and musician hired by a theatre may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

6605-04 Dance halls, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating dance halls that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Establishments contemplated by this classification may provide only the dance hall facility, or may also provide disc jockey services or live musicians, singers, and/or dancers. Some charge a cover charge; some will allow customers to bring their own beverages and/or snacks. This classification applies to all employees including, but not limited to, bouncers, security personnel, attendants, and food and beverage servers.

This classification excludes entertainers or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; and lounges or restaurants that provide entertainment for customers which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

***Special note*:** Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the entertainers or musicians may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6605, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-727, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-727, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-24-007, § 296-17-727, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-727, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-727, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 77-27, § 296-17-727, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-727, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-727, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6607 Classification 6607.

6607-00 Card rooms; bingo parlors or casinos

Applies to establishments engaged in operating card rooms, bingo parlors, or casinos. To qualify for this classification, card rooms must be run as a separate operation when located in a tavern or restaurant that has a license to sell spirits or hard liquor. This classification includes employments such as, but not limited to, dealers, security floor managers, janitorial and maintenance staff, and food and beverage operations. Bingo parlors and casinos are usually operated by Native American tribal organizations or by nonprofit organizations to raise funds for charity. This classification applies to any workers these organizations employ to operate bingo or casino games. Typical employments include, but are not limited to, game attendants and helpers, money collectors, callers, card dealers, janitorial and maintenance staff, and food and beverage operations.

***Special note*:** Coverage for Native American tribes conducting a bingo operation is subject to jurisdictional policy.

6607-01 Billiard or pool halls

Applies to establishments engaged in operating billiard or pool halls. This classification *could* apply to the operation of a billiard or pool hall in connection with another enterprise, such as a bowling alley or skating rink, but *only* if it is conducted as a separate and distinct operation. This classification includes, but is not limited to, counter personnel who collect money for the rental of billiard and pool equipment, rackers, food and beverage operations, and janitorial and maintenance staff.

This classification excludes clerical office and outside sales personnel who may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met; billiard or pool tables that are provided as part of a bowling center, tavern, or restaurant operation which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

6607-02 Recreational, social or community centers, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating recreational, social or community centers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, senior centers, community centers for minors, and adult social establishments. These organizations may target a particular age or cultural group. Organizations may provide educational workshops, social interaction, drug prevention programs, crafts and limited physical recreational activities. This classification includes food or beverage operations provided by the center. Organizations in classification 6607 do not require membership fees as opposed to clubs in classification 6205 that charge a fee for membership.

This classification excludes YMCA's and boy/girls clubs which are to be reported separately in classification 6203; health clubs and gymnasiums which are to be reported separately in classification 6204; clubs, N.O.C. such as fraternal organizations which are to be reported separately in classification 6205, and municipal community centers which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

6607-03 Indoor playgrounds

Applies to establishments that provide indoor entertainment centers for children. Generally these operations include a playground area consisting of interconnecting tubes, ladders, slides, ball bins, roller slides, and water and/or air beds. The equipment is typically made of plastic, rubber, and/or plexi-glass. Video games may also be available on the premises but generally they are maintained by the game vendor. Typical duties of the employees include, but are not limited to, selling tickets, supervising the playground area, facilitating parties, snack bar operations and light cleaning such as dusting the tubes, vacuuming and cleaning the snack area. The more involved janitorial duties are usually contracted out to a private janitorial firm. Included in this classification is child day care service whereby parents can leave children at the playground for a specific period of time. This service usually places limitations on the time a child may be left at the center.

This classification excludes child day care services not part of an indoor playground operations which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 and 6104; amusement parks, permanently located kiddie rides, and establishments which provide adult or family sports entertainment, which may include batting cages and miniature golf, which are to be reported separately in classification 6208; and establishments engaged in providing gymnastic training to children which are to be reported separately in classification 6204.

***Special note*:** Normally establishments in this classification do not employ workers who are engaged exclusively in clerical office or sales. However, separate classifications could be assigned provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

6607-04 Indoor simulated golfing

Applies to establishments engaged in providing computer simulated indoor golf facilities to the public. The operation consists of separate cubicles which house a computer simulated screen and a play area. Customers select a particular course from a list of available courses which are generally exact replicas of famous courses throughout the world. The player hits a golf ball against a canvas screen inside the cubicle; a computer measures the speed and direction of the ball and simulates the shot so the player can view the results on the screen. Facilities may provide a small putting area, a snack area with limited seating, and/or the sale of golf shirts and memorabilia. Typical duties of the workers include monitoring facilities, setting up computers and collecting the admission price, selling memorabilia, food and beverage operations, and light janitorial work.

This classification excludes miniature golf courses and driving ranges which are reported separately in classification 6208.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6607, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-729, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-729, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-729, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-729, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-729, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-729, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6608 Classification 6608.

6608-00 Motion picture production

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of motion pictures. Elaborate sets are often constructed at the production sites and filmed with cameras mounted on large booms. This classification includes all employment such as, but not limited to, staff who design and construct the sets, actors and entertainers, stunt personnel, camera and lighting personnel, musicians, writers, costume designers, make-up artists, film editing, directors, producers, sales personnel, and clerical office employees.

This classification excludes video taping or production work conducted in a studio or on location for a television broadcasting company which is to be reported separately in classification 4502.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6608, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-730, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-730, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-730, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-730, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-730, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6614 Classification 6614.

6614-00 Parimutuel horse racing: All employees, except grooms and exercise riders N.O.C. - major tracks
(*to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter*)

Applies to licensed employees of licensed horse trainers at a major parimutuel horse racing track such as Emerald Downs in Auburn. This classification applies to on and off track employees such as assistant trainers and pony riders. Coverage provided in this classification is funded by premiums collected at the time of licensing and is valid from the time of licensing through the end of the calendar year. Trainers premiums are collected on a per license basis.

This classification excludes the following employees:

(1) Licensed grooms working at major tracks are reported separately in classification 6615;

(2) Licensed assistant trainers and pony riders working at a nonprofit track are reported separately in classification 6616;

(3) Licensed exercise riders working at a major track are reported separately in classification 6622;

(4) Licensed exercise riders at a nonprofit track are reported separately in classification 6623; and

(5) Unlicensed employees who work on a farm or ranch are reported in classification 7302.

***Special note*:** All employees whether working at a major track or employed off track must be licensed by the Washington state horse racing commission to be covered under this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6614, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6614, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-092, § 296-17-73105, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73105, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73105, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.]

WAC 296-17A-6615 Classification 6615.

6615-00 Parimutuel horse racing: Grooms - major tracks
(*to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter*)

Applies to licensed grooms performing services for licensed horse trainers at a major parimutuel horse racing track such as Emerald Downs in Auburn. This classification includes all on or off track duties of a licensed groom such as, but not limited to, cleaning or mucking horses stalls, feeding, and bathing the horses. For workers' compensation purposes, a groom is considered to be an employee of the trainer when the groom is hired by the trainer or when the trainer notifies the commission of the trainer's intent to hire the groom. Coverage provided in this classification is funded by the premiums collected from the trainer at the time of licensing and is valid from the time of licensing through the end of the calendar year.

This classification excludes the following:

(1) Licensed grooms working at a nonprofit track are reported separately in classification 6617;

(2) Licensed assistant trainers and pony riders working at major tracks are to be reported separately in classification 6614;

(3) Licensed assistant trainers and pony riders working at nonprofit tracks are reported separately in classification 6616;

(4) Licensed exercise riders working at a major track are reported separately in classification 6622;

(5) Licensed exercise riders working at a nonprofit track are reported separately in classification 6623;

(6) Unlicensed employees who work on a farm or ranch are reported separately in classification 7302.

***Special note*:** All grooms whether working at a major track or employed off track must be licensed by the Washington state horse racing commission to be covered under this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6615, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6615, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73106, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73106, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.]

WAC 296-17A-6616 Classification 6616.

6616-00 Parimutuel horse racing: All employees except grooms and exercise riders, N.O.C. - nonprofit tracks
(*to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter*)

Applies to licensed employees of licensed horse trainers at a nonprofit track. This classification applies to on or off track employees such as assistant trainers and pony riders. Coverage provided in this classification is funded by premiums collected at the time of licensing and is valid from the time of licensing through the end of the calendar year. Trainer's premiums are collected on a per license basis.

This classification excludes the following:

1. Licensed assistant trainers and pony riders working at a major track are reported separately in classification 6614;

2. Licensed grooms working at a major track are reported separately in classification 6615;

3. Licensed grooms working at a nonprofit track are reported separately in classification 6617;

4. Licensed exercise riders working at a major track are reported in classification 6622;

5. Licensed exercise riders at a nonprofit track are reported in classification 6623;

6. Unlicensed employees who work on a farm or ranch are reported separately in classification 7302.

***Special note*:** All employees whether working at a nonprofit track or employed off track must be licensed by the Washington state horse racing commission to be covered under this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6616, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6616, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-092, § 296-17-73107, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73107, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73107, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.]

WAC 296-17A-6617 Classification 6617.

6617-00 Parimutuel horse racing: Grooms - nonprofit tracks

(*to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter*)

Applies to licensed grooms performing services for licensed horse trainers at a nonprofit track. This classification includes all on or off track duties of a licensed groom such as, but not limited to, cleaning or mucking horse stalls, feeding, and bathing the horses. For workers' compensation purposes, a groom is considered to be an employee of the trainer when the groom is hired by the trainer or when the trainer notifies the commission of the trainer's intent to hire the groom. Coverage provided in this classification is funded by the premiums collected from the trainer at the time of licensing and is valid from the time of licensing through the end of the calendar year.

This classification excludes the following:

(1) Licensed grooms working at a major track are reported separately in classification 6615;

(2) Licensed assistant trainers and pony riders working at major tracks are reported separately in classification 6614;

(3) Licensed assistant trainers and pony riders working at nonprofit tracks are reported separately in classification 6616;

(4) Licensed exercise riders working at a major track are reported separately in classification 6622;

(5) Licensed exercise riders working at a nonprofit track are reported separately in classification 6623; and

(6) Unlicensed employees who work on a farm or ranch are reported separately in classification 7302.

***Special note*:** All grooms whether working at a nonprofit track or employed off track must be licensed by the Washington state horse racing commission to be covered by this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6617, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6617, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73108, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73108, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.]

WAC 296-17A-6618 Classification 6618.

6618-00 Parimutuel horse racing: Special horse racing account

(*used only by horse racing underwriter*)

This classification may *not* be assigned to any account and *no* claims may be charged to it. This classification is *solely* for the collection of fees assessed on horse owner licenses. The horse racing commission collects the fees from horse owners and deposits the money into the special horse racing account to help fund workers' compensation coverage for injured workers. (Payment of this fee is mandatory, but does not extend coverage to owners. Owners may apply for individual coverage.) The owners' fees are based on the percentage of a horse or horses they own, up to a maximum of $150.00.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6618, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6618, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73109, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-6620 Classification 6620.

6620-00 Entertainers, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or individuals providing entertainment of a strenuous nature for a fee, donation or free of charge. For classification purposes, strenuous entertainment includes activities such as, but not limited to, dancing, skating, gymnastics, or performing stunts.

This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers, or musicians whose routines or performances are not of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

***Special note*:** Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes entertainers whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the entertainers may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6620, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-73111, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-73111, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 94-24-007, § 296-17-73111, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95.]

WAC 296-17A-6622 Classification 6622.

6622-00 Parimutuel horse racing: Exercise riders - major tracks

(*to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter*)

Applies to licensed exercise riders of licensed horse trainers at a major parimutuel horse racing track such as Emerald Downs. This classification applies to on and off

track employment of licensed exercise riders. Jockeys are considered exercise riders when validly licensed as exercise riders and performing exercise rider duties while employed by a licensed trainer. Coverage provided in this classification is funded by premiums collected at the time of licensing and is valid from the time of licensing through the end of the calendar year. Trainers' premiums are collected on a per license basis.

This classification excludes the following:

(1) Licensed grooms at major tracks are reported separately in classification 6615;

(2) Licensed grooms working at nonprofit tracks are reported separately in 6617;

(3) Licensed assistant trainers and pony riders working at a major track are reported separately in classification 6614;

(4) Licensed assistant trainers and pony riders working at a nonprofit track are reported separately in 6616;

(5) Licensed exercise riders at a nonprofit track are reported separately in 6623; and

(6) Unlicensed employees who work on a farm or ranch are reported separately in classification 7302.

***Special note*:** All exercise riders whether working at a major track or employed off track must be licensed by the Washington state horse racing commission to be covered by this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6622, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6622, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-092, § 296-17-73201, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-6623 Classification 6623.

6623-00 Parimutuel horse racing: Exercise riders - nonprofit tracks

(*to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter*)

Applies to licensed exercise riders of licensed horse trainers at a nonprofit track. This classification applies to on or off track employment of exercise riders. Jockeys will be considered exercise riders when validly licensed as exercise riders and performing exercise rider duties while employed by a licensed trainer. Coverage provided in this classification is funded by premiums collected at the time of licensing and is valid from the time of licensing through the end of the calendar year. Trainer premiums are collected on a per license basis.

This classification excludes the following:

(1) Licensed assistant trainers and pony riders working at a major track are reported separately in classification 6614;

(2) Licensed assistant trainers and pony riders working at a nonprofit track are reported separately in 6616;

(3) Licensed grooms working at a major track are reported separately in classification 6615;

(4) Licensed grooms working at a nonprofit track are reported separately in classification 6617;

(5) Licensed exercise riders working at a major track are reported separately in 6622; and

(6) Unlicensed employees who work on a farm or ranch are reported separately in classification 7302.

***Special note*:** All exercise riders whether working at a nonprofit track or employed off track must be licensed by the Washington state horse racing commission to be covered by this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6623, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6623, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-092, § 296-17-73203, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-6704 Classification 6704.

6704-00 Parking lot operations

Applies to establishments engaged in operating parking lots for the temporary parking of customer vehicles in uncovered spaces. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, checking customers in and out, collecting fees, parking customers vehicles at check-in and returning them to customer upon check-out, patrolling and monitoring the area for security purposes, and providing shuttle service in connection with parking lot operations. Parking lot operations subject to this classification do not provide service to the automobiles.

This classification excludes parking/storage garages which are to be reported separately in classification 3406.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6704, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-735, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-735, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-735, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-735, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6705 Classification 6705.

6705-00 Ski facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in operating facilities for all types of skiing such as downhill or cross country. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, parking attendants, operation of artificial snow making machines, ski tows and lifts, ski patrols, ski instruction, conducting excursions, trail grooming, and snow compacting when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also applies to establishments that operate facilities for other similar recreational activities such as snow tubing, windboard sailing, and snowmobiling.

This classification excludes ski rental and sales operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6309; overnight lodging facilities which are to be reported separately in classification 4905; food and beverage services which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; ski instructors who are to be reported separately in classification 6705-04 and ticket sales and collection personnel who work exclusively in an office environment or ticket sales booth and have no other duties in or about the employer's premises who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

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

Applies to establishments engaged in providing outdoor recreational excursions and guide services that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Outdoor excursions include, but are not limited to, fishing, hunting, hiking, horseback riding, backpacking, mountain climbing, camping, river rides, white water rafting, and teaching survival skills. Employees of employers subject to this classification will

routinely include course instructors and guides who conduct excursions. Work contemplated by this classification may include, but not be limited to, accompanying customers on excursions, teaching first aid, survival skills, hygiene, navigation and other courses in connection with outdoor activities, and maintaining equipment.

This classification excludes snow skiing excursions or wind board sailing instruction which are to be reported separately in classification 6705-04.

6705-04 Ski instructors

Applies to establishments who are engaged in providing instruction only in snow/water skiing, surf boarding, sailing and wind sail boarding. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, providing appropriate equipment (skis, snowboards, canoes, etc.) maintaining the equipment, and teaching the technique. This classification excludes establishments that provide the full scope of ski resort services, with or without ski instructors, which are to be reported separately in classification 6705-00 subject to all appropriate exclusions, and the operation of any other full service resort or campground, with or without instructors, which is to be reported separately as applicable.

6705-05 Ski patrols

Applies to establishments engaged in providing *ski patrolling services only*. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, routine surveillance of a ski facility to ensure safe conditions and sufficient snow cover, encouraging safe use of the facility by patrons, and conducting search and rescue for lost or injured skiers either by contract with a ski resort or on an on-call basis in an emergency. This classification excludes establishments that provide the full scope of ski resort services, with or without a ski patrol, which are to be reported separately in classification 6705-00.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6705, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-736, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-736, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-736, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-736, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-736, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-736, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-736, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-736, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-736, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6706 Classification 6706.

6706-01 Athletic teams: Care of teams and equipment, operation of premises

Applies to employees of athletic teams who are engaged in the care of the team, its equipment, playing field/stadium/arena, and the operation of the premises it owns/leases to house their organization. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, trainers, laundry workers, janitors, stadium lighting and sound, ushers, security, parking attendants, and maintenance of a clubhouse/locker room and grounds when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes players, coaches, managers, referees, and umpires who are to be reported separately in classifications 6707, 6809, or 7102 as applicable; management and maintenance of the stadium/arena by an owner or contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 4910; and ticket sales and ticket takers who work exclusively in an office environment, ticket sales booth or entrances and have no other duties in or about the employer's premises who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6706, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-737, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-737, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-737, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-737, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-737, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-737, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6707 Classification 6707.

6707-00 Football teams, N.O.C.
Contact sports, N.O.C.

Applies to players, coaches, referees, and managers employed by a professional football team that is *not a member of the National Football League (NFL)* and professional wrestlers, roller derbies, and professional martial arts competitors and their managers, coaches and referees.

This classification excludes employees engaged in caring for the team and equipment, the care and operation of the playing field/stadium and care of the facility in which the team organization is housed who are to be reported separately in classification 6706, and officials of community or school amateur sporting events are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

***Special note*:** Teams that are members of the NFL, including players, coaches, referees, and managers, are to be reported separately in classification 7102.

6707-01 Hockey teams

Applies to players, coaches, referees, and managers employed by a professional hockey team.

This classification excludes employees engaged in caring for the team and equipment, the care and operation of the arena/stadium, and care of the facility in which the team organization is housed who are to be reported separately in classification 6706 and officials of community or school amateur sporting events are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6707, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-738, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-738, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-738, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-738, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-738, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 74-40, § 296-17-738, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-738, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6708 Classification 6708.

6708-01 Jockeys

Applies to jockeys riding horses in a race, or working with the horses in any way, during the dates of a scheduled race meet. Coverage during a race meet is through election of optional coverage and is to be reported at ten hours per mount

per race or ten hours per day if not riding in a race. Coverage outside the dates of a race meet is mandatory. Jockeys will be considered exercise riders when employed by a trainer and/or owner at a time other than during the dates of a scheduled race meet and are then reportable in classification 6614, 6616, or 7302 as appropriate to their job duties.

6708-02 Professional motor vehicle or watercraft race drivers

Applies to professional motor vehicle/water craft race drivers during a competition. Coverage during a competition is mandatory and is subject to a division of hours as provided in the general exclusion section of the general reporting rules.

When not driving during competition, hours worked are reportable as appropriate to the work being performed; maintenance of a racing motor vehicle and/or pit crew operations which is to be reported separately in classification 3411; assembly of a racing motor vehicle which is to be reported separately in classification 3402; maintenance of a racing water craft and/or pit crew operations which is to be reported separately in classification 3414; assembly of a racing water craft which is to be reported separately in classification 2903, 3402 or 3511 as appropriate; and any other work usually done for this employer which is to be reported separately as appropriate to the employees usual job duties.

This classification excludes piloting an aircraft in a race which is to be reported separately in classification 6803 for a plane or 6801 for a hot air balloon.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6708, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-739, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-739, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-739, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-739, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-10, § 296-17-739, filed 5/31/77; Order 74-40, § 296-17-739, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-739, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6709 Classification 6709.

6709-00 Sheltered workshops

Applies to persons who are disabled, and to developmentally disabled persons who are enrolled as employees of sheltered workshops. Classification 6709-00 applies regardless of the type of work performed. This classification also applies to *all* staff who operate sheltered workshops, even if the sheltered workshop also operates a work activity center, and to *all* staff who operate work activity centers.

This classification excludes persons who are most severely disabled, and developmentally disabled persons enrolled in work activity centers who are to be reported separately in classification 7309.

***Special note*:** Sheltered workshops may also operate a work activity center at the same location or at a separate site.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6709, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-740, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-740, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-740, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-740, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-740, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-740, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6801 Classification 6801.

6801-00 Scheduled airlines - flight crews

Applies to members of flight crews employed by establishments operating scheduled airlines. A scheduled airline will have published fares, definite dates, routes, and times for plane departures and arrivals. Flight crews include, but are not limited to, pilots, copilots, navigators and flight attendants.

This classification excludes ground crew operations and ticket sellers who handle baggage who are to be reported separately in classification 6802 and clerical, information, reservation clerks and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6801-01 Hot air balloon - flight crew

Applies to members of flight crews employed by establishments operating hot air balloon rides.

This classification excludes ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6802.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6801, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-741, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-741, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-741, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-741, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-741, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6802 Classification 6802.

6802-00 Airlines, scheduled - ground crew operations

Applies to all ground crew employees of establishments operating scheduled airlines. A scheduled airline will have published fares, definite dates, routes, and times for plane departures and arrivals. Ground crew operations include, but are not limited to, all baggage handlers, ticket sellers who handle baggage and maintenance of the aircraft.

This classification excludes members of the flight crew who are to be reported separately in classification 6801 and ticket sellers, information and reservation clerks and clerical personnel with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6802-01 Hot air balloon - ground crew operations

Applies to ground crew operations of establishments operating hot air balloon rides. Duties include but are not limited to preparing the balloon for flight, hooking the gondola to the balloon and handling the tether lines.

This classification excludes members of the flying crew who are to be reported separately in classification 6801.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6802, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-742, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-742, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-742, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-742, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-742, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6803 Classification 6803.

6803-01 Flight instruction

Applies to flight instructors employed by establishments who provide flight instruction services. This classification applies only to the pilot operating or overseeing the aircraft during the flight lesson.

This classification excludes classroom flight instruction which is to be reported separately in classification 6103 and

ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804.

6803-02 Private aircraft - transportation of personnel in connection with the employer's business

Applies to members of a flight crew who operate private aircraft owned by a business and used for the transportation of company personnel in connection with the company's business. Aircraft operation is subject to the general exclusion section of the general rules which allows all other hours worked by these same personnel to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

This classification excludes ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804.

6803-04 Aircraft operations, N.O.C. and nonscheduled airlines - flight crews

Applies to members of the flight crew for aircraft operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and flight crews employed by an employer operating a nonscheduled airline. Nonscheduled airlines, such as a charter service, do not have definite dates, routes, and times for departures and arrivals but make their services available to the public as needed. Operations not covered by another classification could include, but not be limited to, an aircraft used for skywriting/advertising, helicopter-assisted hoisting of large or heavy objects in connection with construction projects and helicopter-assisted removal of logs from a logging side.

This classification excludes ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804; establishments engaged in aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, and fire fighting which are to be reported separately in classification 6903; logging ground crews of a helicopter logging operation which are to be reported separately in classification 5001; and clerical and ticket sellers with no other duties which may be reported separately in classification 4904.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6803, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-743, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-743, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-743, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-743, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-743, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-743, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6804 Classification 6804.

6804-00 Airport operations

Applies to establishments engaged in operating airports. This classification includes work such as, but not limited to, control tower operations, information clerks located at the airport, baggage handlers who load/unload planes, maintenance and janitorial personnel, porters (skycaps), security personnel, fuel attendants and fire department personnel.

This classification excludes clerical personnel and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6804-01 Aircraft ground crew operations, N.O.C.

Applies to ground crew operations of employers with aircraft operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes work such as, but not limited to, baggage/cargo handlers, mechanics, fuel handlers, and ticket sellers who also handle baggage.

This classification excludes all members of the flying crew who are to be reported separately in classification 6803 and clerical and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6804-02 Aircraft companies, sales or service agencies - including aircraft sales personnel

Applies to establishments engaged as aircraft sales, rental or service agencies. This classification includes work such as, but not limited to, aircraft mechanical work, fueling aircraft, repair of electronic equipment in the airplane and personnel engaged in the sales/rental of aircraft including the routine preparation and maintenance.

This classification excludes in-flight demonstration of aircraft which is to be reported separately in classification 6803.

6804-03 Airlines, nonscheduled - ground crew operations

Applies to all ground crew employees of establishments operating nonscheduled airlines. Ground crew operations include, but are not limited to, all baggage handlers, ticket sellers who handle baggage and maintenance of the aircraft.

This classification excludes members of the flight crew who are to be reported separately in classification 6803 and clerical and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6804-04 Aircraft: Remanufacture, rebuild, modification, conversion, or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in remanufacturing, rebuilding, modifying, converting or repairing aircraft, such as airplanes and helicopters, but that are not the original manufacture of the aircraft. These types of businesses are usually located adjacent to airports. Remanufacturing or rebuilding usually consists of taking a plane apart and replacing parts such as, but not limited to, exterior sheet metal, the frame, engines, windshields, landing gears and remodeling the inside of the aircraft. Modifying or converting an aircraft includes, but is not limited to, installation of conversion kits which convert an aircraft from gas power to turbine power, installation of larger fuel tanks to increase the range of the aircraft, and installation of more efficient engines. This classification includes the fabrication of component parts when performed by an employer subject to this classification, and the assembly of aircraft kits for a customer.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the original manufacture of the aircraft and establishments engaged in the manufacture of aircraft component parts which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification, and all flight testing of the aircraft which is to be reported separately in classification 6803.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6804, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-744, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-744, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-744, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-744, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-744, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; 73-22, § 296-17-744, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6809 Classification 6809.

6809-00 Baseball teams - professional

Applies to players, umpires, coaches, and managers employed by a professional baseball team.

This classification excludes employees engaged in caring for the team and equipment, the care and operation of the playing field/stadium, and care of the facility in which the team organization is housed who are to be reported separately in classification 6706 and officials of community or school amateur sporting events who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6809-01 Basketball teams - professional

Applies to players, coaches, managers, and referees employed by a professional basketball team.

This classification excludes employees engaged in caring for the team and equipment, the care and operation of the arena/stadium, and care of the facility in which the team organization is housed who are to be reported separately in classification 6706 and officials of community or school amateur sporting events who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6809-02 Soccer teams - professional Noncontact sports, N.O.C.

Applies to players, coaches, managers, and referees employed by a professional soccer team or noncontact sports teams that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

This classification excludes employees engaged in caring for the team and equipment, the care and operation of the playing fields/stadium, and care of the facility in which the team organization is housed who are to be reported separately in classification 6706 and officials of community or school amateur sporting events who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6809, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-745, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-745, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-745, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-10, § 296-17-745, filed 5/31/77; Order 74-40, § 296-17-745, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-745, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6901 Classification 6901.

6901-00 Volunteers

Applies to the medical aid coverage for volunteers of state agencies, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, or private nonprofit charitable organizations. Medical aid coverage is *mandatory* for volunteers of state agencies. Medical aid coverage is *optional* for volunteers of city, county, town, special district, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, or nonprofit charitable organizations.

This classification excludes student volunteers of private sector employers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901-01; volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties and taxing districts for whom medical aid only coverage has been elected who are to be reported separately in classification 6906; and volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, or Native American tribal councils for whom full coverage has been elected who are to be reported separately in classification 6905.

***Special note*:** To elect coverage for volunteers, employers or charitable organizations must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firemen covered by chapter 41.24 RCW and emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

6901-01 Student volunteers

Applies to the medical aid coverage for student volunteers. Medical aid coverage is *optional* for student volunteers. A student volunteer is defined as a student who is enrolled in a public school (kindergarten level through grade 12), is participating as a volunteer in a program authorized or sponsored by the public school to provide work-based learning experiences, and who receives no wages for their volunteer services. Maintenance and reimbursement for actual expenses incurred in performing assigned duties are not considered wages.

This classification excludes volunteer workers for state agencies, local government agencies and private nonprofit charitable organizations who are to be reported separately in classification 6901-00; volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties and taxing districts for whom medical aid only coverage has been elected who are to be reported separately in classification 6906; and volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, or Native American tribal councils for whom full coverage has been elected who are to be reported separately in classification 6905.

***Special note*:** To elect coverage for student volunteers, employers or charitable organizations must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firemen covered by chapter 41.24 RCW and emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6901, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-746, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-746, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-746, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-746, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-746, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-746, filed 12/1/77; Order 75-28, § 296-17-746, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75.]

WAC 296-17A-6902 Classification 6902.

6902-02 Logging road: Construction or maintenance

Applies to the construction or maintenance of logging roads. For purposes of this classification logging roads are roads for which the basic use is to provide access into a timber or forest area and for the transporting of logs out of the area by truck. This classification includes roads constructed on public or private land in connection with timber sales or logging, such as roads being constructed in accordance with the State Department of Natural Resources or the United States Forest Service timber sales. Logging roads contemplated by this classification are typically cleared and graded with a bulldozer and then paved with gravel, crushed rock, or large stones. Logging roads are generally engineered to support the weight of logging equipment and trucks but not necessarily to handle speeds and volume of nonlogging traffic. As a rule, these roads are not surfaced with asphalt or paved

with concrete. Classification 6902 includes log road maintenance which is limited to keeping the road bed in good repair such as regrading and fill to repair washouts and ruts.

This classification excludes the felling of timber, bucking and delimbing of all trees in the proposed roadway or adjacent shoulder and all other logging activities which are to be reported separately in classification 5001; all excavation, land clearing or grading as a part of roadway construction not in connection with a logging road which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; construction of asphalt roads which is to be reported separately in classification 0210; construction of concrete roads which is to be reported separately in classification 0214; mechanical roadside brushing or machine application of chemicals which is to be reported separately in classification 5006; and permanent shop or yard operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions of WAC 296-17-675 have been met.

6902-03 Logging railroad: Construction or maintenance

Applies to the construction or maintenance of logging railroads. For purposes of this classification logging railroads are side tracks and spurs which feed into existing railroad main lines. Log trucks haul logs from the cutting site to the logging railroad where they are loaded onto the logging railroad cars and transported to the main line. This classification includes railroads constructed on public or private land in connection with timber sales or logging, such as roads being constructed in accordance with the State Department of Natural Resources or the United States Forest Service timber sales. The construction includes clearing and grading with use of a bulldozer; laying dirt, rock and ballast; laying ties and track; and installing crossover frogs, switches, switch stands, switch mechanisms and crossing planks as needed. This classification also includes log railroad maintenance which is limited to keeping the railroad line operational.

This classification excludes the falling of timber, bucking and delimbing of all trees in the proposed roadway or adjacent shoulder, and all other logging activities which are to be reported separately in classification 5001; the construction of railroad lines not in connection with a logging railroad which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; construction of logging roads which is to be reported separately in classification 6902-02; and maintenance and storage of equipment and material at a permanent yard or shop which is to be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions of WAC 296-17-675 have been met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6902, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-747, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-747, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-747, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-747, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-747, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-747, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-747, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.]

WAC 296-17A-6903 Classification 6903.

6903-03 Aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, or fire fighting

Applies to the flying crew of establishments engaged in aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, and fire fighting, which involves the low altitude release of agricultural chemicals, seeds, water, or fire retardant compound.

This classification excludes aircraft ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-748, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-748, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-748, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-748, filed 11/30/76.]

WAC 296-17A-6904 Classification 6904.

6904-00 Salaried fire fighters of cities or towns

Applies to salaried fire fighters of cities and towns. Fire fighters respond to fire alarms and other emergencies, control and extinguish fires, protect lives and property, and maintain fire fighting equipment, administer first aid and artificial respiration to injured persons and those overcome by fire and smoke. They may inspect buildings for fire hazards and compliance with fire prevention ordinances and may issue citations to building owners listing the fire regulation violations to be corrected. This classification includes paramedics employed by fire departments.

See classifications 0803, 1301, 1507, 6901, 6905, and 6906 for other city or town operations.

***Special note*:** State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firemen covered by chapter 41.24 RCW and emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

6904-01 Salaried fire fighters of counties and taxing districts

Applies to salaried fire fighters of counties and taxing districts. Fire fighters respond to fire alarms and other emergencies, control and extinguish fires, protect lives and property, and maintain fire fighting equipment, administer first aid and artificial respiration to injured persons and those overcome by fire and smoke. They may inspect buildings for fire hazards and compliance with fire prevention ordinances and may issue citations to building owners listing the fire regulation violations to be corrected. This classification includes paramedics employed by fire departments.

See classifications 1301, 1501, 1507, 6901, 6905, and 6906 for other county and taxing district operations.

***Special note*:** State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firemen covered by chapter 41.24 RCW and emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6904, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-749, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-749, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-749, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-27, § 296-17-749, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-749, filed 12/1/77.]

WAC 296-17A-6905 Classification 6905.

6905-00 Salaried law enforcement officers of cities and towns; Volunteer law enforcement officers, N.O.C.: Full coverage

Applies to salaried law enforcement officers of cities and towns and to volunteer law enforcement officers of cities and towns who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) for whom full coverage is *elected*. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the city or town has elected medical aid benefits only who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

See classifications 0803, 1301, 1404, 1501, 5305, 6901, and 6904, and for other city or town operations.

***Special note*:** This coverage is *optional* for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect this coverage, the city or town must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all volunteer law enforcement officers must be included.

6905-01 Salaried law enforcement officers of counties and taxing districts; Volunteer law enforcement officers, N.O.C.: Full coverage

Applies to salaried law enforcement officers of counties and taxing districts and to volunteer law enforcement officers of counties and taxing districts who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) for whom full coverage is *elected*. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the county or taxing district has elected medical aid benefits only who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

See classifications 1301, 1404, 1501, 5305, 6901 and 6904, and for other city or town operations.

***Special note*:** This coverage is *optional* for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect this coverage, the county or taxing district must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all volunteer law enforcement officers must be included.

6905-02 Salaried law enforcement officers of Native American tribal councils; Volunteer law enforcement officers, N.O.C.: Full coverage

Applies to salaried law enforcement officers of Native American tribal councils and to volunteer law enforcement officers of Native American tribal councils who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) for whom full coverage is *elected*. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the Native American tribal council has elected medical aid benefits only who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

***Special note*:** This coverage is *optional* for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect this coverage, the Native American tribal council must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all volunteer law enforcement officers must be included.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-750, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-750, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-750, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-750, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-750, filed 12/1/77.]

WAC 296-17A-6906 Classification 6906.

6906-00 Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities and towns - medical aid only

Applies to medical aid coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers of cities and towns for whom the cities or towns have elected coverage. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes salaried law enforcement officers and volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the cities or towns have elected full coverage who are to be reported separately in classification 6905.

See classifications 0803, 1301, 1507, 5305, 6901, 6904, and 6905 for other city or town operations.

***Special note*:** This coverage is optional for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers, the city or town must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all law enforcement officers must be included.

6906-01 Volunteer law enforcement officers of counties, taxing districts and Native American tribal councils - medical aid only

Applies to medical aid coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers of counties, taxing districts and Native American tribal councils for whom the counties, taxing districts or Native American tribal councils have elected coverage. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting vio-

lators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes salaried law enforcement officers and volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the counties, taxing districts or Native American tribal councils have elected full coverage, who are to be reported separately in classification 6905. See classifications 1301, 1501, 1507, 5306, 6901, 6904, and 6905 for other county or taxing district operations.

***Special note*:** This coverage is optional for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers, the counties, taxing districts or Native American tribal councils must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all law enforcement officers must be included.

6906-02 Volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies - medical aid only

Applies to medical aid coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies for whom the state agencies have elected coverage. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes salaried law enforcement officers and volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the state agencies have elected full coverage who are to be reported separately in classification 7103.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, 7103, and 7201 for other state government operations.

***Special note*:** This coverage is optional for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers, the state agencies must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all law enforcement officers must be included.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-751, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-751, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-751, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-751, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-751, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-751, filed 12/1/77.]

WAC 296-17A-6907 Classification 6907.

6907-01 Household furnishings moving and storage

Applies to establishments engaged in interstate and/or intrastate moving and/or storage of household furnishings. Work contemplated by this classification includes packing and unpacking, loading and unloading of household goods, transportation from one residence to another, and temporary storage of household goods in a warehouse. This classification includes the moving van drivers, packing personnel, laborers who assist in the loading and unloading operations, warehouse employees and truck mechanics.

This classification excludes intrastate and/or interstate delivery of nonhousehold furnishings which are to be reported separately in either classification 1101 or 1102, as applicable, and nonhousehold furnishing warehouses, which are to be reported separately in the appropriate warehouse classification.

***Special note*:** Establishments subject to this classification are to report actual hours worked for each driver. However, the hours are to be capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. Detailed information can be found in the general audit rule covering the trucking industry and in RCW 51.12.095.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6907, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. 03-23-025, § 296-17-752, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-752, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-752, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-27, § 296-17-752, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78.]

WAC 296-17A-6908 Classification 6908.

6908-02 Lightweight paper products, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of lightweight paper products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, carbon paper, crepe paper, blue print paper, computer paper, calculation tape, note pad, file folder, envelope, stationery, and typewriter ribbon. Materials include, but are not limited to, file folder or stationery-weight paper, glue, string, clasps, coating liquids and ink. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, sheeters, slitters, die cutters or other cutting equipment, printing presses, folding, punching and drilling machines, glue applicators, trimmers, winders/rewinders, embossers, packaging machinery, balers, shredders and forklifts.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, which are to be reported separately in classification 2401.

***Special note*:** This classification includes establishments engaged as "paper rewinders or paper converters." These businesses purchase large rolls of premanufactured paper from outside sources, then cut, rewind, or "remanufacture" them into smaller or narrower rolls. They sometimes refer to themselves as "paper wholesalers," but they are performing more "manufacturing" work than what is allowed in classification 6407 for wholesale stores. The machinery used for this type of cutting and rewinding is the same as that used by manufacturers of the types of goods mentioned above, who also cut, wind and rewind paper from large rolls onto smaller rolls.

6908-03 Paper bag, movers packing pads, and wallpaper: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper products such as, but not limited to, paper bags of all sizes, movers packing pads, wrapping paper and wallpaper. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, paper, glue, string, ink, foam or bubble plastic, plastic wrap and tape. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, bag making machines, slitters, die cutters or other cutting machinery, perforating or embossing machines, glue applicators, printing presses, winders/rewinders, packaging machines, shredders,

balers, forklifts and sewing machines which are used to sew tape across the tops of bags that package bulk goods.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber, corrugated boxes or other heavy-grade paper products, or corrugating, laminating, oiling or coating paper, which are to be reported separately in classification 2401; establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic bags which are to be reported separately in classification 3510 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) and textile bags or sacks, which are to be reported separately in classifications 3708 or 3802 as applicable.

6908-05 Paper box - noncorrugated: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of boxes, or partitions for boxes, from lightweight, noncorrugated cardboard. Boxes contemplated by classification package goods such as, but not limited to, clothing or other soft goods, prepared foods, wine, cigars, stationery and games. Materials include, but are not limited to, cardboard (chipboard), glue, staples, tape, resins, ink and plastic film. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, box-making machines, sheeters, slitters, slotters, winders and rewinders, printing presses, cutting machines, laminators, bundlers, unitizers, balers, shredders and forklifts.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber, corrugated boxes or other heavy-grade paper products, or corrugating, laminating, oiling or coating paper, which are to be reported separately in classification 2401.

6908-06 Single or double-ply paper products: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of single or double-ply paper products such as, but not limited to, surgical gowns, towels, napkins, table or shelf covers, florist papers, tissue and shredded or crimped packing material. Some of the items made in this classification are primarily hand-made. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, single or double-ply paper, tape, glue, plastic or cellophane lining. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, winders and rewinders, folding machines, cutting tables, paper-crimping machinery, gluing machines and forklifts.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, which are to be reported separately in classification 2401.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6908, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-753, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-753, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 91-12-014, § 296-17-753, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-753, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-753, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-753, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-17-753, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78.]

WAC 296-17A-6909 Classification 6909.

6909-00 Laboratories - analytical, testing, or quality control for others

Applies to establishments engaged in operating laboratories which provide analytical, testing, and quality control services. This classification includes laboratories that experiment and provide a variety of tests and analysis for other customers' products and/or materials. Generally, the employees include chemists, engineers and other scientists and research aides who use a variety of chemicals and sophisticated scientific equipment and machinery for the testing and analysis process. This classification includes the quality control inspection of fish and agricultural products. Work may be performed at the laboratory or at the customer's location.

This classification excludes outside X raying and drilling which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the X raying or drilling being performed.

***Special note*:** This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or inspecting their own products/materials, which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a laboratory to test and analyze the assembled fly rod or the composition of the graphite rod when operated by a fly rod manufacturer, is included within classification 3510.

6909-02 Laboratories: Medical

Applies to establishments engaged in operating medical laboratories. Services include, but are not limited to, providing data on which to base decisions concerning the detection, diagnosis and treatment of disease and to evaluate a patient's response to treatment. Laboratory personnel perform analytical tests on the tissues and fluids of the human body, detect parasites, bacteria, viruses, drugs, and poisons; and interpret cell and tissue abnormalities. This classification includes employment-related drug testing for others.

***Special note*:** This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or analyzing services, which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a hospital which also operates a laboratory as part of their medical facility to provide an analysis of patient tests and samples is included within classification 6105.

6909-03 Blood banks

Applies to establishments engaged in operating blood banks. Generally, these types of facilities allow individuals to come in and donate, save, or sell their blood for a fee. Medical and laboratory personnel perform routine laboratory tasks including extracting blood from individuals, testing and analyzing blood, processing whole blood and blood components, and storing blood in refrigerated storage rooms. This classification also includes services offered by bloodmobiles.

***Special note*:** This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or analyzing services which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a hospital which also operates a laboratory as part of their medical facility to provide an analysis of patient tests and samples is included within classification 6105.

6909-22 Laboratories: Assaying

Applies to establishments engaged in operating assaying laboratories which examine, test, and analyze the quantitative or qualitative substance of material such as a metal, ore or drug. This classification includes a variety of laboratories who experiment and provide tests and analysis of products and/or materials including specialty laboratories such as, but

not limited to, chemical, drugs, food products, rock formation and minerals, fossils and bones, and soil and toxic materials. Generally, the employees include chemists, engineers, and other scientists and research aides who use a variety of chemical and sophisticated equipment and machinery for the testing and analysis process.

***Special note*:** This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or inspecting their own products/materials which is to be assigned to the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a mining operation which also operates a laboratory to determine the composition of rock and minerals excavated from the mine is included as part of the mining classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-75301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-75301, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-75301, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-7002 Classification 7002.

7002-00 Department of Energy contract

Applies to establishments that have contracted with the department of energy at DOE's nuclear facilities within the state of Washington to operate, construct or service the nuclear site. At present, the only site covered by this contract is at Richland. These contractors can be identified by the assignment of account number 000,100-xx with each contractor given a separate subaccount. The coverage provided by this classification is usually for the possibility of workers being exposed to nuclear radiation although the coverage applies to any type of on-the-job injury. Benefits for injured workers covered under this contract are paid from a special fund which DOE pays into to cover all industrial insurance and medical aid payments made to or in behalf of the injured workers and/or their beneficiaries. The premium paid by the contractors to labor and industries is limited to the supplemental pension premium assessment.

***Special note*:** This classification is used to administer the DOE contract and collect supplemental pension fund premiums.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-75303, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-7100 Classification 7100.

7100-00 Exempt limited liability company members, N.O.C.

Applies to members of a limited liability company exempt from mandatory coverage under RCW 51.12.020(13) who have elected optional coverage, and perform *only* administrative, clerical and outside sale duties. Any LLC member electing optional coverage who performs duties directly related to the operational activities of the company must be reported in the basic classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** Under no circumstances is classification 4904 to be assigned to any exempt member of a limited liability company. Any member of a limited liability company who has elected optional coverage and is engaged exclusively in outside sales is to be reported separately in classification 6303.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7100, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. 99-24-055, § 296-17-75306, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99.]

WAC 296-17A-7101 Classification 7101.

7101-00 Corporate officers, N.O.C.

Applies to executive officers of a corporation who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and who have elected optional coverage. To qualify for this classification, a corporate officer must own stock in the corporation, be elected and empowered in accordance with the articles or bylaws of incorporation, serve on the board of directors, and perform *only* administrative, clerical or outside sales duties. Any officer who performs any duties directly related to the operational activities of the corporation must be reported in the basic classification applicable to the work being performed. Typical titles of executive officers include chairman, president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

***Special note*:** Under no circumstances will classification 4904 be assigned to an executive officer. Any officer engaged exclusively in outside sales is to be reported separately in classification 6303. Executive officers are exempt from mandatory coverage if the conditions of RCW 51.12.-020(8) have been met; however, they may elect optional coverage.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-754, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-754, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-754, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-754, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-7102 Classification 7102.

7102-00 Football teams - NFL

Applies to players, referees, coaches and managers employed by a professional football team that is *a member of the National Football League (NFL)*.

This classification excludes employees engaged in caring for the team and equipment, the care and operation of the playing field/stadium, and care of the facility in which the team organization is housed who are to be reported separately in classification 6706; officials of community or school amateur sporting events who are to be reported separately in classification 6103; and professional football teams that are not members of the NFL which are to be reported separately in classification 6707.

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

WAC 296-17A-7103 Classification 7103.

7103-00 State government - law enforcement officers, N.O.C.

Applies to any state employees, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order, and who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). State agencies assigned this classification include, but are not limited to, department of agriculture, department of natural resources, utility and transportation commission, Washington state gambling commission, Washington state liquor control board, and the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

This classification excludes any state employees N.O.C. who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-01 State government - law enforcement officers - state patrol

Applies to employees of the Washington state patrol, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any state patrol employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-03 State government - law enforcement officers - guards or correctional officers

Applies to employees of the department of corrections, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any department of corrections employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-05 State government - law enforcement officers - lottery officers

Applies to employees of the lottery commission, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any lottery commission employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-06 State government - law enforcement officers - fish and wildlife officers

Applies to employees of the department of fish and wildlife, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any department of fish and wildlife employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-756, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-756, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-756, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-756, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-756, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-756, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7104 Classification 7104.

7104-01 Temporary staffing services: Administrative office personnel

This classification applies to employees such as, but not limited to, clerical office, payroll, accounting, human resource managers, data processing, and outside sales personnel of the temporary staffing company who work in the administrative or branch offices of a temporary staffing company.

This classification excludes all other employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to work for a client customer. Temporary staffing employees who are assigned to work in the client customer's administrative or clerical office are to be reported separately in classification 7105.

Note: This classification also applies to an employment agency's administrative office when conducted in connection with a temporary staffing company operation.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-757, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-757, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-757, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-757, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-757, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-757, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7105 Classification 7105.

7105-01 Temporary staffing services: Office support services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged wholly in office work for the client customer. This classification includes occupations such as, but not limited to, clerks, typists, receptionists, secretaries, accountants, actuaries, attorneys, bank tellers, bookkeepers, word processors, data entry operators, computer programmers, drafters, designers, graphic artists, technical writers, technical illustrators, design engineers, library assistants, telemarketers, dispatchers, prepress work for

printers, collating by hand such as in a bindery, and mail clerks who do not operate equipment. Employees subject to this classification are not required to be physically located in the client customer's clerical office. The test is whether they perform clerical office duties as described in WAC 296-17-31018(2). Employees who perform clerical office duties described in this classification are not required to be assigned classifications 7106 through 7122. A division of worker hours is not permitted between this classification and any other classification.

Note: This classification excludes temporary staffing employees assigned to a client customer whose duties include operation of equipment such as, but not limited to, mail stuffing and sorting equipment, and collating machines who are to be reported separately in classification 7109-01.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-758, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-758, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-758, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-758, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-758, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-758, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-758, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-758, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-758, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7106 Classification 7106.

7106-01 Temporary staffing services: Retail or wholesale store operations

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in activities related to a store operation as opposed to a warehouse or repackaging operation. Activities may include a combination of clerical type duties and those that require minimal physical lifting. This classification includes occupations such as, but not limited to, cashiers, stockers, beauticians, gift wrappers, buyers, product demonstrators, booth aids, models, outside sales persons, and inventory takers. This classification excludes employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer to work in an adjacent storage area such as a lumber or building material yard of a home improvement center or a masonry dealer are to be reported separately in classification 7114.

Note: For the purpose of this classification, inventory services covered by this classification is limited to those services provided to a client company when performed in a retail/wholesale store.

All other inventory employees are to be reported separately in classification 7114-00 provided they do not operate equipment or machinery.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-759, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-759, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-759, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-759, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-759, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-759, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-759, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-759, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-759, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-759, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7107 Classification 7107.

7107-01 Temporary staffing services: Bakery, restaurant, or food sundry preparation; musicians or entertainers

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in activities such as, but not limited to, baking, cooking, food preparation, waiting and busing tables, and dishwashing. This classification also includes musician and entertainment employees assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-760, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-760, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-760, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-760, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-760, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-760, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-760, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-760, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-760, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-760, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7108 Classification 7108.

7108-01 Temporary staffing services: Warehouse operations including incidental packaging and repackaging of goods

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer who are engaged in operating a storage or distribution warehouse for dry goods such as, but not limited to, clothing, fabric, yarn and shoes; or houseware items such as glassware (bowls, vases, bottles), linens and china; or books, computer discs, bulk film, cassette tapes, records, and pharmaceutical preparations. Employees assigned to this classification may be involved in incidental repackaging of products described in this classification when they are performed in a storage or distribution warehouse covered by this classification.

Note: This classification excludes all employees who do assembly work; all employees who are involved in freight/material handling of hard goods such as, but not limited to, wood, metal, plate glass, plastic, or masonry products; and all employees assigned to a client customer engaged in any manufacturing or processing operation even though the employees' duties are limited to shipping and receiving activities of products covered by this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-761, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-761, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-761, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-761, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-761, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-761, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-761, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047

(Order 82-38), § 296-17-761, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-761, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7109 Classification 7109.

7109-01 Temporary staffing services: Electronic, precision, and scientific equipment assembly; nonfield technician services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in the assembly of electronic or biomedical equipment or engaged in printing and bindery work and temporary staffing employees assigned to work in a client company's mail room and who as a part of their duties operate bindery, labeling, mailing or sorting machines. This classification includes, but is not limited to, electronic assemblers, electro-mechanical assemblers, quality control inspectors, test technicians, kit pullers, storekeepers, upholsterers, laboratory technicians, printers, offset operators, lead typesetters, mail clerks who operate equipment, and bindery workers.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-762, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-762, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-762, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-762, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-762, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-762, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7110 Classification 7110.

7110-00 Temporary staffing services: Field engineer and field technician services; parking lot attendants, N.O.C.

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in duties away from the customers' premises and who are providing field engineering, field technician services, traffic counters, and surveying services, telephone installation and service within buildings, vending machine service, and to parking lot or garage attendants, weigh scale attendants, and service station attendants (other than mechanics). This classification also includes employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to a client company to wash or detail rental cars, provide lot services such as moving cars or checking rental agreements and drivers who move rental or customer cars from one lot to another.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7110, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76201, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-76201, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76201, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7111 Classification 7111.

7111-00 Temporary staffing services: Health care, medical laboratory, quality control services, testing laboratories, N.O.C.; homemaker services and home health care services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer who are engaged in health care services. This classification includes employments such as, but not limited to, therapists, nurses, nurses aides, physicians, dental hygienists, laboratory technicians, and assistants who work at a health care facility or at the home of the patient.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7111, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76202, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-76202, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76202, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7112 Classification 7112.

7112-00 Temporary staffing services: Agricultural operations

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any aspects of agricultural operations such as field crops, livestock, stables, dairies, nurseries, and greenhouses. This classification contemplates all agricultural employments including the operation of power driven farm machinery or equipment.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7112, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76203, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76203, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76203, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7113 Classification 7113.

7113-00 Temporary staffing services: Janitorial, plant or facility supplemental maintenance and grounds keeping services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in janitorial work, building preoccupancy cleanup, plant or facility maintenance, and/or grounds maintenance work on an existing landscape. Grounds keeping work contemplated by this classification means, but is not limited to, mowing lawns, pruning shrubs, and weeding, as compared to new landscape construction work. This classification includes landscape workers involved exclusively in hand labor work such as raking, digging, using a wheelbarrow to haul soil, beauty bark or decorative rock, whether performed as maintenance of existing landscape or new landscape work.

This classification excludes employees engaged in cleaning exterior windows, cleaning and removing debris or building material, and construction of new landscapes such as, but not limited to, clearing of land, installation of underground sprinkler systems, moving boulders, who are to be reported separately in classification 7118; and employees engaged in removing trees who are to be reported separately in classification 7121. A division of worker hours is not per-

mitted between this classification and any other classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7113, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76204, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76204, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-76204, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76204, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7114 Classification 7114.

7114-00 Temporary staffing services: Warehouse operations, N.O.C. including incidental assembly work; inventory takers, N.O.C.

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer who are engaged in warehousing or distribution operations N.O.C. Products may include, but are not limited to, tires, mattresses, furniture, appliances, bricks, lumber, window sashes, bicycles, lawn and garden tools, lawn mowers, canned goods, beverages, pipe and wire. Employees assigned to this classification may do some assembly work such as, but not limited to, putting doors on cabinets and putting pedals, seats and handlebars on bicycles. Assembly work may involve the use of hand held tools to assemble goods. This classification contemplates that temporary staffing employees working in these warehouse operations may use hand trucks, powered and nonpowered pallet jacks and forklifts for freight handling. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to a client customer to do inventory work not covered by another classification; and to employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work in a client customer's home improvement center, building supply center, masonry store, pipe dealer or similar business's storage yard or warehouse.

This classification excludes all employees assigned to work at a client customer's manufacturing, processing or production plant even though the employees do not operate equipment. A division of worker hours is not permitted between this classification and any other classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7114, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76205, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76205, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-76205, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76205, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7115 Classification 7115.

7115-00 Temporary staffing services: Cannery, bottling or food processing operations

This classification applies all to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in cannery, bottling or food processing operations such as, but not limited to, canning, freezing, or dehydrating, or in packing fresh fruits or vegetables. Cooking or otherwise preparing food prior to processing or packing is included in this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7115, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76206, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76206, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76206, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7116 Classification 7116.

7116-00 Temporary staffing services: Flagging services by specialty contractor for public utility line construction

This classification applies to specialty (nonconstruction) contractors that are providing flagging services on public utility, power, water, or gas line construction projects. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to provide flagging services on a temporary basis to a public utility company (nonconstruction contractor) during the construction or extension of overhead or underground power, water, or gas lines.

This classification excludes employees of construction contractors who perform flagging duties who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work the construction contractor is performing.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7116, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76207, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76207, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-76207, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76207, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7117 Classification 7117.

7117-00 Temporary staffing services: Manufacturing operations, N.O.C.; specialty trades

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer engaged in a variety of manufacturing and processing operations. This classification includes employees who may operate power driven equipment or machinery such as, but not limited to, forklifts, table saws, drill presses, industrial packaging and processing equipment or machinery N.O.C. This classification includes occupations such as, but not limited to, machinists, mechanics, welders, tool and die makers, cabinet makers, painters, and fabricators. This classification also includes employees of a temporary staffing company who work in the specialty trades of plumbing, electrical wiring, or sheet metal work either at a plant or a construction site. Businesses or industries contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, cabinet shops, wood products manufacturers, plastic goods manufacturers, fiberglass goods manufacturers, glass manufacturers, foundries, metal goods manufacturers, brick, cement or masonry products manufacturers; lumber remanufacturers, amusement parks, sign painting shops, and laundries, but does not apply to shake or shingle mills.

This classification excludes all employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work for a client customer at a construction site except the specialty trades described above. This classification also excludes employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to work in maritime trades subject to Washington workers' compensation laws who are to be reported separately in classification 7120; and employees assigned to do plant maintenance work in a customer's plant who are to be reported separately in classification 7113.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7117, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-

76208, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76208, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76208, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7118 Classification 7118.

7118-00 Temporary staffing services: Flagging services by specialty nonconstruction contractor, N.O.C.; construction employments, N.O.C.

This classification applies to specialty nonconstruction contractors that are providing flagging services not covered in classification 7116. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any aspect of construction work such as, but not limited to, road construction, new landscape work, N.O.C., nonagricultural tree topping and nonagricultural tree pruning, underground or overhead utility lines, fence erection, metal erection and installation of signs or lighting. This classification further includes the operation of equipment, machinery, and tools by temporary staffing employees covered by this classification, and to temporary staffing employees assigned to perform security and flagging services for a client customer who are not covered by another classification.

This classification does not apply to employees of construction contractors who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work the construction contractor is performing; employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to a client customer engaged in tree removal services who are to be reported separately in classification 7121; or to employees of a temporary staffing company who are working in the specialty trades of plumbing, electrical wiring, or sheet metal work for a client customer who are to be reported separately in classification 7117.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7118, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76209, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76209, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-76209, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76209, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7119 Classification 7119.

7119-00 Temporary staffing services: Commercial vehicle operations, N.O.C.; sawmill operations

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in commercial vehicle operations such as, but not limited to, driving truck for a moving or storage company, driving garbage collection trucks, driving pilot cars, driving delivery vehicles, driving buses or driving taxis. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any aspect of sawmill work such as, but not limited to, operating machinery, grading lumber, or sorting and stacking lumber.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7119, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76210, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76210, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76210, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7120 Classification 7120.

7120-00 Temporary staffing services: Hazardous waste handling; maritime employments

This classification applies to all employees N.O.C., of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in hazardous waste handling operations. This classification also applies to all employees N.O.C., of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in maritime operations subject to Washington workers' compensation laws, including diving or subaqueous work.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7120, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76211, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76211, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76211, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7121 Classification 7121.

7121-00 Temporary staffing services: Logging; tree removal service; stump grinding services; shake or shingle mills; aircraft flight crew members

This classification applies to all employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any phase of logging or aircraft operations or who are assigned to work in shake or shingle mills, including equipment or machinery operators related to industries subject to this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7121, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-76212, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76212, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-76212, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76212, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7122 Classification 7122.

7122-00 Temporary staffing services: Laborers and nonmachine operators, N.O.C., for manufacturing and processing operations

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged as a laborer or nonmachine operator of manufacturing and processing operations. Businesses or industries contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, cabinet shops, wood products manufacturers, plastic goods manufacturers, fiberglass goods manufacturers, glass manufacturers, foundries, metal goods manufacturers, brick, cement or masonry products manufacturers; lumber remanufacturers, amusement parks, sign painting shops, and laundries, but does not apply to shake or shingle mills.

This classification excludes all employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work for a client customer at a construction site or in any phase of construction. This classification also excludes employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work for a client customer performing work as a machine operator or skilled craftsman for manufacturing and processing operations who are to be reported separately in classification 7117.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7122, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. 03-20-081, § 296-17-76213, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04.]

WAC 296-17A-7200 Classification 7200.

7200-00 State government - mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program, patient or health care personnel (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

Applies to state employees who provide any type of patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that are equipped with the required patient lifting and moving equipment as part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c). All employees who have responsibility for mental health care or medical care of patients in these facilities are included in this classification.

This classification excludes: Patient or health care personnel working at a mental health or acute care hospital that does not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7400; patient or health care personnel at health care facilities that do not operate as a mental health or acute care hospital who are to be reported separately in classification 7201; employees who work in state hospitals, schools, or prisons who do not work directly in patient care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial, who are to be reported separately in classification 5307; administrative field employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5300; clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification 7103; volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901; and law enforcement volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7200, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-76240, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-7201 Classification 7201.

7201-00 State government - patient, resident, or health care personnel, N.O.C.

(to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

Applies to state employees who are not otherwise classified who provide patient or health care at state-operated hospitals, schools, homes, camps, detention or correctional facilities, that are not operated as mental health or acute care hospitals as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7) and that do not have routine patient lifting and moving exposure. All employees who have responsibility for physical or mental health care of patients or residents in these facilities are included in this classification. Types of employment contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, doctors, nurses, therapists, attendants, or training and counseling staff who provide care and treatment for patients or residents and are required to restrain or attend to patients who are potentially aggressive or violent.

This classification excludes: Employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7200; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7400; law enforcement officers in any capacity who are to be separately reported in classification 7103; employees who work in state hospitals, schools or correctional facilities, who do not work in patient or resident care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial, who are to be separately reported in classification 5307; administrative field employees who are to be separately reported in classification 5300; or clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be separately reported in classification 4902. Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901, and law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. 07-24-045, § 296-17A-7201, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-763, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; 06-12-075, § 296-17-763, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-763, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-763, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-763, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-763, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-763, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-763, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7202 Classification 7202.

7202-00 Real estate agencies

Applies to establishments engaged in buying, selling, renting, and appraising real estate for others. A real estate licensee will study property listings, accompany clients to property sites to show the property, and assist in the completion of real estate documents such as real estate contracts, leases, and seller's disclosure documents. They will also hold open houses, conduct negotiations, and assist at the closing. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel. Real estate sales personnel, including agents, are considered to be workers of the broker or real estate agency employing them.

This classification excludes building and/or property management services which are to be reported separately in classification 4910.

***Special note*:** Real estate sales agents are included in the industrial insurance definition of "worker" and should NOT be treated as independent contractors. (RCW 51.08.180 and 51.08.195.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. 08-15-132, § 296-17A-7202, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-12-031, § 296-17-764, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 99-18-068, § 296-17-764, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; 98-18-042, § 296-17-764, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-764, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-764, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-764, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-764, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7203 Classification 7203.

7203-00 Community service workers

Applies to individuals who are sentenced to perform community service work for a state agency, county, city, town or nonprofit organization as the result of a court order. The "workers" perform various services for benefit of the agency or organization. These services may range from clerical office or counseling duties to maintenance or construction work. The type of work performed has no bearing on the assignment of this classification. The workers are not compensated for their work; instead, they are allowed to perform these services in lieu of imprisonment.

***Special note*:** This classification is assigned only if the agency or organization for whom the service is being provided elects to cover their community service workers (RCW 51.12.045).

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7203, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-765, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-765, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-765, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 84-12-048 (Order 84-12), § 296-17-765, filed 6/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-765, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-765, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-7204 Classification 7204.

7204-00 Preferred workers

Applies to "preferred workers" as certified by the department of labor and industries. Preferred workers are workers who, because of a work-related injury or occupational disease, are unable to return to work with the same employer or, because of substantial impairment, unable to return to the same type of work. Before this classification can be assigned to an employer's account, the department must receive a completed "intent to hire" form from that employer within sixty days from the first date of employment. A worker may be certified as a preferred worker for a period of thirty-six months. A qualified employer who hires a preferred worker will receive up to thirty-six months of premium relief provided the preferred worker is in their employment during the same period of time. The only cost to the preferred worker and the employer will be the supplemental pension premium. If an injured worker sustains an injury within three years of the hiring date, all claims will be paid by the department through the second injury fund with no costs to the employer. The type of work performed by the preferred worker has no bearing on the assignment of this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-766, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-766, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-766, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-766, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-7205 Classification 7205.

Life and rescue - Emergency workers

Applies to employees of nongovernmental employers provided in response to a request for assistance by a state or local official in the "life and rescue phase" of a declared emergency. This classification is only applicable for reporting the exposures (worker hours and claims) of nongovernmental employees occurring during this phase of the declared emergency. The phrase "life and rescue phase" is defined in RCW 51.16.130(3) as being the first seventy-two hours after a natural or man-made disaster has occurred. To qualify for this special classification, a state or local official such as, but not limited to, the governor; a county executive; a mayor; a fire marshal; a sheriff or police chief must declare an emergency and must request help from private sector employers to assist in locating and rescuing disaster survivors.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7205, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 05-23-161, § 296-17-76601, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06.]

WAC 296-17A-7301 Classification 7301.

7301-00 Farms: Dairy

Applies to establishments engaged in the raising of dairy cattle for the purpose of milk production. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, tending and feeding animals, raising crops for feed, erecting or mending fences, breeding animals, milking animals, transporting animals to or from market, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also covers artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes contractors engaged exclusively in the installation of sprinkler or irrigation systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0301 and contractors hired by a farm operator to build or repair fences or structures who are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as cleaning stalls or barns, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the farm with which they are contracting. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-772, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-772, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-772, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-772, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-7302 Classification 7302.

7302-00 Farms: Livestock
Animal stud service

Applies to establishments engaged in the raising of cattle, pigs, and horses for sale to others. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is

not limited to, tending and feeding animals, raising crops for feed, erecting or mending fences, breeding animals, transporting animals to or from market, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also covers artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also applies to establishments that provide animal stud services for others.

This classification excludes contractors engaged exclusively in the installation of sprinkler or irrigation systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0301 and contractors hired by a farm operator to build or repair fences or structures who are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the farm with which they are contracting. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

7302-02 Riding academies

Applies to establishments engaged as riding academies which offer services such as, but not limited to, instruction on riding horses or on the care of animals and the rental of horses. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, tending and feeding animals, training animals, cleaning stalls and barn areas, raising crops for feed, erecting or mending fences, breeding animals, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also covers artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes contractors engaged exclusively in the installation of sprinkler or irrigation systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0301 and contractors hired by a farm operator to build or repair fences or structures who are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the farm with which they are contracting. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

7302-03 Boarding and/or training stables for pleasure or show horses

Applies to establishments that board and/or train pleasure or show horses for others. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, tending and feeding animals, cleaning stalls and barn areas, training animals, raising crops for feed, erecting or mending fences, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes contractors engaged exclusively in the installation of sprinkler or irrigation systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0301 and contractors hired by a farm operator to build or repair fences or structures who are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the farm with which they are contracting. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

7302-04 Centers or trainers for race horses - unlicensed by WHRC

Applies to establishments or individuals who train race horses for others, but who are not licensed as trainers or training centers by the Washington horse racing commission. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, tending and feeding animals, cleaning stalls and barn areas, training animals, raising crops for feed, erecting or mending fences, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes individuals or centers that train nonrace horses which are to be reported separately in classification 7302-03; contractors engaged exclusively in the installation of sprinkler or irrigation systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0301; and contractors hired by a farm operator to build or repair fences or structures who are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the

farm with which they are contracting. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

7302-05 Parimutuel horse racing: Licensed employments, N.O.C.

Applies to employments licensed by the Washington horse racing commission who are not mandatorily covered under Washington workers' compensation insurance laws and are not covered by another classification. This classification is *only* for individuals such as, but not limited to, horse owners, trainers, farriers, and veterinarians, who hold specialty licenses issued by the commission. These individuals are generally owners of a business such as that of a farrier or training services. The business entity could be a proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, or corporation and may or may not have employees. The qualifying factor for this classification is that these individuals are licensed by the horse racing commission, are *not* mandatorily covered under Washington workers' compensation insurance laws, and are *not* included or covered by another classification. For example, a veterinarian who operates a veterinary clinic away from a race track and treats various animals such as dogs, cats, cows, and horses would report owner coverage (*if elected*) in classification 6107, not in classification 7302.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7302, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-773, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-773, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-773, filed 5/31/88; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-773, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-773, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-773, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-7307 Classification 7307.

7307-00 Farms: Christmas tree

Applies to establishments engaged in operating Christmas tree farms. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing soil for new trees, planting trees, fertilizing, spraying, fumigating, weeding, pruning, harvesting, baling, packing, delivering trees, and maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also applies to wholesale Christmas tree operations. Retail tree sales conducted at a farm location, as in the case of a U-cut tree operation, or at a seasonal sales lot away from the farm *may* be reported separately provided the conditions in classification 4805-09 have been met.

This classification excludes contractors engaged exclusively in the installation of sprinkler or irrigation systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0301 and contractors hired by a farm operator to build or repair fences or structures who are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special notes*:** Establishments assigned to classification 4805-09 should report hours in this classification *only* during the fourth quarter of each year since these sales are confined to the Christmas season. Special care should be exercised when assigning this classification as work covered by classification 5004 is similar in nature.

The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as planting trees, pruning, or harvesting. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the farm with which they are contracting. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

7307-01 Tree farms, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating tree farms not covered by another classification, (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, cottonwood tree farms. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, preparing soil for new trees, planting trees, fertilizing, spraying, fumigating, weeding, pruning trees, and maintaining or installing sprinkler systems when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes harvesting of trees which is to be reported separately in the appropriated logging classification based on the method of harvest; contractors engaged in the installation of sprinkler or irrigation systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0301; and contractors hired by a tree farm operator to build or repair fences or structures who are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification applicable to the work being performed.

***Special note*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as planting trees, pruning, or harvesting. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the farm with which they are contracting. Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "custom farm services" as the process involved in operating machinery is the same irrespective of the type of farm they are providing service to or the type of crop involved.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7307, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. 06-12-075, § 296-17-777, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-777, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 93-12-093, § 296-17-777, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-777, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-777, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-777, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-7308 Classification 7308.

7308-02 Animal shelters or services, dog pounds and humane societies

Applies to establishments engaged in operating animal shelters/services, dog pounds, or humane societies which

care for lost or unwanted animals or animals that have been placed for adoption. The title "animal services" has replaced the title "animal shelter" or "dog pound" in most establishments. While the activities are the same under all of these titles, the main difference is the funding. Animal services are tax-base funded; humane societies are privately funded. Activities include, but are not limited to, feeding, cleaning, or grooming animals, veterinary care, euthanasia, catching or controlling animals, and investigating incidents such as animal bites and animal abuse. This classification also applies to dog obedience classes that are not in connection with kennels or pet breeding establishments.

This classification excludes pet grooming parlors which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-03; pet stores which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-04; and pet breeding/boarding kennels which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-05.

***Special note*:** Effective July 1, 1996, clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

7308-03 Pet grooming parlors

Applies to establishments engaged in providing pet grooming services either at the groomer's or the customer's location. Services may be provided in a shop or at the customer's location with the use of a vehicle equipped with the necessary supplies. Although most of the animals groomed are dogs, parlors may also groom cats. Activities include, but are not limited to, bathing, dipping to control fleas, cutting, brushing, combing and drying hair, clipping nails, and the incidental sale of pet products such as collars, shampoos and pet clothing. Depending on the length of their stay, animals may also be fed, watered, and placed in kennels until their owners pick them up.

This classification excludes animal shelters, dog pounds, and humane societies which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-02; pet stores, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-04; and pet breeding/boarding kennels which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-05.

***Special note*:** Effective July 1, 1996, clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

7308-04 Pet stores, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged as pet stores not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Stores in this classification sell *cats and dogs*. In addition to cats and dogs, they may also sell other animals such as birds, snakes, fish, reptiles or turtles, and related items such as, but not limited to, pet food, cages, travel carriers, pet toys, collars, shampoos, flea, tick and worm treatments, vaccination equipment, aquariums, and supplies aquariums. This classification also includes any incidental pet grooming performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes stores which sell pets such as tropical fish, birds or reptiles, *but do not sell cats and dogs*, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; pet grooming parlors which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-03; animal shelters, dog pounds and humane societies which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-02; pet breeding/boarding kennels which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-05 and stores which sell pet food only, but do not sell pets, which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.

***Special note*:** Effective July 1, 1996, clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

7308-05 Pet breeding and boarding kennels

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in boarding pets while their owners are away from home, or in boarding pets for others in connection with a breeding service. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, sheltering, tending, breeding, grooming and feeding animals, erecting or mending fences, erecting or maintaining kennels, cleaning kennels, and veterinary services and the incidental sale of animals, animal grooming or care supplies when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes pet grooming parlors which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-03 and contractors hired by a farm operator to build or repair fences or structures who are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

***Special notes*:** The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as feeding animals, grooming, and cleaning kennels. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the farm or business with which they are contracting.

Effective July 1, 1996, clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7308, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-778, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; 96-12-039, § 296-17-778, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-778, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-778, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-778, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.]

WAC 296-17A-7309 Classification 7309.

7309-00 Work activity centers

Applies only to the most severely disabled persons, and to developmentally disabled persons whose handicaps are so severe as to make their productivity inconsequential, and who are included on the center's certificate for special minimum wage issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

This classification excludes *all* staff who operate work activity centers and *all* staff who operate sheltered workshops, even if the sheltered workshop also operates a work activity center, who are to be reported separately in classification 6709, and disabled persons and developmentally disabled persons enrolled in sheltered workshops who are to be reported separately in classification 6709.

***Special note*:** Work activity centers differ from sheltered workshops in the severity of the impairments of the participants.

While the workers' compensation rates for classifications 7309 and 6709 are identical, the premiums for classification 7309 are calculated on a piece rate basis to reflect the limited productivity of the workers covered by this classification.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7309, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. 00-14-052, § 296-17-779, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 98-18-042, § 296-17-779, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. 94-12-063, § 296-17-779, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-779, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). 84-11-034 (Order 84-11), § 296-17-779, filed 5/15/84.]

WAC 296-17A-7400 Classification 7400.

7400-00 State government - mental health or acute care hospitals without a fully implemented safe patient handling program - patient or health care personnel (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

Applies to state employees who provide any type of patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that are not equipped with the required patient lifting and moving equipment as a part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c). All employees who have responsibility for mental health care or medical care of patients in these facilities are included in this classification.

This classification excludes: Patient or health care personnel working at a mental health or acute care hospital that has a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7200; patient or health care personnel at health care facilities that do not operate as a mental health or acute care hospital who are to be reported separately in classification 7201; employees who work in state hospitals, schools or prisons who do not work directly in patient care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial staff who are to be reported separately in classification 5307; administrative field employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5300; clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification 7103; volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901; and law enforcement volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

[07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7400, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. 06-23-127, § 296-17-780, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]

Chapter 296-19A WAC

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

(Formerly chapter 296-18A WAC)

WAC

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296-19A-290 How does the department incorporate performance measurement into making referrals to providers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-290, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.] Repealed by 07-04-009, filed 1/25/07, effective 2/28/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010.

296-19A-300 How does the department evaluate performance when a vocational rehabilitation provider does not have either a performance rating with the department or previous experience delivering services to Washington injured workers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-300, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-300, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.] Repealed by 07-04-009, filed 1/25/07, effective 2/28/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010.

296-19A-480 When must providers comply with these rules? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 04-08-045, § 296-19A-480, filed 3/31/04, effective 7/1/04; 03-11-009, § 296-19A-480, filed 5/12/03, effective 7/1/03; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-480, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.] Repealed by 08-06-058, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72).

DEFINITIONS

WAC 296-19A-010 Definitions. (1) **What does it mean to say an injured worker is employable?**

(a) "Employable" means having the skills and training that are commonly and currently necessary in the labor market to be capable of performing and obtaining gainful employment on a reasonably continuous basis when considering the worker's:

(i) Age, education, and experience;

(ii) Preexisting physical and mental limitations; and

(iii) Physical and mental limitations caused, at least in part, by the worker's industrial injury or occupational disease.

(b) Physical and/or mental conditions that arose after the industrial injury/occupational disease that were not caused or aggravated by the industrial injury/occupational disease are not considered in determining whether the worker is employable under the Industrial Insurance Act.

(c) If there are no physical or mental restrictions caused by the worker's industrial injury/occupational disease, the worker must be found employable under the Industrial Insurance Act.

(2) **What are vocational rehabilitation services?** Vocational rehabilitation services are those provided by a vocational rehabilitation provider and include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Gathering industrially injured or ill workers' work and/or education histories and physical capacities information;

(b) Assessing industrially injured or ill workers' employability;

(c) Developing, documenting, and writing vocational rehabilitation plans;

(d) Monitoring injured workers' progress during training;

(e) Writing progress reports;

(f) Analyzing and documenting the transferable skills of the injured worker and writing transferable skills analyses;

(g) Performing occupational research;

(h) Conducting labor market surveys and writing labor market survey reports;

(i) Conducting and writing job analyses;

(j) Communicating with industrially injured or ill workers, employers, physicians and others;

(k) Developing job modifications and work site modifications, as well as prejob accommodations, and writing reports for this work; and

(l) All work done to obtain any job with any employer for injured workers referred for vocational rehabilitation services.

(3) **What is a vocational rehabilitation provider (provider)?** A provider is any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity that provides vocational rehabilitation services to industrially injured or ill workers, pursuant to RCW 51.32.095. A provider must meet the qualifications listed in WAC 296-19A-210.

(4) **What is an injured worker's labor market?** Generally, the worker's relevant labor market is the geographic area where the worker was last gainfully employed. The labor market must be within a reasonable commuting distance and be consistent with the industrially injured or ill worker's physical and mental capacities. The exceptions to this rule are listed in the table below:

When a worker:	Then the department:
• Relocates to a labor market other than at the time of injury and • Returns to work and • Suffers an aggravation of the work-related condition.	Uses the labor market where the industrially injured or ill worker worked at the time of the aggravation. This applies whether the department closed and reopened the claim or whether the claim remained open during the period of aggravation.
• Relocates after the industrial injury/illness or aggravation and • Now lives in a labor market with more employment opportunities than where the industrially injured or ill worker worked at the time of injury.	Uses the industrially injured or ill worker's current labor market. For example, an industrially injured or ill worker was injured in Forks but after the injury, moves to Tacoma. Provider would use Tacoma as the industrially injured or ill worker's labor market.
• Relocates to a labor market other than at the time of injury or onset of illness and • The move was proximately caused by the medical condition arising from the occupational injury or disease.	Uses the injured or ill worker's current labor market. For example, an industrially injured or ill worker moves to a drier climate due to an accepted asthma condition. Provider would use the labor market in the drier climate.

(5) **What is a labor market survey (LMS)?** It is a survey of employers in an industrially injured or ill worker's labor market to obtain specific information (such as physical demands and qualifications) related to job possibilities.

(6) **What is a job analysis (JA)?** It is the gathering, evaluating, and recording of accurate, objective data about the characteristics of a particular job.

(7) **What is a transferable skill?** Transferable skills are any combination of learned or demonstrated behavior, education, training, work traits, and work-related skills that can be readily applied by the worker. They are skills that are interchangeable among different jobs and workplaces. Nonwork-related talents or skills that are both demonstrated and applicable may also be considered.

(8) **What is a transferable skills analysis?** It is a systematic study of the transferable skill or skills a worker has demonstrated to see if that skill set makes him/her employable.

(9) **What are job modifications?** Job modifications are adjustments or alterations made to the way a job is performed to accommodate the restrictions imposed by an industrial injury or occupational disease. The purpose of job modification benefits is to encourage employers to modify jobs to retain or hire injured workers. Job modifications are used when an employer-employee relationship exists, and they may include worksite adjustment; job restructuring; and/or tools, equipment or appliances.

(10) **What are prejob accommodations?** Prejob accommodations are adjustments or alterations made to the way a job is performed to accommodate the restrictions imposed by an industrial injury or occupational disease. The purpose of prejob accommodation benefits is to make it possible for the worker to perform the essential functions of a job. Accommodations are used when an industrially injured or ill worker is engaged in a vocational rehabilitation plan or in a job search, and they may include tools, equipment or appliances.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-010, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-010, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

GENERAL INFORMATION

WAC 296-19A-020 When may the department offer vocational rehabilitation services? The department may, at its sole discretion, authorize vocational rehabilitation services that are necessary and likely to enable the industrially injured or ill worker to become employable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-020, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-020, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-025 What information does the department consider when exercising discretion? In exercising its discretion the department considers, but is not limited to:

(1) Whether the worker took advantage of and utilized vocational rehabilitation services offered in this or other claims;

(2) The worker's ability and willingness to participate in and benefit from vocational rehabilitation services; and

(3) The likelihood that the worker will be employable after the vocational rehabilitation services are completed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-025, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04.]

WAC 296-19A-030 What are the responsibilities of the parties? The attending health care provider, department, self-insured employer, employer, worker and vocational rehabilitation provider have the following responsibilities in assisting the worker to become employable at gainful employment:

(1) **Attending health care provider.** The attending health care provider must:

(a) Maintain open communication with the worker's assigned vocational rehabilitation provider and the referral source.

(b) Respond to any request for information which is necessary to evaluate a worker's:

(i) Ability to work;

(ii) Need for vocational services; and

(iii) Ability to participate in a vocational retraining plan.

(c) Do all that is possible to expedite the vocational rehabilitation process, including making an estimate of the physical or mental capacities that affect the worker's employability. If unable to provide an estimate, refer the worker for the appropriate consultation or evaluation.

(2) **Department.**

(a) **State fund claims.** For state fund claims, the department must:

(i) Obtain medical information required to initiate vocational rehabilitation services before a referral is made to a vocational rehabilitation provider.

(ii) Notify the chargeable employer(s), if any, at the time any referrals are made to a vocational rehabilitation provider.

(iii) Provide the vocational rehabilitation provider with access to all reports and any other relevant documentation generated during prior vocational rehabilitation services including plans that have been provided on any claim.

(iv) Review the assessment report and determine whether the worker is eligible for vocational rehabilitation plan development services.

(v) Notify all parties of the eligibility determination in writing. When the worker is eligible for plan development services, the notification letter must advise that the chargeable employer(s), if any, has fifteen calendar days from the date of the letter to make a valid return to work offer.

(vi) Assign plan development services to the vocational rehabilitation provider that completed the assessment report unless the department decides the provider cannot complete the required report.

(vii) Review the submitted vocational rehabilitation plan within fifteen days of receipt at the department, and determine whether to approve or deny the plan.

(viii) Notify all parties of plan approval or denial in writing. Should the department fail to send a notification letter within fifteen calendar days of the date the report is received by the department, the plan is considered approved.

When a plan is approved, the notification must advise the worker that he or she has fifteen calendar days from the date of the notification letter to decline vocational services and elect option 2 benefits as defined in RCW 51.32.099.

(b) **Self-insured claims.** For self-insured claims, the department must:

(i) Review the assessment report and determine whether the worker is eligible for vocational rehabilitation plan development services.

(ii) Notify all parties of the eligibility determination in writing.

When the worker is eligible for plan development services, the notification letter must advise the employer it has fifteen calendar days from the date of the letter to make a valid return to work offer; and

(iii) Review the submitted vocational rehabilitation plan within fifteen days of receipt at the department, and determine whether to approve or deny the plan.

(iv) Notify all parties of plan approval or denial in writing. Should the department fail to send a notification letter within fifteen calendar days of the date the report is received by the department, the plan is considered approved.

When a plan is approved, the notification letter must advise the worker that he or she has fifteen calendar days from the date of the letter to elect option 2 benefits as defined in RCW 51.32.099.

(3) **Employer.** The employer must:

(a) Assist the vocational rehabilitation provider in any way necessary to collect data regarding the worker's gainful employment at the time of the injury.

(b) Assist the vocational rehabilitation provider and attending health care provider to determine whether a job could be made available for employment of the worker.

(4) **Worker.** The worker must fully participate and cooperate in all aspects of their vocational services including determination of physical capacities, development of vocational goals, and implementation of the rehabilitation process. Examples include but are not limited to:

• Providing accurate and complete information regarding his or her work history and educational background.

• Attending all scheduled appointments.

• Cooperating with return to work efforts when it is determined return to work opportunities exist.

• Actively participating and cooperating in selecting a job goal when it is determined retraining is necessary.

(5) **Vocational rehabilitation provider.** In assisting the worker to become employable at gainful employment, the vocational rehabilitation provider must:

(a) Follow the priorities in RCW 51.32.095 and the requirements in this chapter.

(b) For state fund claims, immediately inform the department orally if the worker:

(i) Returns to work;

(ii) Is released for work without restrictions;

(iii) Returns to work and is unsuccessful; or

(iv) Fails to cooperate.

Note: Written notification and documentation must follow oral notification within two working days.

(c) Identify all vocational rehabilitation counselors and interns who provided services in each reporting period.

(d) Provide copies of reports and attachments submitted to the referral source to the employer (if different than the referral source) and the worker or the worker's representative when requested.

(e) Prior to a determination of eligibility, work with the employer, if necessary, to develop job analyses for work the employer is offering or has available and provide other assistance necessary to facilitate return to work with the employer.

(f) When providing plan development services, the vocational rehabilitation provider should, whenever possible and appropriate, focus on identifying goals and occupations that are considered high demand in the workforce. High demand occupations, as determined by the employment security department, means the number of job openings in the labor market for the occupation or with the required skill set exceeds the supply of qualified workers.

(g) Should the employer choose to make a valid return to work offer within fifteen calendar days of the date of the notification letter approving plan development services, the vocational rehabilitation provider may provide assistance necessary to facilitate return to work with the employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-030, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-030, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-030, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-040 What vocational rehabilitation services require authorization? All vocational rehabilitation services must be preauthorized. For state fund claims, the department may make one or more of the following type of referrals: Early intervention; ability to work assessment ("AWA" or "assessment"); plan development; plan implementation; forensic services; or stand alone job analysis.

Each referral is a separate authorization for vocational rehabilitation services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-040, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-040, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-040, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

DEPARTMENT VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION REFERRALS

WAC 296-19A-045 Which rules under "vocational rehabilitation referrals" apply only to state fund claims? WAC 296-19A-050, 296-19A-060, 296-19A-080, 296-19A-098, 296-19A-118, and 296-19A-125 through 296-19A-137 pertain only to referrals for vocational rehabilitation services made by the department for state fund claims.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-045, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-22-030, § 296-19A-045, filed 10/28/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-045, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-050 What are early intervention services? Early intervention services are intended to help an industrially injured or ill worker return to work, or continue to work, for the employer of injury or the current employer. These services include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Discussing early return to work options with the employer, worker, and attending physician;

(2) Identifying return to work goals and barriers that may interfere with or prevent the industrially injured or ill worker from returning or continuing to work;

(3) Assisting employers with offers of employment;

(4) Planning and working with the referral source on necessary job modifications and prejob accommodations;

(5) Performing job analyses; and

(6) Assessing the industrially injured or ill worker's need for preferred worker status and educating the worker on the preferred worker benefit, if appropriate.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-050, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-060 What reports does the department require when early intervention services are provided at its request? (1) Progress reports. The vocational rehabilitation provider must submit a written progress report to the department, and upon request, to the injured worker or the injured worker's representative, every thirty calendar days from the date of the electronic referral summarizing progress during the most recent reporting period. The progress report must include the following:

(a) Summarized results of all contacts the provider had with the industrially injured or ill worker, employer of injury or current employer, and medical provider(s);

(b) Summary of all actions taken including progress on previously recommended actions;

(c) Identification and analysis of any barriers preventing completion of the referral; and

(d) Description of the specific actions the provider intends to take to overcome barriers and the expected time frame to complete those actions.

(2) Closing reports. The provider must always submit an early intervention closing report at the conclusion of services. In the report the provider must include or address:

(a) A brief description of the industrially injured or ill worker's work history;

(b) Summary of the industrially injured or ill worker's education, training, licenses, and certificates;

(c) A medically reviewed job analysis for the job of injury and any other return to work options;

(d) Description of the worker's medical status and physical capacities;

(e) Indication of which return to work priority relates to the situation;

(f) Any other supporting documentation;

(g) The date the worker returned to work and the monthly salary or wage, or document attempts to obtain this information, if applicable;

(h) Documentation that no return to work options exist with the employer of injury or current employer, if applicable.

(3) The provider must notify the department orally and in writing within two working days after learning of an unsuccessful return to work by the injured worker.

(4) The provider must notify the department orally and in writing within two working days after learning of a return to work by the injured worker.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-060, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-060, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-065 What are assessment services? Assessment services are used by the department or self-insured employer to determine if a worker should receive vocational rehabilitation plan development services. Assessment services may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Documenting work restrictions;

(2) Performing job analyses;

(3) Evaluating the worker's ability to work at the job of injury;

(4) Assessing transferable skills;

(5) Conducting labor market surveys as defined in WAC 296-19A-140;

(6) Evaluating the worker's ability to work at any other job;

(7) Evaluating the worker's ability to benefit from plan development services, including vocational testing if appropriate; and

(8) Assessing the worker's need for preferred worker status and when appropriate educating the worker on the preferred worker benefit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-065, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-065, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04.]

WAC 296-19A-070 What information must an assessment report include? (1) The assessment report must include information and evaluation of the worker's:

(a) Age;

(b) Education, including information about education level, courses or transcripts, licenses, and certifications or registrations that the worker may have obtained in the past;

(c) Complete work history, addressing any gaps in employment;

(d) Transferable skills and experience, whether obtained from prior employment, prior courses and training, prior vocational rehabilitation services or plans, or nonwork related activities such as hobbies and/or volunteer experience;

(e) Physical and mental conditions proximately caused by the worker's injury or occupational disease, and the effect of those conditions on the worker's ability to work and/or benefit from vocational services;

(f) Preexisting physical and mental conditions and the effect of those conditions on the worker's ability to work and/or benefit from vocational services;

(g) Postinjury physical and mental conditions and the effect of those nonrelated conditions on the worker's ability to work and/or benefit from vocational services;

(h) Wage and employment pattern at the time of injury;

(i) Barriers to employment, including whether the barriers can be removed and/or what is needed to address the barriers; and

(j) Labor market information as defined in WAC 296-19A-140.

(2) If the vocational rehabilitation provider cannot obtain one or more of the above categories of information, the provider must document in the report all efforts made to obtain the information and why the information could not be obtained.

(3) The report must address whether the worker can return to work in any capacity with the employer of injury or if the worker is employable at a new job with transferable skills.

(4) The assessment report must also include one of the following recommendations:

(a) **Able to work:** The worker is employable at gainful employment. The report must include:

(i) Whether the worker is employable with the employer of injury or current employer, or if not, a list of job possibilities for which the worker is qualified;

(ii) A medically approved job analysis for the job or jobs at which the worker is able to work. When this is not obtainable, medically approved physical capacities information regarding the worker's ability to perform the job may be used; and

(iii) Labor market information as defined in WAC 296-19A-140 supporting the vocational rehabilitation provider's recommendation. Labor market information is not necessary when the worker is medically released to work for their job of injury at their previous work pattern;

(b) **Further services appropriate:** Vocational rehabilitation services are necessary and likely to enable the worker to become employable at gainful employment. The report must include:

(i) The specific return to work possibilities investigated and the reasons why they were ruled out which may include labor market information as defined in WAC 296-19A-140;

(ii) An analysis explaining how vocational rehabilitation plan development services are likely to enable the worker to become employable at gainful employment. The analysis may include but is not limited to:

(A) Vocational evaluation that addresses the worker's ability to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services;

(B) Information regarding the worker's medical and/or psychological condition(s);

(C) Labor market survey that was conducted as defined in WAC 296-19A-140;

(D) A discussion of the worker's participation in vocational activities to date; and

(E) Any other relevant information.

(c) **Further services not appropriate:** The worker is not likely to benefit from vocational services. The report must include:

(i) An analysis explaining why vocational rehabilitation services are not appropriate;

(ii) Barriers identified that will make it unlikely the worker will benefit from vocational rehabilitation services, consistent with the requirements in WAC 296-19A-010(1);

(iii) Medical, psychological or other vocationally relevant information; and

(iv) Labor market information as defined in WAC 296-19A-140 and other information, as necessary, supporting the vocational rehabilitation provider's recommendations.

(d) **Return to work:** The worker has returned to work. The report must specify and/or document attempts to obtain the following information:

(i) A description of the job the worker returned to;

(ii) The name of the employer;

(iii) The date that the worker returned to work; and

(iv) The worker's monthly wages.

(5) When the worker has returned to work to the job of injury or is medically released without restrictions, the vocational rehabilitation provider should complete the closing report. No other work should be performed without the prior authorization of the referral source.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-070, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-070, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-070, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-080 How often must written progress reports be submitted during assessment activities provided for state fund claims? (1) The vocational rehabilitation provider must submit a written progress report to the department, and upon request, to the employer and the worker or his or her representative, every thirty calendar days from the date of the electronic referral or upon request of the department.

(2) The written progress report must summarize progress during the most recent reporting period and include:

(a) A detailed explanation why the assessment report was not completed as of the date of the report;

(b) A summary of all activities taken in the past thirty days, including progress on previously recommended actions;

(c) Identification and analysis of any barriers preventing completion of the referral; and

(d) A description of the specific actions the provider intends to take to overcome barriers and the expected time frame to complete those actions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-080, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-22-030, § 296-19A-080, filed 10/28/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-080, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-090 What are vocational rehabilitation plan development services? Vocational rehabilitation plan development services are authorized to obtain the vocational rehabilitation provider's assistance in producing a vocational rehabilitation plan for a worker. The vocational rehabilitation provider will work with the worker in the development of the plan. Covered services include, but are not limited to:

(1) An initial meeting between the assigned vocational rehabilitation provider and the worker.

The assigned vocational rehabilitation provider must meet with the worker in person and fully inform the worker of the return to work priorities set forth in RCW 51.32.095(2) and of his or her rights and responsibilities under the workers' compensation vocational system. The vocational rehabilitation provider must use tools provided by the department in order to document this requirement.

Exception: For out-of-state referrals, the counselor providing direct services to the worker may be considered the assigned vocational rehabilitation provider for purposes of this meeting.

The rights and responsibilities include but are not limited to:

(a) The responsibility of the worker and vocational rehabilitation provider to cooperate with the plan development process and to submit a plan within ninety calendar days;

(b) An explanation of the benefits available to the worker, including the right to choose to participate in retraining or elect option 2 benefits after a plan has been approved; and

(c) An explanation of the possible action the department or self-insured employer may take under RCW 51.32.110 and WAC 296-14-410 should the worker be determined to be noncooperative during the plan development process.

(2) Vocational counseling and occupational exploration;

(3) Identifying a potential job goal and estimating the training needs, resources, and expenses necessary to complete that goal;

(4) Vocational testing; and

(5) Coordinating with medical providers to obtain approval of job analyses and a release to participate in a vocational rehabilitation plan.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-090, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-090, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-090, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-092 When must plan development be completed? The vocational rehabilitation provider must submit the completed plan within ninety calendar days of the date the worker was notified by letter that plan development services were authorized. The ninety-day requirement may be extended only for good cause. The vocational rehabilitation provider must continue working on plan development while the department evaluates the extension request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-092, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-19A-094 How can a provider request an extension of time to complete plan development? (1) When the plan cannot be completed and submitted to the department within ninety calendar days (see WAC 296-19A-092), the vocational rehabilitation provider seeking an extension must submit a written request to the department for state fund claims or the self-insured employer. The vocational rehabilitation provider must continue working on plan development while the department evaluates the extension request.

(2) The written request for an extension must:

(a) Explain why there is good cause for an extension, with supporting documentation;

(b) Specify the number of additional calendar days requested to complete plan development; and

(c) Identify any anticipated barriers to the completion of plan development.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-094, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-19A-096 How will the department determine whether there is good cause to grant an extension of time? (1) The department will determine whether good cause exists on a case-by-case basis.

(2) The department will grant an extension of time for good cause when there is a significant delay in the plan development process and the cause is beyond the worker's or vocational rehabilitation provider's control.

Examples of causes that are beyond the worker's or provider's control include, but are not limited to:

• A death in the worker's immediate family. For purposes of this section, immediate family is defined as spouse, domestic partner, child, grandchild, sibling, parent or grandparent.

• Delays caused by documented changes in the worker's medical ability to participate in plan development.

• Information received by the vocational rehabilitation provider that impacts plan development and was not available when assessment services were provided.

• Documented delay in receipt of requested information from a medical provider relevant to developing the vocational plan.

• The impact of previously identified barriers to employment and/or retraining.

(3) Noncooperation by a worker, pursuant to an order issued by the department under RCW 51.32.110 and WAC 296-14-410, is not good cause for granting an extension of time.

(4) If the department finds there is not good cause for the delay in submitting a vocational plan, the department may take action, including but not limited to:

(a) Suspension of further vocational services if the worker has been found noncooperative under RCW 51.32.-

110 and WAC 296-14-410, until such noncooperative actions cease or have been cured.

(b) Assignment of a new vocational provider.

(c) Allowing the vocational rehabilitation provider to complete the referral with monitoring of further plan development services by the department or self-insured employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-096, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-19A-098 How often must written progress reports be submitted when plan development services are provided for state fund claims? (1) The vocational rehabilitation provider must submit a written progress report to the department every thirty calendar days from the date of the electronic referral or upon request of the department.

(2) The first progress report must document the assigned vocational rehabilitation provider met with the worker in person and fully informed the worker of the return to work priorities in RCW 51.32.095(2) and his or her rights and responsibilities.

(3) All progress reports must summarize progress during the most recent reporting period and include the following:

(a) Description of the return to work goals explored, accepted or ruled out, including any jobs offered by the employer;

(b) Review of the return to work priorities being addressed;

(c) Summary of all actions taken, including progress on previously recommended actions;

(d) Description of the worker's participation in vocational activities and compliance with the responsibilities in WAC 296-19A-030(4).

(e) Identification and analysis of any barriers preventing completion of the referral; and

(f) Description of the specific actions the vocational rehabilitation provider intends to take to overcome barriers and the expected time frame to complete those actions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-098, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-19A-100 What reports are required when vocational rehabilitation plan development services are completed? When plan development services are completed, the vocational rehabilitation provider must submit one of the following reports:

(1) **Vocational rehabilitation plan.** The vocational rehabilitation provider must address the return to work priorities listed in RCW 51.32.095(2) in the plan and explain why each preceding priority would not help the worker return to work. The vocational plan must also include the following information:

(a) An assessment of the worker's skills and abilities considering the worker's:

(i) Physical capacities and mental status;

(ii) Aptitudes;

(iii) Transferable skills gained through prior work experience, education, training, hobbies, volunteer experience or other nonwork related activities;

(b) Proposed occupational goal;

(c) The services necessary to enable the worker to become employable in the labor market;

(d) Labor market survey as defined in WAC 296-19A-140, supportive of the worker's employability upon plan completion;

(e) Documentation of the time and costs required for completion of the plan;

(f) A medically approved job analysis for the proposed retraining job goal;

(g) A list of the skills the worker will acquire through retraining;

(h) A description of the services that will be provided prior to completion of the plan that will assist the worker to successfully transition to gainful employment;

(i) Any other information that may significantly affect the plan; and

(j) An accountability agreement signed by the vocational rehabilitation provider and worker that:

(i) Acknowledges that the vocational rehabilitation provider and the worker have reviewed, understand and agree to the vocational rehabilitation plan;

(ii) Sets forth the vocational rehabilitation provider's and worker's responsibilities for the successful implementation and completion of the vocational rehabilitation plan;

(iii) Details expectations regarding progress, attendance, and other factors influencing completion of the plan; and

(iv) Acknowledges the worker understands that failure to comply with the agreed expectation will result in initiation of the process to suspend benefits in accordance with RCW 51.32.110 and WAC 296-14-410.

The vocational rehabilitation provider must use a statement approved by, or substantially similar to a statement used by, the department in order to document this agreement.

(2) **Closing report.** If the vocational rehabilitation provider has to stop plan development before a rehabilitation plan is approved, the vocational rehabilitation provider must submit a plan development closing report. The report must include:

(a) A list of the reasons the vocational rehabilitation provider cannot proceed with vocational rehabilitation plan development activities;

(b) Supporting documentation, such as: The goals that were researched, the job analyses that were developed, and/or labor market research as defined by WAC 296-19A-140 that was conducted; and

(c) An assessment addressing whether further vocational rehabilitation services may be necessary and likely to enable the worker to become employable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-100, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-100, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-100, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-110 What are vocational rehabilitation plan implementation and monitoring services? Vocational rehabilitation plan implementation and monitoring services are those services a vocational rehabilitation provider provides to assist a worker to successfully complete a vocational rehabilitation plan. These services may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Contacting the worker and, if necessary, the trainer or appropriate representative of the training program or school, at least every fourteen calendar days to:

(a) Confirm the worker has received all necessary equipment and supplies;

(b) Make sure the worker successfully enters and progresses in the vocational rehabilitation plan;

(c) Identify potential problems;

(d) Monitor the worker's progress; and

(e) Resolve any problems that might arise, or submit documentation regarding why it cannot be resolved;

(2) Notifying the department or self-insured employer when the worker completes the plan;

(3) Assisting with job search assistance before the completion of the vocational rehabilitation plan and may include referral to community based organizations offering free resources for job search assistance such as resume writing and job seeking skills;

(4) Documenting the worker's acquisition of skills;

(5) Notifying the department if the plan needs to be terminated; and

(6) Obtaining preferred worker status for worker, if appropriate.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-110, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-110, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-110, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-118 How often must written progress reports be submitted when plan implementation and monitoring services are provided for state fund claims? (1) The vocational rehabilitation provider must submit a written progress report to the department every thirty calendar days from the date of the electronic referral or upon request of the department.

(2) All progress reports must summarize progress during the most recent reporting period and must include the following:

(a) A review of the worker's compliance with the accountability agreement and vocational rehabilitation plan, including any issues involving attendance, grades and progression;

(b) A list of the dates the vocational rehabilitation provider contacted the worker and training site;

(c) A description of the work-related skills the worker has acquired so far and a comparison with the vocational rehabilitation plan;

(d) A summary of all actions taken in the past thirty days, including progress on previously recommended actions;

(e) Identification and analysis of any barriers preventing completion of the plan and actions taken by the vocational rehabilitation provider to address those barriers; and

(f) A statement of whether the worker is progressing as expected and will complete the plan by the target end date.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-118, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08.]

WAC 296-19A-120 What reports are required when vocational rehabilitation plan implementation and monitoring services are completed? When plan implementation and monitoring services are completed, the vocational rehabilitation provider must submit a closing report with one of the following recommendations:

(1) **Plan successfully completed.** If the worker successfully completes the vocational rehabilitation plan, the closing report, at a minimum, must contain the following information:

(a) An assessment of the worker's employability status at the time of closure;

(b) A list of courses the worker completed and an assessment of the work-related skills acquired by the worker during the training plan;

(c) Whether the worker has returned to gainful employment. If so, list the job title, employer, return to work date, and monthly salary;

(d) A description of the barriers, if any, to the worker's ability to return to gainful employment; and

(e) A description of the job search assistance provided.

(2) **Plan not completed.** If the worker does not successfully complete the vocational rehabilitation plan, the closing report, at a minimum, must contain the following information:

(a) An explanation of why the vocational rehabilitation plan cannot be modified or completed;

(b) An assessment of the worker's employability status at the time the plan stopped;

(c) A list of the courses completed and an assessment of the work-related skills the worker acquired during the training plan;

(d) Whether the worker has returned to work. If so, list the job title, employer, return to work date, and monthly salary; and

(e) A description of any remaining barriers that may keep the worker from returning to work.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.32.099 and 51.32.0991 (2007 c 72). 08-06-058, § 296-19A-120, filed 2/29/08, effective 3/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-22-030, § 296-19A-120, filed 10/28/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-120, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-125 What is the purpose of forensic services? The department may make a referral for forensic services to obtain an independent and objective evaluation of the vocational rehabilitation components of a complex claim. The department will only authorize a forensic evaluation when previous vocational referrals have not resolved an injured worker's vocational issues, except when necessary to make a determination regarding whether a deceased worker was totally and permanently disabled at the time of death. The forensic evaluation shall define what additional services, if any, are necessary and likely to enable an industrially injured or ill worker to become employable at gainful employment. A forensic evaluation shall also include collecting information relevant to making a vocational recommendation, according to the provisions in WAC 296-19A-130.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-125, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04.]

WAC 296-19A-130 What are the requirements for a forensic evaluation? (1) A forensic evaluation constitutes an analysis of prior vocational services and the medical conditions of an injured worker, including pre and post injury, to determine whether any further vocational services are necessary and likely to enable the injured worker to become employable at gainful employment. Services that may be conducted in order to make a recommendation to the department may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Reviewing medical and vocational records;

(b) Obtaining, clarifying, and/or evaluating an industrially injured or ill worker's:

(i) Work and/or education history;

(ii) Skills, knowledge and aptitudes;

(iii) Physical capacities information related to the injury or other medical conditions;

(c) Identifying barriers to employment and possibilities for resolving the barriers;

(d) Identifying potential training needs and resources;

(e) Performing recommended services as needed to make a recommendation. These services may include conducting and writing job analyses, conducting labor market surveys, performing transferable skills analysis and performing occupational research.

(2) Recommendations must address the return to work priorities in RCW 51.32.095(2) and be documented by providing evidence of previous services and/or services performed under this referral.

(3) Development of a vocational rehabilitation plan is specifically precluded during a forensic evaluation.

(4) Any vocational provider that has provided any vocational rehabilitation services to the industrially injured or ill worker may not receive a referral for a forensic evaluation of that industrially injured or ill worker. Any vocational provider who begins a forensic evaluation cannot receive further vocational referrals for that worker.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-130, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-130, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-135 What reports does the department require when forensic services are provided? A forensic evaluation requires thirty-day progress report(s) and a final report.

(1) Progress reports. Each progress report must include:

(a) A detailed explanation why the forensic referral was not completed as of the date of the report;

(b) A summary of all activities taken in the past thirty days, including progress on previously recommended actions;

(c) Identification and analysis of any barriers preventing completion of the referral; and

(d) A description of the specific actions the provider intends to take to overcome barriers and the expected time frame to complete those actions.

(2) Final report. The final report must include recommendations and a recommended outcome. The report must comprehensively evaluate the vocational and medical aspects of the claim so that the adjudicator can make an appropriate vocational decision. The vocational provider must designate an outcome in the closing report when the forensic evaluation is complete. The recommendations may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Able to work: The injured worker is employable at gainful employment. The report must include:

(i) Whether the worker is employable with the employer of injury or current employer, or if not, a list of job possibilities for which the worker is qualified;

(ii) A medically approved job analysis. When this is not obtainable, medically approved physical capacities information supporting the worker's ability to perform the job may be used; and

(iii) Labor market information supporting the provider's recommendation. Labor market information is not necessary when the injured worker is medically released to work for their job of injury at their previous work pattern.

(b) Further services appropriate: Vocational rehabilitation services are necessary and likely to enable the injured worker to become employable at gainful employment. The report must include:

(i) An analysis demonstrating how vocational rehabilitation plan development services are necessary and likely to enable the injured worker to become employable at gainful employment.

(ii) The specific return to work possibilities investigated and the reasons why they were ruled out, including labor market information when necessary.

(c) Further services not appropriate: The injured worker is not likely to benefit from vocational services. The report must include:

(i) An analysis explaining why vocational services are not appropriate;

(ii) Identifying barriers that will make it unlikely the worker will benefit from vocational services, consistent with the requirements in WAC 296-19A-010(1);

(iii) Medical, labor market, and/or other information, as necessary, supporting the provider's recommendations.

(d) Return to work: The injured worker has returned to work. The report must specify and/or document attempts to obtain the following information:

(i) A description of the job the worker returned to;

(ii) The name of the employer;

(iii) The date that the worker returned to work;

(iv) The worker's monthly wages.

(e) Further clarification of medical issues is needed. The vocational rehabilitation provider will identify issues impacting the vocational rehabilitation process and requiring clarification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-135, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04.]

WAC 296-19A-137 When can the department request a stand alone job analysis? The department can request a stand alone job analysis to analyze the requirements and characteristics of a job(s), an injured worker's ability to perform job functions and duties, and whether the injured worker requires further vocational rehabilitation services in order to become employable at gainful employment. Stand alone job analysis services are distinct services from any other referral type and may not be performed in conjunction with another referral for vocational rehabilitation services. A referral for a stand alone job analysis may be made at any

time while the claim is open or in provisional status. The provider shall conduct an on-site job analysis whenever possible. Stand alone job analysis services must be completed and submitted to the department within fifteen calendar days of the referral assignment. The provider shall prepare a report addressing all elements set forth in WAC 296-19A-170.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-137, filed 5/12/03, effective 7/1/03.]

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TOOLS

WAC 296-19A-140 What information must a provider include in a labor market survey? (1) The following information must be included in a labor market survey that is submitted to the department as documentation in support of a vocational recommendation. This information must be presented in the form of a summary report and accompanied by the results of the individual employer contacts:

(a) The specific job title surveyed and its DOT code. If the DOT code is not an accurate reflection/description of the job, then list the specific job surveyed, the occupational code and the source from which the occupational code was obtained;

(b) The name of the surveyor;

(c) A summary of all contacts and the dates of contact;

(d) A summary of whether or not the industrially injured or ill worker has the physical and mental/cognitive capacities to perform the job, based upon information from the attending physician or from a preponderance of medical information;

(e) A summary of whether the labor market matches the industrially injured or ill worker's work pattern;

(f) A summary of whether the labor market is considered positive or negative, as follows:

(i) If the labor market survey is conducted during an ability to work assessment, a labor market is considered positive if it shows that there are sufficient job opportunities in the worker's relevant labor market to enable the injured worker to become employable.

(ii) If the labor market is conducted during a plan development, a labor market is considered positive if it shows that jobs suitable for the injured worker for the proposed job goal exist in sufficient numbers to reasonably conclude that the worker will be employable at plan completion.

(g) Additional information may be presented in the summary, but only as a supplement to the labor market survey. Additional information may include, but is not limited to, published statistical data regarding occupations and projected job openings.

(2) The following information must be obtained from the individual employer contacts and submitted to the department with the summary report. If the information is not available, the VRC should document attempts made to obtain the information and why it was not available.

(a) The specific job title surveyed;

(b) All specific employer contacts, including their firm names, phone numbers, contact name and job title;

(c) Physical and mental/cognitive demands of the job in relation to the industrially injured or ill worker's physical and mental/cognitive capacities;

(d) Minimum hiring requirements and the skills and training commonly and currently necessary to be gainfully employed in the job;

(e) Work patterns;

(f) Number of positions per job title;

(g) Wage;

(h) Date of last hire;

(i) Number of current openings; and

(j) An indication of whether each contact was considered positive or negative. The provider must include specific documentation to support why a contact was positive or negative for the recommended occupation or proposed vocational goal.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-140, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-140, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-170 What information must a provider include in a job analysis? When completing a job analysis, the vocational rehabilitation provider must:

(1) Include identifying information on each page. This information includes the worker's name and claim number, and the specific job title surveyed and its DOT code. If the DOT code is not an accurate reflection/description of the job, then list the specific job surveyed, the occupational code and the source from which the occupational code was obtained;

(2) Note the name of the vocational rehabilitation provider who completed the job analysis, where the provider completed the job analysis and the date of the job analysis. If the analysis is based on site specific information, include the employer name and employer contact person(s) name(s) with phone number(s);

(3) Describe the essential functions and all other tasks required to perform the job. Essential job functions are the basic, necessary, and integral parts of a job performed by a worker;

(4) List the tools and equipment required to do the job;

(5) Evaluate and describe the skills required to perform the job;

(6) Evaluate and describe the physical demands and their frequency required to perform the job, utilizing the physical demands listing consistent with the DOT. If the DOT does not represent an accurate reflection/description of the job, then list the specific job surveyed, the physical demands and the source from which the physical demands listing was obtained. The vocational rehabilitation provider should pay special attention to any job duties and physical demands that may be affected by the industrially injured or ill worker's condition;

(7) Describe, if pertinent, any environmental hazards encountered on the job;

(8) Describe possible modifications to the job for employer job offers or job modifications;

(9) A section for medical approval, signature, and comments; and

(10) The signature of the vocational rehabilitation provider presenting the job analysis for review and date signed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-170, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-170, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

JOB MODIFICATION ASSISTANCE

WAC 296-19A-180 When may the department authorize job modifications? As provided for in section 13, chapter 63, Laws of 1982 (RCW 51.32.250), the supervisor or supervisor's designee, in his or her discretion, may authorize job modifications when the following criteria are met:

(1) The claim is open or in statutory pension status; and

(2) Due to the restrictions related to the accepted industrial condition to the worker:

(a) Is in a light-duty job (graduated or transitional) and the modification is necessary to return the worker to the job of injury or a new job; or

(b) Is off work and the modification is necessary to return the worker to the job of injury or a new job; and

(3) An employer-employee relationship exists.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-180, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-180, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-190 How much is available for job modification assistance? An amount not to exceed five thousand dollars from the department is available per worker per job or job site. If combined with prejob accommodations for the same return to work goal, the maximum combined benefit available for job modification and prejob accommodation is five thousand dollars. The employer may add to this amount with its own contribution.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-190, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-190, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-191 When may the department authorize prejob accommodations? As provided for in RCW 51.32.095(4), the supervisor or the supervisor's designee, in his or her discretion, may authorize prejob accommodations when the following criteria are met:

(1) The claim is open or in statutory pension status; and

(2) The injured worker's attending doctor certifies that the prejob accommodations are medically necessary due to the effects of the accepted industrial condition; and

(3) The prejob accommodation is medically necessary to enable the industrially injured or ill worker to:

(a) Participate in an approved retraining program; or

(b) Perform the essential functions of a job or a return to work goal in which the worker is seeking employment consistent with a completed retraining plan or the recommendations of an ability to work assessment; and

(4) No employer-employee relationship exists.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-191, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04.]

WAC 296-19A-192 How much is available for prejob accommodations? An amount not to exceed five thousand dollars from the department is available per worker per claim. If combined with job modifications for the same return to work goal, the maximum combined benefit available for job modification and prejob accommodation is five thousand dollars.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-192, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04.]

WAC 296-19A-193 What documentation must be submitted to the department for prejob accommodations? (1) A vocational provider assisting the injured worker in applying for prejob accommodation assistance must submit to the department a prejob accommodation assistance application. Prejob accommodations assistance applications shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the department.

(2) The prejob accommodation assistance application shall include, but is not limited to:

(a) A document supporting the need for prejob accommodation;

(b) A description of the prejob accommodation;

(c) An itemized account of each expense to be incurred in the prejob accommodation;

(d) An ownership agreement;

(e) Physician's certification of medical necessity.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-193, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04.]

WAC 296-19A-200 How does an employer apply for job modification assistance? (1) An employer requesting job modification assistance must submit to the department a job modification assistance application. A vocational provider may assist the employer with the application.

(2) The job modification assistance application shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) A document supporting the need for job modification;

(b) A description of the job modification;

(c) An itemized account of each expense to be incurred in the job modification. Job modification assistance applications shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the department; and

(d) An ownership agreement.

(3) The supervisor or supervisor's designee shall accept, reject or modify the job modification application within thirty days of receipt. Notification of the supervisor's acceptance, rejection, or modification shall be in writing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-200, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-200, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

QUALIFICATIONS

WAC 296-19A-210 What are the qualifications to provide vocational rehabilitation services to industrially injured or ill workers? Provider community commentary, expert opinion and best practices suggest that there is a correlation between a higher quality level of vocational rehabilitation services and higher qualifications of vocational rehabilitation providers. To ensure the provision of the highest possible quality of vocational rehabilitation services, the department shall only issue a provider number to persons, firms, partnerships, corporations, and other legal entities that meet the following qualification requirements:

(1) Vocational rehabilitation counselor (VRC).

(a) VRCs not registered with the department and applying for a provider number with the department effective on or after December 1, 2000, must meet the following minimum qualifications:

Education Masters Degree	Experience 1 year full-time industrial insurance experience	Certification and CRC or CDMS or ABVE
OR		
Bachelors Degree	2 years full-time industrial insurance experience	and CRC or CDMS

CRC = Certified Rehabilitation Counselor
CDMS = Certified Disability Management Specialist
ABVE = American Board of Vocational Experts

(b) VRCs registered with the department as of November 30, 2000, will be required to meet the qualification criteria in (a) of this subsection no later than November 30, 2010.

(c) The VRC assigned to or directly receiving the referral from the referral source is responsible for all work performed by any vocational provider on that referral.

(2) VRC supervisor of interns (supervisor).

(a) The supervisor must meet the qualification requirements for a VRC in subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this section.

(b) The supervisor must provide proof of a total of five years full-time experience providing, evaluating, analyzing and/or assessing vocational services. For the purposes of this rule, "vocational services" are those defined in WAC 296-19A-010(2). At least three of the five years must be under Title 51 RCW.

(c) A maximum of thirty-six months in intern status may be counted toward the five years of experience needed to become a supervisor.

(d) Supervisors are expected to monitor and assist in the training and professional development of interns under their supervision, in order to ensure that interns develop the requisite knowledge and professional skills to become competent VRCs. A supervisor's responsibilities, include, but are not limited to:

(i) Monitoring billing;

(ii) Monitoring work;

(iii) Monitoring professional behavior;

(iv) Promoting professional development and assisting the intern in meeting the department's requirements to become a VRC; and

(v) Communicating statute, rule and policy.

(3) Forensic services—In order to provide forensic services to the department, on or after the effective date of this rule, a VRC must provide proof of five years full-time experience providing direct vocational services to Washington state industrially injured or ill workers, and must possess a CRC or ABVE certification. Vocational providers previously approved to provide this service, under chapter 296-19A WAC, will retain that status.

(4) Intern.

(a) Interns not registered with the department and applying for a provider number with the department on or after December 1, 2000, must meet the following minimum qualifications:

Degree	Internship Length
Masters Degree in field acceptable to CRC or CDMS or ABVE	Equal to required experience to obtain CRC or CDMS or ABVE certification including at least 1 year working with industrially injured or ill workers.
OR	
Bachelors Degree in field acceptable by CDMS	Equal to required experience to obtain CDMS certification including at least 2 years working with industrially injured or ill workers.

(b) Interns not registered with the department and applying for a provider number with the department on or after December 1, 2000, must obtain one of the required VRC certifications within one year of completing their required internship. Interns will remain in internship status during this time frame.

(c) Interns registered with the department as of November 30, 2000, will be required to apply for a provider number with the department and may work as an intern until the end of their current internship. Upon completion of the internship the intern may submit an application to the department as a VRC. These providers must obtain one of the required VRC certifications by November 30, 2010.

(d) All interns are required to conform to Title 51 RCW, department rules, and department policies. All interns granted a provider number by the department must be supervised by a VRC supervisor.

(e) No person shall serve as an intern under these rules for more than seventy-two months of full-time experience, or its equivalent, working with industrially injured or ill workers. The intern must notify the department when there is a change in the status of an internship.

(5) Interns may not receive referrals directly from the department or self-insured employers. Interns may perform aspects of vocational rehabilitation services under the supervision of a VRC supervisor.

(6) Providers who receive or are assigned referrals must comply with all electronic security requirements in place for accessing department files.

(7) Providers registered with the department as of November 30, 2000, who do not meet the above qualification requirements within the ten-year period will no longer be eligible to provide vocational rehabilitation services to industrially injured or ill workers and the department will terminate their provider number(s).

(8) Business requirements.

(a) Providers must comply with all federal and state laws, regulations and other requirements with regard to business operations. In order to be eligible to receive referrals from the department, providers must satisfy the requirements set forth in this subsection in every service location in which they wish to operate.

(b) Providers must be covered by general liability insurance, automobile liability insurance, errors and omission insurance, malpractice insurance, and industrial insurance if required by Title 51 RCW.

(c) Providers must have services and facilities that provide injured workers a private and professionally suitable location in which to discuss vocational rehabilitation services issues. In order to be eligible to receive referrals from the

department, providers must satisfy the requirements set forth in this subsection in every service location in which they wish to operate.

(d) Providers must have telephone-answering capability during regular business hours, Monday through Friday. In order to be eligible to receive referrals from the department, providers must satisfy the requirements set forth in this subsection in every service location in which they wish to operate.

(e) In order to receive referrals made by the department, providers must maintain or have access to equipment that can utilize the department's remote access system for transmitting vocational referrals.

(9) The department may assign a provider number to a vocational rehabilitation firm, partnership, corporation or other legal entity so long as substantial control over the daily management of the vocational rehabilitation firm, partnership, corporation or other legal entity is performed by a VRC that satisfies the qualifications set forth in this rule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 04-08-045, § 296-19A-210, filed 3/31/04, effective 7/1/04; 03-11-009, § 296-19A-210, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-210, filed 9/1/00, effective 12/1/00.]

WAC 296-19A-220 Can a vocational rehabilitation provider deliver vocational rehabilitation services pursuant to RCW 51.32.095 without receiving a provider number from the department? No. The department may only issue provider numbers to persons, firms, partnerships, corporations and other legal entities that satisfy the qualification requirements in WAC 296-19A-210.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-220, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

AUDITING AND OVERSIGHT

WAC 296-19A-230 Why does the department audit vocational rehabilitation providers? The department audits providers to:

(1) Ensure that the provider is providing services conforming to accepted standards of service;

(2) Ensure compliance with the Revised Code of Washington, the Washington Administrative Code, and department policies governing vocational rehabilitation services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-230, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-240 What authority does the department have to audit vocational rehabilitation providers? The department has the authority to:

(1) Conduct audits of a provider, either for cause or at random;

(2) Conduct audits at a provider's place of business using copies and originals of all files and records maintained by the provider;

(3) Conduct audits away from a provider's place of business, using copies of all files and records supplied by the provider;

(4) Require a provider to submit legible copies of all files and records requested for audit;

(5) When the department requires the provider to submit copies of records and files to the department, the provider shall submit the requested material within thirty calendar days of the request;

(6) Inspect and audit all of the provider's vocational rehabilitation files and records relating to services delivered under Title 51 RCW;

(7) Inspect and audit a provider's documentation supporting charges billed for vocational rehabilitation services delivered.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-240, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-240, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-245 What is the department's formal appeal process? For information regarding the formal appeals process refer to chapter 51.52 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-245, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04.]

WAC 296-19A-250 How much notice is the department required to give a vocational rehabilitation provider prior to an audit? The department will give ten working days' written notification to a provider before starting an audit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-250, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-260 What are the possible consequences for a provider that does not comply with the RCWs, WACs, or department policies? The department may order corrective action(s) when it determines that a provider is not in compliance with department statute, rule, or written department policy. Possible corrective actions include, but are not limited to:

(1) Submission and implementation of a written corrective action by the provider showing how the provider will come into compliance;

(2) Recoupment of payments, plus interest, made to the provider;

(3) Requirement that the provider satisfactorily complete remedial education courses and/or other educational or training programs;

(4) Suspension or termination of a provider's provider number and ability to receive payment for vocational rehabilitation services rendered to industrially injured or ill workers under the Industrial Insurance Act;

(5) Rejection of a provider's application to provide vocational rehabilitation services to industrially injured or ill workers under the Industrial Insurance Act;

(6) Denial or rejection of a request for payment submitted by or on behalf of the provider;

(7) Placement of the provider on prepayment review status requiring the submission of supporting documents prior to payment;

(8) Assessment of penalties.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-260, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-260, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-270 In what situation(s) can the department take corrective action(s)? (1) Reasons the department can order corrective actions against a vocational rehabilitation provider include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Charging the department for services that do not contribute to the completion of a vocational referral, including, but not limited to:

(i) Preparation and submission of job analyses during plan development for jobs that are beyond the worker's documented or expected capacities and physical abilities as demonstrated by the medical information in the file at the time the job analysis was performed;

(ii) Preparation and submission of job analyses or labor market surveys during early intervention or assessment that are not supported by the injured worker's education, work history and/or transferable skills as demonstrated by the information in the file at the time the job analysis and/or labor market survey was performed;

(iii) Hand delivery of records when other less expensive means of delivery are reasonably appropriate and available;

(b) Commission of an act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, or corruption relating to the provision of vocational rehabilitation services whether the act constitutes a crime or not;

(c) Misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact in obtaining a department provider number, or in response to any request for information about service delivery made by the department;

(d) Provision of vocational rehabilitation services without having a department provider number;

(e) Use of persons that do not possess a department provider number to deliver vocational rehabilitation services;

(f) Operation of a vocational firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity in violation of the business requirements set forth in RCW, WAC, or written department policy;

(g) Use of false, fraudulent, or misleading advertising;

(h) Commission of any incompetent or negligent action which presents the significant risk of resulting in harm to an industrially injured or ill worker, the referral source, or an employer;

(i) Submission of a false or misleading report or document as part of delivering vocational rehabilitation services;

(j) Failure to supervise a vocational rehabilitation intern in accordance with RCW, WAC, or written department policy;

(k) Failure to comply with any order issued by the department;

(l) Disclosure of confidential information on vocational rehabilitation services to a person who is not entitled to it;

(m) Unauthorized disclosure of confidential claim information, including, but not limited to, private health care information;

(n) Charges an industrially injured or ill worker or employer a fee for delivering vocational rehabilitation services on a referral from the referral source; and

(o) Bills an industrially injured or ill worker or state fund employer for providing services under the Industrial Insurance Act.

(2) The department can take corrective action(s) for other violations of RCW, WAC, or written department policy not specifically mentioned above.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-270, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-270, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-310 Are vocational rehabilitation providers entitled to referrals from the department? The department or self-insured employer refers industrially injured or ill workers for vocational rehabilitation services at their sole discretion. No provider is entitled to referrals from the referral source.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-310, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-320 What other requirements are providers required to follow? By rendering vocational rehabilitation services to industrially injured or ill workers under RCW 51.32.095, the vocational rehabilitation provider agrees to comply with Title 51 RCW, chapters 296-19A and 296-15 WAC, and the department's fee schedule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-320, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

BILLING AND DOCUMENTATION SECTION

WAC 296-19A-330 How does a vocational rehabilitation provider receive payment for services? All providers must apply for and receive a provider number from the department in order to bill the department and get paid for providing vocational rehabilitation services to industrially injured or ill workers. More detailed billing instructions for vocational rehabilitation services are available from the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-330, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-340 For what services will the department not pay? The following services are considered overhead and the department will not pay for these services:

(1) Administrative and supervisory salaries and related personnel expenses;

(2) Office rent;

(3) Depreciation;

(4) Equipment purchase and rental;

(5) Telephone expenses including long distance phone call charges;

(6) Postage;

(7) Shipping;

(8) Expendable supplies;

(9) Printing costs;

(10) Copier costs;

(11) Printing of fiche and department electronic files;

(12) Maintenance and repair;

(13) Taxes;

(14) Automobile costs and maintenance;

(15) Insurance;

(16) Dues and subscriptions;

(17) Vacation, sick leave, and other expenses of a similar nature;

(18) Internal staffing time;

(19) Filing of material in case files;

(20) Setting up files;

(21) Activities associated with reports other than composing or dictating complete draft of the report (e.g., editing, filing, distribution, revising, typing, and mailing);

(22) Generating and keeping internal recordkeeping forms;

(23) Time spent on any administrative and clerical activity, including typing, copying, mailing, distributing, filing, payroll, recordkeeping, delivering mail, picking up mail;

(24) Activities associated with counselor training, general discussion regarding office procedures, internal case file reviews by supervisors, meetings, and seminars;

(25) Unanswered phone calls; and

(26) Any other item or service not specifically identified and separately billable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-340, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-350 What are the requirements for case notes? Vocational rehabilitation providers must maintain case notes. Case notes must:

(1) Include the first and last name of the industrially injured or ill worker being served and the worker's claim number at the top of each page;

(2) Include the first and last name of the vocational rehabilitation provider providing each service documented on each page;

(3) Be kept in a claimant file corresponding to the reports, medical information, correspondence, and other materials that they provide documentation for;

(4) Testing and other records with special confidentiality requirements may be kept in separate files;

(5) Be legible;

(6) Be in chronological order;

(7) Record the date each service was provided month month/day day/year year;

(8) For providers who bill for vocational services, include the amount of time, recorded in tenths of an hour, required to provide each service;

(9) Describe each service sufficiently to allow the referral source to verify the purpose, level, type, and outcome of each service provided and substantiate the charges billed for them.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-350, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-350, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-360 What are the requirements for bills submitted to the department? (1) Any bill a provider submits to the department must include the following information:

(a) Worker's name;

(b) Worker's claim number;

(c) Vocational referral number;

(d) Dates of service;

(e) Place of service;

(f) Type of service;

(g) Appropriate procedure code(s);

(h) Charge;

(i) Units of service;

(j) Total bill charge;

(k) The name and the department-assigned provider ID of the counselor or intern rendering the services;

(l) Provider number of the payee;

(m) Date of billing;

(n) Submission of any supporting documentation required under other sections of this chapter.

(2) Itemize the bills on department approved forms. A vocational rehabilitation provider may transmit the bills electronically if the provider uses department file format specifications. If the provider uses any of the electronic transfer options, the provider must follow department instructions for electronic billing.

(3) The provider must bill using procedure codes, fees, and methods provided by the department. The department will publish codes, fees, and procedures and provide this information to all vocational rehabilitation providers receiving department referrals. The department will establish fees at regular intervals.

(4) Document all billed charges and justify the type, level and extent of services in the case notes. A provider's billed charges must be consistent with the services provided. The department may reduce, deny, or recoup payment whenever case notes fail to document billed charges or services provided.

(5) It is the vocational rehabilitation provider's responsibility to make sure the charges billed are complete and accurate, even if a third party is actually performing the billing.

(6) The vocational rehabilitation provider is encouraged to bill every two weeks. The department must receive bills within one year of the date of service to be eligible for payment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-360, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-370 What are the procedures for adjustments to provider bills? (1) The department or self-insurer may adjust payment of charges when appropriate. The department or self-insurer must provide a written explanation of why they adjusted a billing or line item of a bill when they make any adjustment. In cases where the department is the referral source, it will not give the provider a written explanation if the department made the adjustment solely to conform to its maximum allowable fees.

(2) The department or self-insurer must receive any inquiries about a bill adjustment within ninety days from the date of payment to be considered. All provider inquiries must be in the required format.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-370, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-380 What are the procedures for rebilling? (1) If a provider does not receive payment or notification from the department within one hundred twenty days, he or she may rebill for services.

(2) Rebills should be identical to the original bill: Same charges, codes, and billing date.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-380, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-390 What are the procedures for repayment of excess payment of charges? (1) When a vocational rehabilitation provider receives a payment to which that provider is not entitled, the provider must repay the excess amount, plus accrued interest, without regard to whether the excess payment occurred due to provider or department error or oversight.

(2) Interest accrues on excess payments at the rate of one percent per month or portion of a month beginning on the thirty-first day after payment was made. Where partial repayment on an excess payment is made, interest accrues on the remaining balance.

(3) The department reserves the option of either requesting the provider to remit the amount of excess payment and accrued interest to the department or offsetting excess payments and accrued interest against future payments due the provider.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-390, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-400 What records are vocational rehabilitation providers required to maintain? (1) A vocational rehabilitation provider must maintain adequate documentation in claimant-specific files to verify the level, type, and extent of the vocational rehabilitation services provided to and on behalf of industrially injured or ill workers.

(2) A vocational rehabilitation provider who requests payment from the referral source for vocational rehabilitation services must maintain all records necessary for the director's authorized auditors to audit the provision of services. Providers need to keep all records necessary to disclose the specific nature and extent of all services provided for an industrially injured or ill worker, along with the amounts billed to the department, for those services. Records must be maintained for audit purposes for a minimum of five years from the date of closure by the provider.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-400, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-400, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

VOCATIONAL DISPUTES

WAC 296-19A-410 What is the purpose of the department's vocational dispute process? The purpose is to avoid delays in vocational rehabilitation services by resolving disputes between industrially injured or ill workers, employers and the referral source.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-410, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-420 Who can dispute a vocational determination? The following parties are authorized to dispute a vocational determination made by the referral source:

(1) An industrially injured or ill worker;

(2) An employer; or

(3) The representative of an industrially injured or ill worker or employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-420, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-430 Can a vocational rehabilitation provider dispute a vocational determination? A vocational rehabilitation provider cannot dispute a vocational determination.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-430, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-440 What elements of a vocational determination may be disputed? (1) A finding that an industrially injured or ill worker is eligible for vocational rehabilitation services, or a finding that he or she is ineligible for vocational rehabilitation services, may be disputed.

(2) An approved vocational rehabilitation plan may also be disputed.

(3) An approved plan modification may also be disputed.

(4) A previously approved vocational rehabilitation plan may not be disputed through a plan modification dispute process.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 03-11-009, § 296-19A-440, filed 5/12/03, effective 2/1/04; 00-18-078, § 296-19A-440, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-450 What are the time frames for filing a dispute of a vocational determination with the department? The department must receive the written dispute within fifteen calendar days of receipt of notification to the worker or employer. The dispute must explain the reason(s) for the disagreement with the determination. The department may accept the dispute if it is not received within the fifteen-day period if there is a demonstrated good cause for the delay.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-450, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-460 What part of the department is charged with reviewing vocational disputes? The vocational dispute resolution office (VDRO) consultant reviews disputes of vocational determinations and makes a recommendation to the director, who makes a final decision. Disputes should be sent to the director, in care of the VDRO.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-460, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

WAC 296-19A-470 What is the process for review of a vocational dispute? VDRO will review the written dispute and issue an acceptance letter, which will be sent to all parties. If the department does not accept your dispute, the letter will explain the reason(s) for the rejection. A copy of this letter, along with the written dispute, will be sent to all involved parties.

The director, at his or her sole discretion, will initiate a review of an accepted dispute to determine further action. If necessary, and at the discretion of the director, VDRO staff will contact the parties to attempt to resolve the dispute.

If the dispute is not resolved, the director in his or her sole discretion will take other action that he or she considers appropriate to protect the rights of the parties. The director will promptly inform all parties, in writing, of what action is taken.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.095, 51.36.100, 51.36.110. 00-18-078, § 296-19A-470, filed 9/1/00, effective 6/1/01.]

Chapter 296-20 WAC
MEDICAL AID RULES

WAC

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-20-01502 When can a physician assistant have sole signature on the report of accident or physician's initial report? [Statutory Authority: 2004 c 65 and 2004 c 163. 04-22-085, § 296-20-01502, filed 11/2/04, effective 12/15/04.] Repealed by 08-04-095, filed 2/5/08, effective 2/22/08. Statutory Authority: 2007 c 263, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030.

296-20-02001 Penalties. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-04-057, § 296-20-02001, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-02001, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-20-02001, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 02-21-108, filed 10/22/02, effective 12/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-20-03003 Drugs and medication. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-03003, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-03003, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-03003, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-03003, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-20-03003, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-34, § 296-20-03003, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 00-01-040, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030.

296-20-040 Modalities not requiring prior authorization after sixty days. [Order 68-7, § 296-20-040, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 70-12, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.

296-20-050 Periodical clinical reports. [Order 68-7, § 296-20-050, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 70-12, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Later promulgation, see WAC 296-20-061.

296-20-060 Fees for concurrent treatment. [Order 68-7, § 296-20-060, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 70-12, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Later promulgation, see WAC 296-20-071.

296-20-061 Periodic clinical progress reports. [Order 71-6, § 296-20-061, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-061, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Formerly WAC 296-20-050.] Repealed by Order 74-39, filed 11/22/74.

296-20-070 Consultations. [Order 68-7, § 296-20-070, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 70-12, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Later promulgation, see WAC 296-20-051.

296-20-080 Private room—Special nurses. [Order 68-7, § 296-20-080, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 70-12, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Later promulgation, see WAC 296-20-091.

296-20-085 Isolation of infected cases. [Order 71-6, § 296-20-085, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-085, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-085, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3).

296-20-090 Reopenings. [Order 68-7, § 296-20-090, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 70-12, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Later promulgation, see WAC 296-20-097.

296-20-095 Unrelated elective surgery. [Order 68-7, § 296-20-095, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 70-12, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Later promulgation, see WAC 296-20-081.

296-20-105 Laboratory. [Order 68-7, § 296-20-105, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 70-12, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.

296-20-115 Flat fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-115, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 71-6, § 296-20-115, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-115, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-115, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-20-12502 Physician assistant modifiers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-12502, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-12502, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-12502, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-20-130 Medical aid contracts. [Order 74-7, § 296-20-130, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, § 296-20-130, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-130, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 77-27, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78.

296-20-131 Advance authorization required for nonstandard treatment. [Order 74-7, § 296-20-131, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-20-140 Conversion factor table—Anesthesia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-004 (Order 86-45), § 296-20-140, filed 1/8/87; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-20-140, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-20-140, filed 11/29/82, effective 7/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-140, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-033 (Order 80-24), § 296-20-140, filed 12/1/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-140, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-20-140, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-34, § 296-20-140, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-20-140, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-39, § 296-20-140, filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-20-140, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 88-24-011 (Order 88-28), filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-20-14001 Conversion factor table—Hospital. [Order 75-39, § 296-20-14001, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-20-145 Conversion factor table—Surgery. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-004 (Order 86-45), § 296-20-145, filed 1/8/87; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-20-145, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-20-145, filed 11/29/82, effective 7/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-145, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-033 (Order 80-24), § 296-20-145, filed 12/1/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-145, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-20-

145, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-34, § 296-20-145, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-20-145, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-20-145, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 88-24-011 (Order 88-28), filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-20-150 Conversion factor table—Radiology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-004 (Order 86-45), § 296-20-150, filed 1/8/87; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-20-150, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-150, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-033 (Order 80-24), § 296-20-150, filed 12/1/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-150, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-20-150, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-34, § 296-20-150, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-20-150, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-20-150, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 88-24-011 (Order 88-28), filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-20-155 Conversion factor table—Pathology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-004 (Order 86-45), § 296-20-155, filed 1/8/87; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-20-155, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-155, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-033 (Order 80-24), § 296-20-155, filed 12/1/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-155, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-20-155, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-34, § 296-20-155, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-7, § 296-20-155, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 88-24-011 (Order 88-28), filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-20-17003 Fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-20-17003, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-033 (Order 80-24), § 296-20-17003, filed 12/1/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-20-17003, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-34, § 296-20-17003, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 95-16-031, filed 7/21/95, effective 8/22/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030, 70.14.050 and 51.04.020 (4).

296-20-210 General rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-20-210, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 88-14-012 (Order 88-09), § 296-20-210, filed 6/24/88; Order 74-32, § 296-20-210, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070.

296-20-303 Attendant services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030, 51.32.060, 51.32.072, and 7.68.070. 01-18-041, § 296-20-303, filed 8/29/01, effective 10/1/01.] Decodified by 03-21-069, filed 10/14/03, effective 12/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. Recodified as WAC 296-23-246.

WAC 296-20-010 General information. (1) The following rules are promulgated pursuant to RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. The department or self-insurer may purchase necessary physician and other provider services according to the fee schedules. The fee schedules shall be established in consultation with interested persons and updated at times determined by the department in consultation with those interested persons. Prior to the establishment or amendment of the fee schedules, the department will give at least thirty calendar days notice by mail to interested persons who have made timely request for advance notice of the establishment or amendment of the fee schedules. To request advance notice of the establishment or amendment of the fee schedules, interested persons must contact the department at the following address:

Department of Labor and Industries
Health Services Analysis
Interested Person's Mailing List for the Fee Schedules
P.O. Box 44322
Olympia, WA 98504-4322

As an alternative, interested persons may subscribe to the L&I medical provider news listserv. To subscribe, go to the department's web site at www.lni.wa.gov and click on the link "Provider billing & payment." Look for the icon that says "Get E-mail Updates" and click on it.

The department or self-insurer will require the current version of the federal Health Care Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) Level I (or CPT) and II codes on January 1, of each new year. CPT refers to the American Medical Association's Physicians' Current Procedural Terminology codes.

The adoption of these codes on an annual basis is designed to reduce the administrative burden on providers and lead to more accurate reporting of services. However, the inclusion of a service, product or supply within these new codes does not necessarily imply coverage, reimbursement or endorsement, by the department or self-insurer. The department will make coverage and reimbursement decisions for these new codes on an individual basis.

If there are any services, procedures or narrative text contained in the new HCPCS Level I and II codes that conflict with the medical aid rules or fee schedules, the department's rules and policies take precedence.

Copies of the HCPCS Level I and II codes are available for public inspection. These documents are available in each of the department's service locations.

Copies of the HCPCS Level II codes may be purchased from:

The Superintendent of Documents
United States Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Copies of the Level I (or CPT) codes may be purchased from:

The American Medical Association
Chicago, Illinois 60601
(800) 621-8335

In addition to the sources listed above, both the Level I and II codes may be purchased from a variety of private sources.

(2) The fee schedules are intended to cover all services for accepted industrial insurance claims. All fees listed are the maximum fees allowable. Practitioners shall bill their usual and customary fee for services. **If a usual and customary fee for any particular service is lower to the general public than listed in the fee schedules, the practitioner shall bill the department or self-insurer at the lower rate.**

The department or self-insurer will pay the lesser of the billed charge or the fee schedules' maximum allowable.

(3) The rules contained in the introductory section pertain to *all* practitioners regardless of specialty area or limitation of practice. Additional rules pertaining to specialty areas will be found in the appropriate section of the medical aid rules.

(4) The methodology for making conversion factor cost of living adjustments is listed in WAC 296-20-132. The conversion factors are listed in WAC 296-20-135.

(5) No fee is payable for missed appointments unless the appointment is for an examination arranged by the department or self-insurer.

(6) When a claim has been accepted by the department or self-insurer, no provider or his/her representative may bill the worker for the difference between the allowable fee and the usual and customary charge. Nor can the worker be charged a fee, either for interest or completion of forms, related to services rendered for the industrial injury or condition. Refer to chapter 51.04 RCW.

(7) Practitioners must maintain documentation in claimant medical or health care service records adequate to verify the level, type, and extent of services provided to claimants. A health care practitioner's bill for services, appointment book, accounting records, or other similar methodology do not qualify as appropriate documentation for services rendered. Refer to chapter 296-20 WAC and department policy for reporting requirements.

(8) Except as provided in WAC 296-20-055 (Limitation of treatment and temporary treatment of unrelated conditions when retarding recovery), practitioners shall bill, and the department or self-insurer shall pay, only for proper and necessary medical care required for the diagnosis and curative or rehabilitative treatment of the accepted condition.

(9) When a worker is being treated concurrently for an unrelated condition the fee allowable for the service(s) rendered must be shared proportionally between the payors.

(10) Correspondence: Correspondence pertaining to state fund and department of energy claims should be sent to: Department of Labor and Industries, Claims Administration, P.O. Box 44291, Olympia, Washington 98504-4291.

Accident reports should be sent to: Department of Labor and Industries, P.O. Box 44299, Olympia, Washington 98504-4299.

Send all provider bills and adjustments to: Department of Labor and Industries, P.O. Box 44269, Olympia, Washington 98504-4269.

State fund claims have six digit numbers or a letter and five digits preceded by a letter other than "S," "T," or "W."

All correspondence and billings pertaining to *crime victims* claims should be sent to Crime Victims Division, Department of Labor and Industries, P.O. Box 44520, Olympia, Washington 98504-4520.

Crime victim claims have six digit numbers preceded by a "V" or five digit numbers preceded by "VA," "VB," "VC," "VH," "VJ," or "VK."

All correspondence and billings pertaining to self-insured claims should be sent directly to the employer or the service representative as the case may be.

Self-insured claims are six digit numbers or a letter and five digits preceded by an "S," "T," or "W."

Communications to the department or self-insurer must show the patient's full name and claim number. If the claim number is unavailable, providers should contact the department or self-insurer for the number, indicating the patient's name, Social Security number, the date and the nature of the injury, and the employer's name. A communication should refer to one claim only. Correspondence must be legible and reproducible, as department records are microfilmed. Correspondence regarding specific claim matters should be sent directly to the department in Olympia or self-insurer in order to avoid rehandling by the service location.

(11) The department's various local service locations should be utilized by providers to obtain information, supplies, or assistance in dealing with matters pertaining to industrial injuries.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.36.080, 7.68.030, 7.68.080. 07-08-088, § 296-20-010, filed 4/3/07, effective 5/23/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 05-09-063, § 296-20-010, filed 4/19/05, effective 7/1/05; 03-21-069, § 296-20-010, filed 10/14/03, effective 12/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 96-10-086, § 296-20-010, filed 5/1/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159. 94-14-044, § 296-20-010, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94; 93-16-072, § 296-20-010, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-20-010, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 90-04-057, § 296-20-010, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90; 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-20-010, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-20-010, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-010, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-010, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-010, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-010, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-20-010, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-20-010, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-20-010, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, § 296-20-010, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-010, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-0100 Industrial insurance chiropractic advisory committee. (1)(a) The director shall appoint an industrial insurance chiropractic advisory committee (committee) composed of up to nine members licensed to practice chiropractic in Washington from the nominations provided by statewide associations.

(b) At least two of the total nine members must be chiropractors who are recognized for expertise in evidence-based practice or occupational health, or both.

(c) To the extent possible, all members shall have experience or knowledge of treating injured workers or evidence-based practice, or both.

(d) The director may, at his or her discretion, exclude or remove any nominee, committee member, or hired expert if the person does not meet a condition of appointment, including but not limited to:

(i) Having, or failing to disclose, a conflict of interest;

(ii) Breaching a statute, rule, or the committee's bylaws, including a quality of care concern or professional related action alleged by a government agency; or

(iii) If the committee or committee chair recommends removal for good cause shown.

(e) Appointments to the committee shall be up to three year terms, which the department may renew.

(2)(a) The committee will function as an advisor to the department with respect to the provision of safe, effective, and cost-effective health care for injured workers, including

but not limited to, policy development regarding chiropractic care for injured workers, the development of practice guidelines and coverage criteria, review of coverage decisions and technology assessments, review of chiropractic programs, and review of rules pertaining to health care issues.

(b) The committee may provide peer review and advise and assist the department in the resolution of controversies, disputes, and issues between the department and the providers of chiropractic care.

(c) After approval by the department, the committee may consult with experts, services, and form ad hoc groups, committees, or subcommittees for the purpose of advising the department on specific topics to fulfill the purposes of the committee. Such experts or ad hoc groups will develop recommendations for the committee's approval.

(d) The committee's function may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) Advising the department on coverage decisions from technology assessments based on the best available scientific evidence, from which the department may use the committee's advice for making coverage decisions and for making proper and necessary industrial insurance claim decisions for covered services (see WAC 296-20-02704 for coverage decision criteria);

(ii) Advising the department on treatment guidelines for covered services based on proper and necessary standards, the best available scientific evidence, and the expert opinion of the industrial insurance chiropractic advisory committee. The department may use the committee's advice for provider education, for criteria for the department's utilization review program, and for making proper and necessary industrial insurance claim decisions;

(iii) Advising the department on criteria related to definitions of quality of care and patterns of harmful care;

(iv) Advising the department on issues related to emerging medical conditions and the scientific evidence related to them; and

(v) Advice to the department in (d)(i) through (iv) of this subsection shall not pertain to nor include the review of a specific individual claim.

(e) Committee approval regarding advice to the department shall be based on a consensus of the members present. If after all reasonable efforts a consensus cannot be reached, the committee shall vote using the procedure described in the bylaws. A quorum, which shall be half plus one of the appointed members, must be present to vote and provide approval regarding advice to the department. Implementation of the committee's advice by the department is discretionary and solely the responsibility of the department.

(3) The members of the committee, including hired experts and any ad hoc group or subcommittee:

(a) Are immune from civil liability for any official acts performed in good faith to further the purposes of the industrial insurance chiropractic advisory committee; and

(b) May be compensated for participation in the work of the industrial insurance chiropractic advisory committee in accordance with a personal services contract to be executed after appointment and before commencement of activities related to the work of the industrial insurance chiropractic advisory committee.

(4) The committee shall coordinate with the state health technology assessment program and the state prescription drug program. With regard to issues in which the committee's opinion may differ with findings of the state health technology assessment program or the state prescription drug program, the department must give greater weight to the findings of the state's health technology assessment program and the state's prescription program.

(5) The committee shall operate under conditions set out in bylaws as approved by the department and ratified by the committee.

(6)(a) The committee and ad hoc group or subcommittee shall meet on a schedule as set by the department.

(b) The department shall collaborate with the committee to prepare the agenda for each meeting, including prioritization of issues to be addressed, with the final approval of the agenda given to the department.

(c) All meetings of the committee or ad hoc subcommittee(s) are subject to chapter 42.30 RCW, the Open Public Meetings Act. Notice as to the date, time, location and agenda or topics shall be published on the department's web site, and in the *Washington State Register*. Additional notification via electronic communication shall be provided to committee members and other interested parties. Publication of the committee meeting shall occur with enough notice to ensure committee members or members of the public who have disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate.

[Statutory Authority: 2007 c 282, RCW 51.04.02 [51.04.020], 51.04.030. 08-02-020, § 296-20-0100, filed 12/21/07, effective 1/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 88-24-011 (Order 88-28), § 296-20-0100, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89.]

WAC 296-20-01001 Industrial insurance medical advisory committee. (1)(a) The director shall appoint an industrial insurance medical advisory committee (committee) composed of up to fourteen members.

(b) The appointments shall include twelve members from the nominations provided by statewide clinical groups, specialties, and associations and shall be consistent with the specialty types required by law.

(c) At least two of the total fourteen members must be physicians who are recognized for expertise in evidence-based medicine.

(d) The director may choose up to two of the fourteen members, not necessarily from the nominations submitted, who have expertise in occupational medicine.

(e) To the extent possible, members shall be chosen from nominees with experience or knowledge of treating injured workers or evidence-based medicine, or both.

(f) The director may, at his or her discretion, exclude or remove any nominee, committee member, or hired expert if the person does not meet a condition of appointment, including but not limited to:

(i) Having, or failing to disclose, a conflict of interest;

(ii) Breaching a statute, rule, or the committee's bylaws, including a quality of care concern or professional related action alleged by a government agency; or

(iii) If the committee or committee chair recommends removal for good cause shown.

(g) Appointments to the committee shall be up to three year terms, which the department may renew.

(2)(a) The committee will function as an advisor to the department with respect to the provision of safe, effective, and cost-effective health care for injured workers, including but not limited to the development of practice guidelines, and coverage criteria, review of coverage decisions and technology assessments, review of medical programs, and review of rules pertaining to health care issues.

(b) The committee may provide peer review and advise and assist the department in the resolution of controversies, disputes, and issues between the department and the providers of medical care.

(c) After approval by the department, the committee may consult with experts, services, and form ad hoc groups, committees, or subcommittees for the purpose of advising the department on specific topics to fulfill the purposes of the committee. Such experts or ad hoc groups will develop recommendations for the committee's approval.

(d) The committee's function may include but is not limited to the following:

(i) Advising the department on coverage decisions from technology assessments based on the best available scientific evidence, from which the department may use the committee's advice for making coverage decisions and for making proper and necessary industrial insurance claim decisions for covered services (see WAC 296-20-02704 for medical coverage decision criteria);

(ii) Advising the department on treatment guidelines for covered services based on proper and necessary standards, the best available scientific evidence, and the expert opinion of the medical advisory committee. The department may use the committee's advice for provider education, for criteria for the department's utilization review program, and for making proper and necessary industrial insurance claim decisions;

(iii) Advising the department on criteria related to definitions of quality of care and patterns of harmful care;

(iv) Advising the department on issues related to emerging medical conditions and the scientific evidence related to them; and

(v) Advice to the department in (d)(i) through (iv) of this subsection shall not pertain to nor include the review of a specific individual claim.

(e) Committee approval regarding advice to the department shall be based on a consensus of the members present. If after all reasonable efforts a consensus cannot be reached, the committee shall vote using the procedure described in the bylaws. A quorum, which shall be half plus one of the appointed members, must be present to vote and provide approval regarding advice to the department. Implementation of the committee's advice by the department is discretionary and solely the responsibility of the department.

(3) The members of the committee, including hired experts and any ad hoc group or subcommittee:

(a) Are immune from civil liability for any official acts performed in good faith to further the purposes of the industrial insurance medical advisory committee; and

(b) May be compensated for participation in the work of the industrial insurance medical advisory committee in accordance with a personal services contract to be executed after appointment and before commencement of activities related to the work of the industrial insurance medical advisory committee.

(4) The committee shall coordinate with the state health technology assessment program and the state prescription drug program. With regard to issues in which the committee's opinion may differ with findings of the state health technology assessment program or the state prescription drug program, the department must give greater weight to the findings of the state's health technology assessment program and the state's prescription program.

(5) The committee shall operate under conditions set out in bylaws as approved by the department and ratified by the committee.

(6)(a) The committee and ad hoc group or subcommittee shall meet on a schedule as set by the department.

(b) The department shall collaborate with the committee to prepare the agenda for each meeting, including prioritization of issues to be addressed, with the final approval of the agenda given to the department.

(c) All meetings of the committee or ad hoc subcommittee(s) are subject to chapter 42.30 RCW, the Open Public Meetings Act. Notice as to the date, time, location and agenda or topics shall be published on the department's web site, and in the *Washington State Register*. Additional notification via electronic communication shall be provided to committee members and other interested parties. Publication of the committee meeting shall occur with enough notice to ensure committee members or members of the public who have disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate.

[Statutory Authority: 2007 c 282, RCW 51.04.02 [51.04.020], 51.04.030. 08-02-019, § 296-20-01001, filed 12/21/07, effective 1/21/08; Order 77-27, § 296-20-01001, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-20-01001, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-20-01001, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-20-01001, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.]

WAC 296-20-01002 Definitions. Acceptance, accepted condition: Determination by a qualified representative of the department or self-insurer that reimbursement for the diagnosis and curative or rehabilitative treatment of a claimant's medical condition is the responsibility of the department or self-insurer. The condition being accepted must be specified by one or more diagnosis codes from the current edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Clinically Modified (ICD-CM).

Appointing authority: For the evidence-based prescription drug program of the participating agencies in the state purchased health care programs, appointing authority shall mean the following persons acting jointly: The administrator of the health care authority, the secretary of the department of social and health services, and the director of the department of labor and industries.

Attendant care: Those proper and necessary personal care services provided to maintain the worker in his or her residence. Refer to WAC 296-23-246 for more information.

Attending provider report: This type of report may also be referred to as a "60 day" or "special" report. The following information must be included in this type of report. Also, additional information may be requested by the department as needed.

(1) The condition(s) diagnosed including ICD-9-CM codes and the objective and subjective findings.

(2) Their relationship, if any, to the industrial injury or exposure.

(3) Outline of proposed treatment program, its length, components, and expected prognosis including an estimate of when treatment should be concluded and condition(s) stable. An estimated return to work date should be included. The probability, if any, of permanent partial disability resulting from industrial conditions should be noted.

(4) If the worker has not returned to work, the attending doctor should indicate whether a vocational assessment will be necessary to evaluate the worker's ability to return to work and why.

(5) If the worker has not returned to work, a doctor's estimate of physical capacities should be included with the report. If further information regarding physical capacities is needed or required, a performance-based physical capacities evaluation can be requested. Performance-based physical capacities evaluations should be conducted by a licensed occupational therapist or a licensed physical therapist. Performance-based physical capacities evaluations may also be conducted by other qualified professionals who provided performance-based physical capacities evaluations to the department prior to May 20, 1987, and who have received written approval to continue supplying this service based on formal department review of their qualifications.

Attending provider: For these rules, means a person licensed to independently practice one or more of the following professions: Medicine and surgery; osteopathic medicine and surgery; chiropractic; naturopathic physician; podiatry; dentistry; optometry; and advanced registered nurse practitioner. An attending provider actively treats an injured or ill worker.

Authorization: Notification by a qualified representative of the department or self-insurer that specific proper and necessary treatment, services, or equipment provided for the diagnosis and curative or rehabilitative treatment of an accepted condition will be reimbursed by the department or self-insurer.

Average wholesale price (AWP): A pharmacy reimbursement formula by which the pharmacist is reimbursed for the cost of the product plus a mark-up. The AWP is an industry benchmark which is developed independently by companies that specifically monitor drug pricing.

Baseline price (BLP): Is derived by calculating the mean average for all NDC's (National Drug Code) in a specific product group, determining the standard deviation, and calculating a new mean average using all prices within one standard deviation of the original mean average. "Baseline price" is a drug pricing mechanism developed and updated by First Data Bank.

Bundled codes: When a bundled code is covered, payment for them is subsumed by the payment for the codes or services to which they are incident. (An example is a telephone call from a hospital nurse regarding care of a patient. This service is not separately payable because it is included in the payment for other services such as hospital visits.) Bundled codes and services are identified in the fee schedules.

By report: BR (by report) in the value column of the fee schedules indicates that the value of this service is to be determined by report (BR) because the service is too unusual, variable or new to be assigned a unit value. The report shall provide an adequate definition or description of the services or procedures that explain why the services or procedures (e.g., operative, medical, radiological, laboratory, pathology, or other similar service report) are too unusual, variable, or complex to be assigned a relative value unit, using any of the following as indicated:

(1) Diagnosis;

(2) Size, location and number of lesion(s) or procedure(s) where appropriate;

(3) Surgical procedure(s) and supplementary procedure(s);

(4) Whenever possible, list the nearest similar procedure by number according to the fee schedules;

(5) Estimated follow-up;

(6) Operative time;

(7) Describe in detail any service rendered and billed using an "unlisted" procedure code.

The department or self-insurer may adjust BR procedures when such action is indicated.

Chart notes: This type of documentation may also be referred to as "office" or "progress" notes. Providers must maintain charts and records in order to support and justify the services provided. "Chart" means a compendium of medical records on an individual patient. "Record" means dated reports supporting bills submitted to the department or self-insurer for medical services provided in an office, nursing facility, hospital, outpatient, emergency room, or other place of service. Records of service shall be entered in a chronological order by the practitioner who rendered the service. For reimbursement purposes, such records shall be legible, and shall include, but are not limited to:

(1) Date(s) of service;

(2) Patient's name and date of birth;

(3) Claim number;

(4) Name and title of the person performing the service;

(5) Chief complaint or reason for each visit;

(6) Pertinent medical history;

(7) Pertinent findings on examination;

(8) Medications and/or equipment/supplies prescribed or provided;

(9) Description of treatment (when applicable);

(10) Recommendations for additional treatments, procedures, or consultations;

(11) X rays, tests, and results; and

(12) Plan of treatment/care/outcome.

Consultation examination report: The following information must be included in this type of report. Additional information may be requested by the department as needed.

(1) A detailed history to establish:

(a) The type and severity of the industrial injury or occupational disease.

(b) The patient's previous physical and mental health.

(c) Any social and emotional factors which may effect recovery.

(2) A comparison history between history provided by attending doctor and injured worker, must be provided with exam.

(3) A detailed physical examination concerning all systems affected by the industrial accident.

(4) A general physical examination sufficient to demonstrate any preexisting impairments of function or concurrent condition.

(5) A complete diagnosis of all pathological conditions including ICD-9-CM codes found to be listed:

(a) Due solely to injury.

(b) Preexisting condition aggravated by the injury and the extent of aggravation.

(c) Other medical conditions neither related to nor aggravated by the injury but which may retard recovery.

(d) Coexisting disease (arthritis, congenital deformities, heart disease, etc.).

(6) Conclusions must include:

(a) Type of treatment recommended for each pathological condition and the probable duration of treatment.

(b) Expected degree of recovery from the industrial condition.

(c) Probability, if any, of permanent disability resulting from the industrial condition.

(d) Probability of returning to work.

(7) Reports of necessary, reasonable X-ray and laboratory studies to establish or confirm the diagnosis when indicated.

Doctor or attending doctor: For these rules, means a person licensed to independently practice one or more of the following professions: Medicine and surgery; osteopathic medicine and surgery; chiropractic; naturopathic physician; podiatry; dentistry; optometry. An attending doctor is a treating doctor.

Only those persons so licensed may sign report of accident forms, the provider's initial report, and certify time loss compensation; however, physician assistants (PAs) also may sign these forms pursuant to WAC 296-20-01501 (PAs may be "treating providers" pursuant to the definition contained in WAC 296-20-01002); and ARNPs may also sign these forms pursuant to WAC 296-23-241 (ARNPs may be "attending providers" consistent with the definition contained in WAC 296-20-01002).

Emergent hospital admission: Placement of the worker in an acute care hospital for treatment of a work related medical condition of an unforeseen or rapidly progressing nature which if not treated in an inpatient setting, is likely to jeopardize the workers health or treatment outcome.

Endorsing practitioner: A practitioner who has reviewed the preferred drug list and has notified the health care authority that he or she has agreed to allow therapeutic interchange of a preferred drug for any nonpreferred drug in a given therapeutic class.

Fatal: When the attending doctor has reason to believe a worker has died as a result of an industrial injury or exposure, the doctor should notify the nearest department service location or the self-insurer immediately. Often an autopsy is required by the department or self-insurer. If so, it will be authorized by the service location manager or the self-insurer. Benefits payable include burial stipend and monthly payments to the surviving spouse and/or dependents.

Fee schedules or maximum fee schedule(s): The fee schedules consist of, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Health Care Common Procedure Coding System Level I and II Codes, descriptions and modifiers that describe medical and other services, supplies and materials.

(b) Codes, descriptions and modifiers developed by the department.

(c) Relative value units (RVUs), calculated or assigned dollar values, percent-of-allowed-charges (POAC), or diagnostic related groups (DRGs), that set the maximum allowable fee for services rendered.

(d) Billing instructions or policies relating to the submission of bills by providers and the payment of bills by the department or self-insurer.

(e) Average wholesale price (AWP), baseline price (BLP), and policies related to the purchase of medications.

Health services provider or provider: For these rules means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, association, agency, institution, or other legal entity providing any kind of services related to the treatment of an industrially injured worker. It includes, but is not limited to, hospitals, medical doctors, dentists, chiropractors, vocational rehabilitation counselors, osteopathic physicians, pharmacists, podiatrists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, massage therapists, psychologists, naturopathic physicians, and durable medical equipment dealers.

Home nursing: Those nursing services that are proper and necessary to maintain the worker in his or her residence. These services must be provided through an agency licensed, certified or registered to provide home care, home health or hospice services. Refer to WAC 296-20-091 for more information.

Independent or separate procedure: Certain of the fee schedule's listed procedures are commonly carried out as an integral part of a total service, and as such do not warrant a separate charge. When such a procedure is carried out as a separate entity, not immediately related to other services, the indicated value for "independent procedure" is applicable.

Initial prescription drugs: Any drug prescribed for an alleged industrial injury or occupational disease during the initial visit.

Initial visit: The first visit to a healthcare provider during which the *Report of Industrial Injury or Occupational Disease* is completed and the worker files a claim for workers compensation.

Medical aid rules: The Washington Administrative Codes (WACs) that contain the administrative rules for medical and other services rendered to workers.

Modified work status: The worker is not able to return to their previous work, but is physically capable of carrying out work of a lighter nature. Workers should be urged to return to modified work as soon as reasonable as such work is frequently beneficial for body conditioning and regaining self confidence.

Under RCW 51.32.090, when the employer has modified work available for the worker, the employer must furnish the doctor and the worker with a statement describing the available work in terms that will enable the doctor to relate the physical activities of the job to the worker's physical limitations and capabilities. The doctor shall then determine whether the worker is physically able to perform the work described. The employer may not increase the physical requirements of the job without requesting the opinion of the doctor as to the worker's ability to perform such additional work. If after a trial period of reemployment the worker is unable to continue with such work, the worker's time loss compensation will be resumed upon certification by the attending doctor.

If the employer has no modified work available, the department should be notified immediately, so vocational assessment can be conducted to determine whether the worker will require assistance in returning to work.

Nonemergent (elective) hospital admission: Placement of the worker in an acute care hospital for medical treatment of an accepted condition which may be safely scheduled in advance without jeopardizing the worker's health or treatment outcome.

Physician or attending physician (AP): For these rules, means any person licensed to perform one or more of the following professions: Medicine and surgery; or osteopathic medicine and surgery. An AP is a treating physician.

Practitioner or licensed health care provider: For these rules, means any person defined as a "doctor" under these rules, or licensed to practice one or more of the following professions: Audiology; physical therapy; occupational therapy; pharmacy; prosthetics; orthotics; psychology; nursing; advanced registered nurse practitioners (ARNPs); certified medical physician assistants or osteopathic physician assistants; and massage therapy.

Preferred drug list: The list of drugs selected by the appointing authority to be used by applicable state agencies as the basis for the purchase of drugs in state purchased health care programs.

Proper and necessary:

(1) The department or self-insurer pays for proper and necessary health care services that are related to the diagnosis and treatment of an accepted condition.

(2) Under the Industrial Insurance Act, "proper and necessary" refers to those health care services which are:

(a) Reflective of accepted standards of good practice, within the scope of practice of the provider's license or certification;

(b) Curative or rehabilitative. Care must be of a type to cure the effects of a work-related injury or illness, or it must be rehabilitative. Curative treatment produces permanent changes, which eliminate or lessen the clinical effects of an accepted condition. Rehabilitative treatment allows an injured or ill worker to regain functional activity in the presence of an interfering accepted condition. Curative and rehabilitative care produce long-term changes;

(c) Not delivered primarily for the convenience of the claimant, the claimant's attending doctor, or any other provider; and

(d) Provided at the least cost and in the least intensive setting of care consistent with the other provisions of this definition.

(3) The department or self-insurer stops payment for health care services once a worker reaches a state of maximum medical improvement. Maximum medical improvement occurs when no fundamental or marked change in an accepted condition can be expected, with or without treatment. Maximum medical improvement may be present though there may be fluctuations in levels of pain and function. A worker's condition may have reached maximum medical improvement though it might be expected to improve or deteriorate with the passage of time. Once a worker's condition has reached maximum medical improvement, treatment that results only in temporary or transient changes is not proper and necessary. "Maximum medical improvement" is equivalent to "fixed and stable."

(4) In no case shall services which are inappropriate to the accepted condition or which present hazards in excess of the expected medical benefits be considered proper and necessary. Services that are controversial, obsolete, investigational or experimental are presumed not to be proper and necessary, and shall be authorized only as provided in WAC 296-20-03002(6) and 296-20-02850.

Refill: The continuation of therapy with the same drug (including the renewal of a previous prescription or adjustments in dosage) when a prescription is for an antipsychotic, antidepressant, chemotherapy, antiretroviral or immunosuppressive drug, or for the refill of an immunomodulator/antiviral treatment for hepatitis C for which an established, fixed duration of therapy is prescribed for at least twenty-four weeks but no more than forty-eight weeks.

Regular work status: The injured worker is physically capable of returning to his/her regular work. It is the duty of the attending doctor to notify the worker and the department or self-insurer, as the case may be, of the specific date of release to return to regular work. Compensation will be terminated on the release date. Further treatment can be allowed as requested by the attending doctor if the condition is not stationary and such treatment is needed and otherwise in order.

Temporary partial disability: Partial time loss compensation may be paid when the worker can return to work on a limited basis or return to a lesser paying job is necessitated by the accepted injury or condition. The worker must have a reduction in wages of more than five percent before consideration of partial time loss can be made. No partial time loss compensation can be paid after the worker's condition is stationary. **All time loss compensation must be certified by the attending doctor based on objective findings.**

Termination of treatment: When treatment is no longer required and/or the industrial condition is stabilized, a report indicating the date of stabilization should be submitted to the department or self-insurer. This is necessary to initiate closure of the industrial claim. The patient may require continued treatment for conditions not related to the industrial condition; however, financial responsibility for such care must be the patient's.

Therapeutic alternative: Drug products of different chemical structure within the same pharmacologic or therapeutic class and that are expected to have similar therapeutic effects and safety profiles when administered in therapeutically equivalent doses.

Therapeutic interchange: To dispense with the endorsing practitioner's authorization, a therapeutic alternative to the prescribed drug.

Total permanent disability: Loss of both legs or arms, or one leg and one arm, total loss of eyesight, paralysis or other condition permanently incapacitating the worker from performing any work at any gainful employment. When the attending doctor feels a worker may be totally and permanently disabled, the attending doctor should communicate this information immediately to the department or self-insurer. A vocational evaluation and an independent rating of disability may be arranged by the department prior to a determination as to total permanent disability. Coverage for treat-

ment does not usually continue after the date an injured worker is placed on pension.

Total temporary disability: Full-time loss compensation will be paid when the worker is unable to return to any type of reasonably continuous gainful employment as a direct result of an accepted industrial injury or exposure.

Treating provider: For these rules, means a person licensed to practice one or more of the following professions: Medicine and surgery; osteopathic medicine and surgery; chiropractic; naturopathic physician; podiatry; dentistry; optometry; advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP); and certified medical physician assistants or osteopathic physician assistants. A treating provider actively treats an injured or ill worker.

Unusual or unlisted procedure: Value of unlisted services or procedures should be substantiated "by report" (BR).

Utilization review: The assessment of a claimant's medical care to assure that it is proper and necessary and of good quality. This assessment typically considers the appropriateness of the place of care, level of care, and the duration, frequency or quantity of services provided in relation to the accepted condition being treated.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, and Title 51 RCW. 08-24-047, § 296-20-01002, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/26/08. Statutory Authority: 2007 c 263, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 08-04-095, § 296-20-01002, filed 2/5/08, effective 2/22/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 2007 c 134. 08-02-021, § 296-20-01002, filed 12/21/07, effective 1/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030. 07-17-167, § 296-20-01002, filed 8/22/07, effective 9/22/07. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 65 and 2004 c 163. 04-22-085, § 296-20-01002, filed 11/2/04, effective 12/15/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 70.14.-050. 04-08-040, § 296-20-01002, filed 3/30/04, effective 5/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 03-21-069, § 296-20-01002, filed 10/14/03, effective 12/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04-020, 51.04.-030, 51.32.080, 51.32.110, 51.32.112, 51.36.060. 02-21-105, § 296-20-01002, filed 10/22/02, effective 12/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030, 51.32.060, 51.32.072, and 7.68.070. 01-18-041, § 296-20-01002, filed 8/29/01, effective 10/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-039, § 296-20-01002, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/8/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030, 70.14.050 and 51.04.020(4). 95-16-031, § 296-20-01002, filed 7/21/95, effective 8/22/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-01002, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-20-01002, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 92-05-041, § 296-20-01002, filed 2/13/92, effective 3/15/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 90-14-009, § 296-20-01002, filed 6/25/90, effective 8/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-04-057, § 296-20-01002, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90; 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-20-01002, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-20-01002, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-20-01002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-01002, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-01002, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-01002, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81.]

WAC 296-20-015 Who may treat. (1) In order to treat workers under the Industrial Insurance Act, a health care provider must qualify as an approved provider under the department's rules. The department must approve the health care provider through the issuance of a provider number before the health care provider is eligible for payment for services.

(2) Para-professionals, who are not independently licensed, must practice under the direct supervision of a licensed health care professional whose scope of practice and specialty training includes the service provided by the para-professional. The department may deny direct reimbursement to the para-professional for services rendered, and may instead directly reimburse the licensed and supervising health care professional for covered services. Payment rules for para-professionals may be determined by department policy.

(3) Procedures and evaluations requiring specialized skills and knowledge will be limited to board certified or board qualified physicians, or osteopathic physicians as specified by the American Medical Association or the American Osteopathic Association.

(4) The department as a trustee of the medical aid fund has a duty to supervise provision of proper and necessary medical care that is delivered promptly, efficiently, and economically. The department can deny, revoke, suspend, limit, or impose conditions on a health care provider's authorization to treat workers under the Industrial Insurance Act. Reasons for denying issuance of a provider number or imposing any of the above restrictions include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) Incompetence or negligence, which results in injury to a worker or which creates an unreasonable risk that a worker may be harmed.

(b) The possession, use, prescription for use, or distribution of controlled substances, legend drugs, or addictive, habituating, or dependency-inducing substances in any way other than for therapeutic purposes.

(c) Any temporary or permanent probation, suspension, revocation, or type of limitation of a practitioner's license to practice by any court, board, or administrative agency.

(d) The commission of any act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, or corruption relating to the practice of the provider's profession. The act need not constitute a crime. If a conviction or finding of such an act is reached by a court or other tribunal pursuant to plea, hearing, or trial, a certified copy of the conviction or finding is conclusive evidence of the violation.

(e) The failure to comply with the department's orders, rules, or policies.

(f) The failure, neglect, or refusal to:

(i) Provide records requested by the department pursuant to a health care services review or an audit.

(ii) Submit complete, adequate, and detailed reports or additional reports requested or required by the department regarding the treatment and condition of a worker.

(g) The submission or collusion in the submission of false or misleading reports or bills to any government agency.

(h) Billing a worker for:

(i) Treatment of an industrial condition for which the department has accepted responsibility; or

(ii) The difference between the amount paid by the department under the maximum allowable fee set forth in these rules and any other charge.

(i) Repeated failure to notify the department immediately and prior to burial in any death, where the cause of the death is not definitely known and possibly related to an industrial injury or occupational disease.

(j) Repeated failure to recognize emotional and social factors impeding recovery of a worker who is being treated under the Industrial Insurance Act.

(k) Repeated unreasonable refusal to comply with the recommendations of board certified or qualified specialists who have examined a worker.

(l) Repeated use of:

(i) Treatment of controversial or experimental nature;

(ii) Contraindicated or hazardous treatment; or

(iii) Treatment past stabilization of the industrial condition or after maximum curative improvement has been obtained.

(m) Declaration of mental incompetency by a court or other tribunal.

(n) Failure to comply with the applicable code of professional conduct or ethics.

(o) Failure to inform the department of any disciplinary action issued by order or formal letter taken against the provider's license to practice.

(p) The finding of any peer group review body of reason to take action against the provider's practice privileges.

(q) Misrepresentation or omission of any material information in the application for authorization to treat workers. (chapter 51.04 RCW.)

(5) If the department finds reason to take corrective action, the department may also order one or more of the following:

(a) Recoupment of payments made to the provider, including interest; (chapter 51.04 RCW.)

(b) Denial or reduction of payment;

(c) Assessment of penalties for each action that falls within the scope of subsection (4) (a) through (q) of this section; (chapter 51.48 RCW.)

(d) Placement of the provider on a prepayment review status requiring the submission of supporting documents prior to payment;

(e) Requirement to satisfactorily complete remedial education courses and/or programs; and

(f) Imposition of other appropriate restrictions or conditions on the provider's privilege to be reimbursed for treating workers under the Industrial Insurance Act.

(6) The department shall forward a copy of any corrective action taken against a provider to the applicable disciplinary authority.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-015, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-04-057, § 296-20-015, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-20-015, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-015, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120 (3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-015, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-20-015, filed 11/24/76; effective 1/1/77; Order 74-4, § 296-20-015, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-20-015, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-015, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-015, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-01501 Physician assistant rules. (1) Physician assistants (PA) may be "treating providers" pursuant to WAC 296-20-01002, under the workers' compensation system, and they may be approved for payment for those medical services for which the physician assistant is trained and licensed, under the control and supervision of a licensed physician. Such control and supervision shall not be construed to require the personal presence of the supervising physician.

(2) Physician assistants may perform those medical services which are within the scope of their physician's assistant license within the limitations of subsection (3) of this section.

(3) To be eligible to treat and be paid for workers' compensation related services, the physician assistant must obtain a provider number by:

(a) Providing the department with a copy of his/her license;

(b) Providing the name, address, specialty, and provider number issued by the department of the supervising physician(s) on the provider application (a PA may have to obtain more than one provider number if billing under multiple supervising physicians); and

(c) Notifying the department of any change of the parameters listed in (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(4) Physician assistants may sign and attest to any certificates, cards, forms or other required documentation required by the department that the physician assistant's supervising physician may sign provided that it is within the physician assistant's scope of practice and is consistent with the terms of the physician assistant's practice arrangement plan as required by chapters 18.57A and 18.71A RCW. This includes but is not limited to:

• Completing and signing the report of accident or provider's initial report, where applicable;

• Certifying time-loss compensation;

• Completing and submitting all required or requested reports;

• Referring workers for consultations;

• Facilitating early return to work offered by and performed for the employer(s) of record; and

• Doing all that is possible to expedite the vocational process, including making an estimate of the worker's physical or mental capacities that affect the worker's employability.

(5) Physician assistants cannot:

• Rate permanent disability or impairment; and

• Perform independent medical examinations or consultations.

[Statutory Authority: 2007 c 263, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 08-04-095, § 296-20-01501, filed 2/5/08, effective 2/22/08. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 65 and 2004 c 163. 04-22-085, § 296-20-01501, filed 11/2/04, effective 12/15/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 03-21-069, § 296-20-01501, filed 10/14/03, effective 12/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-01501, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-01501, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-01501, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-01501, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-20-01505 Provider types and services not covered. The department will not pay for services performed by the following practitioners:

Acupuncturists

Herbalists

Christian Science practitioners or theological healers

Homeopathists

Noncertified physician assistants

Operating room technicians

Certified surgical technicians

Certified surgical assistants

Any other licensed or unlicensed practitioners not otherwise specifically provided for by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 94-14-044, § 296-20-01505, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94.]

WAC 296-20-020 Acceptance of rules and fees. The filing of an accident report or the rendering of treatment to a worker who comes under the department's or self-insurer's jurisdiction, as the case may be, constitutes acceptance of the department's medical aid rules and compliance with its rules and fees.

In accordance with RCW 51.28.020 of the industrial insurance law, when a doctor renders treatment to a worker entitled to benefits under the law, "it shall be the duty of the physician to inform the worker of his rights under this title and to lend all necessary assistance in making the application for compensation and such proof of other matters as required by the rules of the department without charge to the worker," a worker shall not be billed for treatment rendered for his accepted industrial injury or occupational disease.

The department or self-insurer must be notified immediately, when an unrelated condition is being treated concurrently with an industrial injury. See WAC 296-20-055 for specific information required.

When there is questionable eligibility, (i.e., service is not usually allowed for industrial injuries or investigation is pending, etc.) the provider may require the worker to pay for the treatment rendered.

In cases of questionable eligibility where the provider has billed the worker or other insurance, and the claim is subsequently allowed, the provider shall refund the worker or insurer in full and bill the department or self-insurer for services rendered using billing instructions, codes, and policies as listed in the medical aid rules and fee schedules.

Cases in which there is a question of medical ethics or quality of medical care, will be referred to the Washington state medical association's medical advisory and utilization review committee to the department of labor and industries for recommendations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-020, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-020, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.-030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-020, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-20-020, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-20-020, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-39, § 296-20-020, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 71-6, § 296-20-020, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-020, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-020, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-02005 Keeping of records. A health services provider who requests from the department payment for providing services shall maintain all records necessary for the director's authorized auditors to audit the provision of services. A provider shall keep all records necessary to disclose the extent of services the provider furnishes to industrially injured workers. At a minimum, these records must provide and include prompt and specific documentation of the level and type of service for which payment is sought. Records must be maintained for audit purposes for a minimum of five years.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-20-02005, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86.]

WAC 296-20-02010 Review of health services providers. (1) The department may review providers' patient and billing related records to ensure workers are receiving proper and necessary medical care and to ensure providers' compliance with the department's medical aid rules, fee schedules, and policies. A records review may be the basis for corrective action against the provider.

(2) The department may review records before, during, or after delivery of health services. Records reviews may be for cause or at random and may include the utilization of statistical sampling methodologies and projections based upon sample findings. Records reviews may be conducted at or away from the provider's places of business, at the department's discretion.

(3) The department will give ten working days' written notification to any provider that the provider's patient and billing related records will be reviewed by an auditor at the provider's place(s) of business to determine compliance with medical aid rules and standards.

(4) The department may request legible copies of providers' records. Providers shall furnish copies of the requested records within thirty calendar days of receipt of the request.

(5) The department will not remove original records from provider's premises.

(6) For information regarding the formal appeals process refer to chapter 51.52 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 03-21-069, § 296-20-02010, filed 10/14/03, effective 12/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-04-057, § 296-20-02010, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-20-02010, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86.]

WAC 296-20-02015 Interest on excess payments. (1) When a provider of health services receives a payment to which that provider is not entitled, the provider must repay the excess payment, plus accrued interest, without regard to whether the excess payment occurred due to provider or department error or oversight, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) When a provider:

(a) Accepts in good faith a determination by the department that a worker is eligible for benefits under Title 51 RCW;

(b) Provides, bills, and receives payment for services to that worker and the department later determines that the worker was ineligible for services during that period no interest will begin to accrue until notification is received by the provider that the worker was ineligible.

(3) Interest accrues on excess payments at the rate of one percent per month or portion of a month beginning on the thirty-first day after payment was made. Where partial repayment of an excess payment is made, interest accrues on the remaining balance.

(4) The department reserves the option of either requesting the provider to remit the amount of the excess payment and accrued interest to the department or offsetting excess payments and accrued interest against future payments due to the provider.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-20-02015, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86.]

WAC 296-20-022 Payment of out-of-state providers. (1) **How will health care providers outside of Washington state be paid?** All health care service providers, regardless of their geographic location, will be paid according to the fee

schedule rules, rates, coverage and payment policies as published in the Washington state *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules* and/or provider bulletins.

(2) **Can an injured worker be charged for services?** In all cases, the department's maximum allowed fees and payment levels are the maximum payable. If a provider's charge exceeds the maximum amount payable under the department's *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules*, the provider must not charge the injured worker for the difference. A provider violating this provision may be held ineligible to treat injured workers as provided by department rules and may be subject to other applicable penalties.

Exception: When a provider treats an injured worker for condition(s) unrelated to the worker's accepted industrial injury or illness, the provider may bill the worker or other insurers for the unrelated services only.

(3) **What services will be paid to providers outside of Washington?** Only those diagnostic and treatment services authorized under the state of Washington medical aid rules, fee schedules, payment policies, or medical coverage decisions may be authorized or paid by the department or self-insurer. As determined by the department of labor and industries, the scope of practice of providers outside the state of Washington may be recognized for payment purposes. However, in all cases WAC 296-20-03002 (Treatment not authorized) shall apply. Specifically, services not authorized under Washington workers compensation rules, fee schedules, payment policies, or medical coverage decisions will not be paid, even if permitted under the workers compensation program in the provider's state or country of business. When in doubt, the provider should verify coverage of a service with the department or self-insurer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080. 00-09-078, § 296-20-022, filed 4/18/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-04-057, § 296-20-022, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90; 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-20-022, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-03-004 (Order 86-45), § 296-20-022, filed 1/8/87.]

WAC 296-20-023 Third party settlement—Excess recoveries. (1) In cases where a third party settlement has been made resulting in an excess recovery subject to offset from the worker's future benefits or compensation due, the department or self-insurer is not liable for payment for services rendered by providers.

(2) The worker should be treated and billed in accordance with the department's medical aid rules and maximum fee schedules. When bills are processed against the amount of the excess recovery, the department will notify the provider on the remittance advice.

(3) The department or self-insurer will resume financial responsibility to or on behalf of the worker when the amount of such excess has been reduced to zero.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 51.04, 51.08, 51.12, 51.24 and 51.32 RCW and 117 Wn.2d 122 and 121 Wn.2d 304. 93-23-060, § 296-20-023, filed 11/15/93, effective 1/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-023, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86.]

WAC 296-20-024 Utilization management. The department, as a trustee of the medical aid fund, has a duty to supervise the provision of proper and necessary medical care that is delivered promptly, efficiently, and economically. Toward this end, the department will institute programs of utilization management. These programs are designed to monitor and control the proper and necessary use and cost of, health care services. These programs include, but are not limited to, managed care contracting, prior authorization for services, and alternative reimbursement systems.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-04-057, § 296-20-024, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90; 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-20-024, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.]

WAC 296-20-025 Initial treatment and report of accident. It is the responsibility of the worker to notify the practitioner when the worker has reason to believe his injury or condition is industrial in nature. Conversely, if the attending doctor discovers a condition which he believes to be work related or has reason to believe an injury is work related, he must so notify the worker. Once such determination is made by either the claimant or the attending doctor, a report of accident must be filed.

Failure to comply with this responsibility can result in penalties as outlined in RCW 51.48.060.

It is the practitioner's responsibility to ascertain whether he is the first attending practitioner. If so, he will take the following action:

(1) Give emergency treatment.

(2) Immediately complete and forward the report of accident, to the department and the employer or self-insurer. Instruct and give assistance to the injured worker in completing his portion of the report of accident. In filing a claim, the following information is necessary so there is no delay in adjudication of the claim or payment of compensation.

(a) Complete history of the industrial accident or exposure.

(b) Complete listing of positive physical findings.

(c) Specific diagnosis with ICD-9-CM code(s) and narrative definition relating to the injury.

(d) Type of treatment rendered.

(e) Known medical, emotional or social conditions which may influence recovery or cause complications.

(f) Estimate time loss due to the injury.

(3) If the patient remains under his care continue with necessary treatment in accordance with medical aid rules. If the practitioner is *not* the original attending doctor, he should question the injured worker to determine whether a report of accident has been filed for the injury or condition. If no report of accident has been filed, it should be completed immediately and forwarded to the department or self-insurer, as the case may be, with information as to the name and address of original practitioner if known, so that he/she may be contacted for information if necessary.

If a report of accident has been filed, it is necessary to have the worker complete a request for transfer as outlined in WAC 296-20-065, if the worker and practitioner agree that a change in attending doctor is desirable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, and Title 51 RCW. 08-24-047, § 296-20-025, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/26/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-025, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-025, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 71-6, § 296-20-025, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-025, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-025, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-02700 What is a medical coverage decision? A medical coverage decision is a general policy decision by the director or the director's designee to include or exclude a specific health care service or supply as a covered benefit. These decisions are made to insure quality of care and prompt treatment of workers. Medical coverage decisions include, but are not limited to, decisions on health care services and supplies rendered for the purpose of diagnosis, treatment or prognosis, such as:

• Ancillary services including, but not limited to, home health care services, ambulatory services, specific rehabilitative modalities;
• Devices;
• Diagnostic tests;
• Drugs, biologics, and other therapeutic modalities;
• Durable medical equipment;
• Procedures;
• Prognostic tests; and
• Supplies.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-037, § 296-20-02700, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/8/00.]

WAC 296-20-02701 Who makes medical coverage decisions? The director or the director's designee makes medical coverage decisions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-037, § 296-20-02701, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/8/00.]

WAC 296-20-02702 Who uses medical coverage decisions? Self-insured employers and state fund claim managers use medical coverage decisions to help them make claim-specific decisions. For example, the director or director's designee may find that a particular medical device is effective in treating a specific category of injuries. The medical coverage decision might be that that device is a covered benefit for that category of injuries. The self-insured employer or state fund claim manager would make a claim-specific decision to pay or deny payment for that device based on a number of factors, one of which is whether the accepted condition on that claim matches the approved category of injuries in the medical coverage decision.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-037, § 296-20-02702, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/8/00.]

WAC 296-20-02703 How can I determine if a specific health care service or supply is the subject of a medical coverage decision? (1) The *Medical Aid Rules*, fee schedules, and provider bulletins and updates specify covered and noncovered services and supplies.

(2) For additional information on existing medical coverage decisions or if you have a question about a new and emerging technology, device, or off-label use of a drug, contact the office of the medical director at:

Department of Labor and Industries
Office of the Medical Director
P.O. Box 44321
Olympia, WA 98504-4321

(3) For questions about what will be authorized on a specific claim, contact the self-insured employer or state fund claim manager.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-037, § 296-20-02703, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/8/00.]

WAC 296-20-02704 What criteria does the director or director's designee use to make medical coverage decisions? (1) In making medical coverage decisions, the director or the director's designee considers information from a variety of sources. These sources include, but are not limited to:

• Scientific evidence;
• National and community-based opinions;
• Informal syntheses of provider opinion;
• Experience of the department and other entities;
• Regulatory status.

Because of the unique nature of each health care service, the type, quantity and quality of the information available for review may vary. The director or director's designee weighs the quality of the available evidence in making medical coverage decisions.

(2) Scientific evidence.

(a) "Scientific evidence" includes reports and studies published in peer-reviewed scientific and clinical literature. The director or the director's designee will consider the nature and quality of the study, its methodology and rigorousness of design, as well as the quality of the journal in which the study was published.

• For treatment services, studies addressing safety, efficacy, and effectiveness of the treatment or procedure for its intended use will be considered.

• For diagnostic devices or procedures, studies addressing safety, technical capacity, accuracy or utility of the device or procedure for its intended use will be considered.

(b) The greatest weight will be given to the most rigorously designed studies and on those well-designed studies that are reproducible. The strength of the design will depend on such scientifically accepted methodological principles as randomization, blinding, appropriateness of outcomes, spectrum of cases and controls, appropriate power to detect differences, magnitude and significance of effect. Additional consideration will be given to those studies that focus on sustained health and functional outcomes of workers with occupational conditions rather than unsustained clinical improvements.

(3) National and community-based opinion.

(a) "National opinion" includes, but is not limited to, syntheses of clinical issues that may take the form of published reports in the scientific literature, national consensus documents, formalized documents addressing standards of practice, practice parameters from professional societies or commissions, and technology assessments produced by independent evidence-based practice centers.

The director or the director's designee will consider the nature and quality of the process used to reach consensus or produce the synthesis of expert opinion. This consideration will include, but may not be limited to, the qualifications of participants, potential biases of sponsoring organizations, the inclusion of graded scientific information in the deliberations, the explicit nature of the document, and the processes used for broader review.

(b) "Community-based opinion" refers to advice and recommendations of formal committees made up of clinical providers within the state of Washington. As appropriate to the

subject matter, this may include recommendations from the department's formal advisory committees:

• The industrial insurance medical advisory committee;

• The industrial insurance chiropractic advisory committee.

• The Washington state pharmacy and therapeutics committee.

• The Washington state health technology assessment clinical committee.

(4) "Informal syntheses of provider opinion" includes, but is not limited to, professional opinion surveys.

(5) Experience of the department and other entities.

The director or director's designee may consider data from a variety of sources including the department, other state agencies, federal agencies and other insurers regarding studies, experience and practice with past coverage. Examples of these include, but are not limited to, formal outcome studies, cost-benefit analyses, and adverse event, morbidity or mortality data.

(6) Regulatory status.

The director or director's designee will consider related licensing and approval processes of other state and federal regulatory agencies. This includes, but is not limited to:

• The federal food and drug administration's (FDA) regulation of drugs and medical devices (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq. and 21 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapters C, D, & H consistent with the purposes of this chapter, and as now or hereafter amended); and

• The Washington state department of health's regulation of scope of practice and standards of practice for licensed health care professionals regulated under Title 18 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: 2007 c 282, RCW 51.04.02 [51.04.020], 51.04.030. 08-02-020, § 296-20-02704, filed 12/21/07, effective 1/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 70.14.050. 04-08-040, § 296-20-02704, filed 3/30/04, effective 5/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.-030. 00-01-037, § 296-20-02704, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/8/00.]

WAC 296-20-02705 What are treatment and diagnostic guidelines and how are they related to medical coverage decisions? (1) Treatment and diagnostic guidelines are recommendations for the diagnosis or treatment of accepted conditions. These guidelines are intended to guide providers through the range of the many treatment or diagnostic options available for a particular medical condition. Treatment and diagnostic guidelines are a combination of the best available scientific evidence and a consensus of expert opinion.

(2) The department may develop treatment or diagnostic guidelines to improve outcomes for workers receiving covered health services. As appropriate to the subject matter, the department may develop these guidelines in collaboration with the department's formal advisory committees:

• The industrial insurance medical advisory committee;

• The industrial insurance chiropractic advisory committee.

• The Washington state pharmacy and therapeutics committee.

• The Washington state health technology assessment clinical committee.

(3) In the process of implementing these guidelines, the department may find it necessary to make a formal medical coverage decision on one or more of the treatment or diagnostic options. The department, not the advisory committees, is responsible for implementing treatment guidelines and for making coverage decisions that result from such implementation.

[Statutory Authority: 2007 c 282, RCW 51.04.02 [51.04.020], 51.04.030. 08-02-020, § 296-20-02705, filed 12/21/07, effective 1/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 70.14.050. 04-08-040, § 296-20-02705, filed 3/30/04, effective 5/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.-030. 00-01-037, § 296-20-02705, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/8/00.]

WAC 296-20-02850 When may the department cover controversial, obsolete, investigational or experimental treatment? (1) The department or self-insurer will not authorize nor pay for treatment measures of a controversial, obsolete, investigational or experimental nature. (See WAC 296-20-03002.) Under certain conditions, the director or the director's designee may determine that such treatment is appropriate. In making such a decision, the director or director's designee will consider factors including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Scientific studies investigating the safety and efficacy of the treatment are incomplete, or if completed, have conflicting conclusions, and:

• Preliminary data indicate the treatment or diagnostic procedure or device has improved net health and functional outcomes; and

• No alternative treatment or diagnostic is available; or

(b) The treatment or diagnostic procedure or device is prescribed as part of:

• A controlled, clinical trial that has been reviewed and approved by an institutional review board that was established in accordance with the federal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) regulations (45 CFR Part 46 consistent with the purposes of this chapter, and as now or hereafter amended); and

• For medical devices not yet cleared for marketing, the clinical evaluation has an approved investigational device exemption (IDE) in accordance with the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations (21 CFR Parts 50, 56, and 812 consistent with the purposes of this chapter, and as now or hereafter amended); and

• For drugs not yet cleared for marketing, the clinical evaluation has been approved in accordance with the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations (21 CFR Part 312 consistent with the purposes of this chapter, and as now or hereafter amended); or

(c) The usually indicated procedure or diagnostic test would likely be harmful for the patient because of other unrelated conditions.

(2) The health care provider must submit a written request and obtain approval from the department or self-insurer, prior to using a controversial, obsolete, investigational, or experimental treatment. The written requests must contain a description of the treatment, the reason for the request, potential risks and expected benefits, length of care and estimated cost of treatment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-037, § 296-20-02850, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/8/00.]

WAC 296-20-030 Treatment not requiring authorization for accepted conditions. (1) A maximum of twenty office calls for the treatment of the industrial condition, during the first sixty days, following injury. Subsequent office calls must be authorized. Reports of treatment rendered must be filed at sixty day intervals to include number of office visits to date. See chapter 296-20 WAC and department policies for report requirements and further information.

(2) Initial diagnostic x rays necessary for evaluation and treatment of the industrial injury or condition. See WAC 296-20-121 for further information.

(3) The first twelve physical therapy treatments as provided by chapters 296-21, 296-23, and 296-23A WAC, upon consultation by the attending doctor or under his direct supervision. Additional physical therapy treatment must be authorized and the request substantiated by evidence of improvement. In no case will the department or self-insurer pay for inpatient hospitalization of a claimant to receive physical therapy treatment only. USE OF DIAPULSE, THERMATIC (standard model only), SPECTROWAVE AND SUPERPULSE MACHINES AND IONTOPHORESIS IS NOT AUTHORIZED FOR WORKERS ENTITLED TO BENEFITS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE ACT.

(4) Routine laboratory studies reasonably necessary for diagnosis and/or treatment of the industrial condition. Other special laboratory studies require authorization.

(5) Routine standard treatment measures rendered on an emergency basis or in connection with minor injuries not otherwise requiring authorization.

(6) Consultation with specialist when indicated. See WAC 296-20-051 for consultation guidelines.

(7) Diagnostic or therapeutic nerve blocks. See WAC 296-20-03001 for restrictions.

(8) Intra-articular injections. See WAC 296-20-03001 for restrictions.

(9) Myelogram if prior to emergency surgery.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-030, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-030, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-030, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-030, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-030, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-20-030, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-20-030, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-20-030, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-20-030, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-030, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-030, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-03001 Treatment requiring authorization. Certain treatment procedures require authorization by the department or self-insurer. Requests for authorization must include a statement of: The condition(s) diagnosed; ICD-9-CM codes; their relationship, if any, to the industrial injury/exposure; an outline of the proposed treatment program, its length and components, procedure codes, and expected prognosis; and an estimate of when treatment would be concluded and condition stable.

(1) Office calls in excess of the first twenty visits or sixty days whichever occurs first.

(2) The department may designate those inpatient hospital admissions that require prior authorization.

(3) X ray and radium therapy.

(4) Diagnostic studies other than routine X-ray and blood or urinalysis laboratory studies.

(5) Myelogram and discogram in nonemergent cases.

(6) Physical therapy treatment beyond initial twelve treatments as outlined in chapters 296-21, 296-23, and 296-23A WAC.

(7) Diagnostic or therapeutic injection. Epidural or caudal injection of substances other than anesthetic or contrast solution will be authorized under the following conditions only:

(a) When the worker has experienced acute low back pain or acute exacerbation of chronic low back pain of no more than six months duration.

(b) The worker will receive no more than three injections in an initial thirty-day treatment period, followed by a thirty-day evaluation period. If significant pain relief is demonstrated one additional series of three injections will be authorized. No more than six injections will be authorized per acute episode.

(8) Home nursing, attendant services or convalescent center care must be authorized per provisions outlined in WAC 296-20-091 or 296-23-246.

(9) Provision of prosthetics, orthotics, surgical appliances, special equipment for home or transportation vehicle; custom made shoes for ankle/foot injuries resulting in permanent deformity or malfunction of a foot; TNS units; masking devices; hearing aids; etc., must be authorized in advance as per WAC 296-20-1101 and 296-20-1102.

(10) Biofeedback program; pain clinic; weight loss program; psychotherapy; rehabilitation programs; and other programs designed to treat special problems must be authorized in advance. Refer to the department's medical aid rules and fee schedules for details.

(11) Prescription or injection of vitamins for specific therapeutic treatment of the industrial condition(s) when the attending doctor can demonstrate that published clinical studies indicate vitamin therapy is the treatment of choice for the condition. Authorization for this treatment will require presentation of facts to and review by department medical consultant.

(12) Injections of anesthetic and/or anti-inflammatory agents into the vertebral facet joints will be authorized to qualified specialists in orthopedics, neurology, and anesthesia, or other physicians who can demonstrate expertise in the procedure, AND who can provide certification their hospital privileges include the procedure requested under the following conditions:

(a) Rationale for procedure, treatment plan, and request for authorization must be presented in writing to the department or self-insurer.

(b) Procedure must be performed in an accredited hospital under radiographic control.

(c) Not more than four facet injection procedures will be authorized in any one patient.

(13) The long term prescription of medication under the specific conditions and circumstances in (a) and (b) are considered corrective therapy rather than palliative treatment and approval in advance must be obtained.

(a) Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents for the treatment of degenerative joint conditions aggravated by occupational injury.

(b) Anticonvulsive agents for the treatment of seizure disorders caused by trauma.

(14) Intra-muscular and trigger point injections of steroids and other nonscheduled medications are limited to three injections per patient. The attending doctor must submit justification for an additional three injections if indicated with a maximum of six injections to be authorized for any one patient.

(15) The department may designate those diagnostic and surgical procedures which can be performed in other than a hospital inpatient setting. Where a worker has a medical condition which necessitates a hospital admission, prior approval of the department or self-insurer must be obtained.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, and Title 51 RCW. 08-24-047, § 296-20-03001, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/26/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.060, 51.32.072, and 7.68.070. 01-18-041, § 296-20-03001, filed 8/29/01, effective 10/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-03001, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-04-057, § 296-20-03001, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-20-03001, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-03001, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-03001, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-03001, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-03001, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-03001, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-34, § 296-20-03001, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.]

WAC 296-20-03002 Treatment not authorized. The department or self-insurer will not allow nor pay for following treatment:

(1) **Use of diapulse, thermatic (standard model only), spectrowave and superpulse machines on workers entitled to benefits under the Industrial Insurance Act**.

(2) Iontophoresis; prolotherapy; acupuncture; injections of colchicine; injections of fibrosing or sclerosing agents; and injections of substances other than anesthetic or contrast into the subarachnoid space (intra-thecal injections).

(3) Lumbar artificial disc replacement with Charite lumbar artificial disc.

(4) Treatment to improve or maintain general health (i.e., prescriptions and/or injection of vitamins or referrals to special programs such as health spas, swim programs, exercise programs, athletic-fitness clubs, diet programs, social counseling).

(5) Continued treatment beyond stabilization of the industrial condition(s), i.e., maintenance care, except where necessary to monitor prescription of medication necessary to maintain stabilization i.e., anti-convulsive, anti-spasmodic, etc.

(6) After consultation and advice to the department or self-insurer, any treatment measure deemed to be dangerous or inappropriate for the injured worker in question.

(7) Treatment measures of an unusual, controversial, obsolete, or experimental nature (see WAC 296-20-045). Under certain conditions, treatment in this category may be approved by the department or self-insurer. Approval must be obtained prior to treatment. Requests must contain a description of the treatment, reason for the request with benefits and results expected.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030. 06-15-110, § 296-20-03002, filed 7/18/06, effective 8/18/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-03002, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-03002, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.-120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-03002, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-03002, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-20-03002, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.]

WAC 296-20-03004 Chemonucleolysis. Chymopapain injections may be authorized in the treatment of lumbar disc disease under the following limitations and criteria:

(1) Only physicians (a) who routinely care for patients with herniated lumbar intervertebral discs, (b) who are qualified by training and experience to diagnose lumbar disc disease and to perform laminectomy, discectomy or other spinal procedures, (c) who have received specialized training in chemonucleolysis, may administer the procedure for industrial injured workers covered under state industrial insurance fund or self-insurance.

(2) Preadministration work-up shall include but is not limited to (a) a concurring opinion from a physician familiar with the procedure and qualified by training and experience to diagnose and treat lumbar disc disease, (b) diagnostic studies indicative of level of disc herniation i.e., myelogram, a high resolution CT scan, discogram, etc., (c) other diagnostic studies including sedimentation rate (anaphylaxis has occurred primarily in females with sedimentation rates in excess of 20 mm per hour) as indicated for the individual patient.

(3) Procedure will be authorized (a) one time only in the treatment life of any given patient, (b) maximum of two levels per patient (Generally only one level will be authorized. Indications for a second level are infrequent. However, authorization may be granted if diagnostic studies and/or concurring opinion so indicates.), (c) only for patients who have had no previous lumbar surgery at that level.

(4) Procedure must be carried out in hospital setting under radiographic or fluoroscopic control, with a permanent X-ray record maintained.

(5) **Prior authorization from the department or the self-insurer must be obtained before procedure is scheduled.**

(6) These rules were formulated based upon the recommendations of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, the drug manufacturer, and the industrial insurance committee of the Washington state medical association.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-03004, filed 8/2/83.]

WAC 296-20-03005 Inoculation or immunological treatment for exposure to infectious occupational disease. Authorization for inoculation or other immunological treatment for occupational disease shall be given only in cases in which a work related activity has resulted in probable exposure of the worker to a potential infectious occupational disease. In no case shall such inoculation or immunological treatment be authorized until such time as a work related activity has resulted in such probable exposure. Inoculation or other treatment required as a condition for employment or

otherwise obtained prior to the worker's performing a work related activity resulting in probable exposure to an occupational disease shall not be authorized. For purposes of this section, probable exposure is an incident which gives rise to a clear and immediate likelihood of contracting an occupational disease process.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.36.010. 86-18-025 (Order 86-34), § 296-20-03005, filed 8/27/86, effective 11/1/86.]

WAC 296-20-03010 What are the general principles the department uses to determine coverage on drugs and medications? The department or self-insurer pays for drugs that are deemed proper and necessary to treat the industrial injury or occupational disease accepted under the claim. In general, the department will consider coverage for all FDA approved drugs for stated indications. The department or self-insurer may pay for prescriptions for off label indications when used within current medical standards and prescribed in compliance with published contraindications, precautions and warnings.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03010, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03011 What general limitations are in place for medications? (1) **Amount dispensed.** The department or self-insurer will pay for no more than a thirty-day supply of a medication dispensed at any one time.

(2) **Over-the-counter drugs.** Prescriptions for over-the-counter items may be paid. Special compounding fees for over-the-counter items are not payable.

(3) **Generic drugs.** Prescriptions are to be written for generic drugs unless the attending physician specifically indicates that substitution is not permitted. For example: The patient cannot tolerate substitution. Pharmacists are instructed to fill with generic drugs unless the attending physician specifically indicates substitution is not permitted.

(4) **Evidence-based prescription drug program.** In accordance with RCW 70.14.050, the department in cooperation with other state agencies may develop a preferred drug list. Any pharmacist filling a prescription under state purchased health care programs as defined in RCW 41.05.011(2) shall substitute, where identified, a preferred drug for any nonpreferred drug in a given therapeutic class, unless the endorsing practitioner has indicated on the prescription that the nonpreferred drug must be dispensed as written, or the prescription is for a refill of an antipsychotic, antidepressant, chemotherapy, antiretroviral, or immunosuppressive drug (see RCW 69.41.190), or for the refill of an immunomodulator/antiviral treatment for hepatitis C for which an established, fixed duration of therapy is prescribed for at least twenty-four weeks but no more than forty-eight weeks or the nonendorsing practitioner has received prior authorization from the department to fill the prescription as written, in which case the pharmacist shall dispense the prescribed nonpreferred drug.

(5) **Prescriptions for unrelated medical conditions.** The department or self-insurer may consider temporary coverage of prescriptions for conditions not related to the industrial injury when such conditions are retarding recovery. Any treatment for such conditions must have prior authorization per WAC 296-20-055. This would apply to any prescription for such conditions even when the endorsing practitioner indicates "dispense as written."

(6) **Pension cases.** Once the worker is placed on a pension, the department or self-insurer may pay for only those drugs and medications authorized for continued medical treatment for conditions previously accepted by the department. Authorization for continued medical and surgical treatment is at the sole discretion of the supervisor of industrial insurance and must be authorized before the treatment is rendered. In such pension cases, the department or self-insurer cannot pay for scheduled drugs used to treat continuing pain resulting from an industrial injury or occupational disease.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030. 07-17-167, § 296-20-03011, filed 8/22/07, effective 9/22/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 70.14.050. 04-08-040, § 296-20-03011, filed 3/30/04, effective 5/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03011, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03012 Where can I find the department's outpatient drug and medication coverage decisions? The department's outpatient drug and medication coverage decisions are contained in the department's formulary, as developed by the department in collaboration with the Washington state pharmacy and therapeutics committee and the Washington State Medical Association's industrial insurance and rehabilitation committee.

In the formulary, drugs are listed in the following categories:

• **Allowed**

Drugs used routinely for treating accepted industrial injuries and occupational illnesses, including those on the preferred drug list.

Example: Nonscheduled drugs and other medications during the acute phase of treatment for the industrial injury or condition.

• **Prior authorization required**

Drugs used routinely to treat conditions not normally accepted as work related injuries, drugs which are used to treat unrelated conditions retarding recovery from the accepted condition on the claim, and drugs for which less expensive alternatives exist. For example: All drugs to treat hypertension require prior authorization because hypertension is not normally an accepted industrial condition. In addition, nonendorsing practitioners must obtain prior authorization for a nonpreferred drug when the category of drugs has a preferred drug.

• **Denied**

Drugs not normally used for treating industrial injuries or not normally dispensed by outpatient pharmacies.

Example: Most hormones, most nutritional supplements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 70.14.050. 04-08-040, § 296-20-03012, filed 3/30/04, effective 5/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03012, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03013 Will the department or self-insurer pay for a denied outpatient drug in special circumstances? Some of the drugs that are routinely denied may be covered in special circumstances. Requests for coverage under special circumstances require authorization prior to

treatment. Examples of drugs that may be covered in special circumstances include:

• Drugs and medications to treat unrelated conditions when retarding recovery;

• Special treatments for unique catastrophic injuries.

The department may require written documentation to support the request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03013, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03014 Which drugs have specific limitations? (1) **Injectables.** Prescriptions for injectable opioids or other analgesics, sedatives, antihistamines, tranquilizers, psychotropics, vitamins, minerals, food supplements, and hormones are not covered.

Exceptions: The department or self-insurer covers injectable medications under the following circumstances.

(a) Indicated injectable drugs for the following:

• Inpatients; or

• During emergency treatment of a life-threatening condition/injury; or

• During outpatient treatment of severe soft tissue injuries, burns or fractures when needed for dressing or cast changes; or

• During the perioperative period and the postoperative period, not to exceed forty-eight hours from the time of discharge.

(b) Prescriptions of injectable insulin, heparin, antimigraine medications, or impotency treatment, when proper and necessary.

(2) **Noninjectable scheduled drugs administered by other than the oral route.** Nonoral routes of administration of scheduled drugs that result in systemic availability of the drug equivalent to injectable routes will also not be covered.

(3) **Sedative-hypnotics.** During the chronic stage of an industrial injury or occupational disease, payment for scheduled sedatives and hypnotics will not be authorized.

(4) **Benzodiazepines.** Payment for prescriptions for benzodiazepines are limited to the following types of patients:

• Hospitalized patients;

• Claimants with an accepted psychiatric disorder for which benzodiazepines are indicated;

• Claimants with an unrelated psychiatric disorder that is retarding recovery but which the department or self-insurer has temporarily authorized treatment (see WAC 296-20-055) and for which benzodiazepines are indicated; and

• Other outpatients for not more than thirty days for the life of the claim.

(5) **Cancer.** When cancer or any other end-stage disease is an accepted condition, the department or self-insurer may authorize payment for any indicated scheduled drug and by any indicated route of administration.

(6) **Spinal cord injuries.** When a spinal cord injury is an accepted condition, the department or self-insurer may authorize payment for anti-spasticity medications by any indicated route of administration (e.g., some benzodiazepines, Baclofen). Prior authorization is required.

Note: See the department formulary for specific limitations and prior authorization requirements of other drugs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03014, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03015 What steps may the department or self-insurer take when concerned about the amount or appropriateness of drugs and medications prescribed to the injured worker? (1) The department or self-insurer may take any or all of the following steps when concerned about the amount or appropriateness of drugs the patient is receiving:

• Notify the attending physician of concerns regarding the medications such as drug interactions, adverse reactions, prescriptions by other providers;

• Require that the attending physician send a treatment plan addressing the drug concerns;

• Request a consultation from an appropriate specialist;

• Request that the attending physician consider reducing the prescription, and provide information on chemical dependency programs;

• Limit payment for drugs on a claim to one prescribing doctor.

(2) If the attending physician or worker does not comply with these requests, or if the probability of imminent harm to the worker is high, the department or self-insurer may discontinue payment for the drug after adequate prior notification has been given to the worker, pharmacy and physician.

(3) Physician failure to reduce or terminate prescription of controlled substances, habit forming or addicting medications, or dependency inducing medications, after department or self-insurer request to do so for an injured worker may result in a transfer of the worker to another physician of the worker's choice. (See WAC 296-20-065.)

(4) Other corrective actions may be taken in accordance with WAC 296-20-015, Who may treat.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03015, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03016 Is detoxification and/or chemical dependency treatment covered? The department or self-insurer may pay for detoxification and/or chemical dependency treatment in the following circumstances:

• The injured worker becomes dependent or toxic on medication prescribed for an accepted condition on the claim; or

• The injured worker becomes dependent or toxic due to medications prescribed for a condition retarding recovery of the accepted condition on the claim; or

• The injured worker is dependent or toxic due to medications for an unrelated condition, but that dependency or toxicity is retarding recovery of the accepted condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03016, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03017 What information is needed for prescriptions and the physician's record? Prescriptions must include the department authorized provider number for the prescribing physician and the physician's signature. The physician's record must contain the name and reason for the medication, the dosage, quantity prescribed and/or dispensed, the route of administration, the frequency, the starting and stopping dates, the expected outcome of treatment, and any adverse effects that occur. Please refer to WAC 296-20-03021 and 296-20-03022 for additional documentation requirements when treating chronic, noncancer pain.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03017, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03018 What inpatient drugs are covered? In general, the department or self-insured employer pays for most drugs in an inpatient hospital setting. Please see WAC 296-20-075, Hospitalization.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03018, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03019 Under what conditions will the department or self-insurer pay for oral opioid treatment for chronic, noncancer pain? Chronic, noncancer pain may develop after an acute injury episode. It is defined as pain that typically persists beyond two to four months following the injury.

The department or self-insurer may pay for oral opioids for the treatment of chronic, noncancer pain caused by an accepted condition when that treatment is proper and necessary. See WAC 296-20-01002 for the definition of "proper and necessary" health care services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03019, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03020 What are the authorization requirements for treatment of chronic, noncancer pain with opioids? No later than thirty days after the attending physician begins treating the worker with opioids for chronic, noncancer pain, the attending physician must submit a written report to the department or self-insurer in order for the department or self-insurer to pay for such treatment. The written report must include the following:

• A treatment plan with time-limited goals;

• A consideration of relevant prior medical history;

• A summary of conservative care rendered to the worker that focused on reactivation and return to work;

• A statement on why prior or alternative conservative measures may have failed or are not appropriate as sole treatment;

• A summary of any consultations that have been obtained, particularly those that have addressed factors that may be barriers to recovery;

• A statement that the attending physician has conducted appropriate screening for factors that may significantly increase the risk of abuse or adverse outcomes (e.g., a history of alcohol or other substance abuse); and

• An opioid treatment agreement that has been signed by the worker and the attending physician. This agreement must be renewed every six months. The treatment agreement must outline the risks and benefits of opioid use, the conditions under which opioids will be prescribed, the physician's need to document overall improvement in pain and function, and the worker's responsibilities.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03020, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03021 What documentation is required to be submitted for continued coverage of opioids to treat chronic, noncancer pain? In addition to the general documentation required by the department or self-insurer, the attending physician must submit the following information at least every sixty days when treating with opioids:

• Documentation of drug screenings, consultations, and all other treatment trials;

• Documentation of outcomes and responses, including pain intensity and functional levels; and

• Any modifications to the treatment plan.

The physician must use a form developed by the department, or a substantially equivalent form, to document the patient's improvement in pain intensity and functional levels. This form may be included as part of a sixty-day report.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03021, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03022 How long will the department or self-insurer continue to pay for opioids to treat chronic, noncancer pain? The department or self-insurer will continue to pay for treatment with opioids so long as the physician documents:

• Substantial reduction of the patient's pain intensity; and

• Continuing substantial improvement in the patient's function.

Once the worker's condition has reached maximum medical improvement, further treatment with opioids is not payable. Opioid treatment for chronic, noncancer pain past the first three months of such treatment without documentation of substantial improvement is presumed to be not proper and necessary.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03022, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03023 When may the department or self-insurer deny payment of opioid medications used to treat chronic, noncancer pain? Payment for opioid medications may be denied in any of the following circumstances:

• Absent or inadequate documentation;

• Noncompliance with the treatment plan;

• Pain and functional status have not substantially improved after three months of opioid treatment; or

• Evidence of misuse or abuse of the opioid medication or other drugs, or noncompliance with the attending physician's request for a drug screen.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03023, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-03024 Will the department or self-insurer pay for nonopioid medications for the treatment of chronic, noncancer pain? The department or self-insurer may pay for nonopioid medication for the treatment of chronic, noncancer pain when it is proper and necessary.

For example, some drugs such as anti-convulsants, antidepressants, and others have been demonstrated to be useful in the treatment of chronic pain and may be approved when proper and necessary.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 00-01-040, § 296-20-03024, filed 12/7/99, effective 1/20/00.]

WAC 296-20-035 Treatment in cases that remain open beyond sixty days. Conditions requiring treatment

beyond sixty days are indicative of a major industrial condition or complication by other conditions. Except in cases of severe and extensive injuries, i.e., quadriplegia, paraplegia, multiple fractures, etc., when the worker requires treatment beyond sixty days following injury, a complete examination is necessary to determine and/or establish need for continued treatment and/or payment of time loss compensation. This may be accomplished either by the attending doctor or a consultation exam. In either case, a detailed exam report must be provided to the department or self-insurer. Refer to chapter 296-20 WAC (including the definition section) and department policy for the type of information that must be included in these reports.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-035, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.040.030 [51.04.030]. 87-08-004 (Order 87-09), § 296-20-035, filed 3/20/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-035, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-035, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-035, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 71-6, § 296-20-035, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-035, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-035, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-045 Consultation requirements. In the event of complication, controversy, or dispute over the treatment aspects of any claim, the department or self-insurer will not authorize treatment until the attending doctor has arranged a consultation with a qualified doctor with experience and expertise on the subject, and the department or self-insurer has received notification of the findings and recommendations of the consultant.

This consultation must be arranged in accordance with WAC 296-20-051.

Consultations are also required in the following situations:

(1) All nonemergent major surgery on a patient with serious medical, emotional or social problems which are likely to complicate recovery.

(2) All procedures of a controversial nature or type not in common use for the specific condition.

(3) Surgical cases where there are complications or unfavorable circumstances such as age, preexisting conditions or interference with occupational requirements, etc.

(4) If the attending doctor, the department, self-insurer, or authorized department representative requests a consultation.

(5) Conservative care, (e.g., nonsurgical cases) extending past one hundred twenty days following initial visit. Such consultation may be with a chiropractic or a medical or osteopathic consultant.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-04-057, § 296-20-045, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-045, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-045, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 71-6, § 296-20-045, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-045, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-045, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-051 Consultations. In cases presenting diagnostic or therapeutic problems to the attending doctor, consultation with a specialist will be allowed without prior authorization. The consultant must submit his findings and recommendations immediately to the attending doctor and the department or self-insurer. Refer to chapter 296-20 WAC and department policy for reporting requirements.

Whenever possible, the referring doctor should make his x-rays and records available to the consultant to avoid unnecessary duplication. The department's consultation referral form may be used to convey information to the consultant. Consultants may proceed with indicated and reasonable x rays or laboratory work and reasonable diagnostic studies as permitted within their scope of practice.

Consultations will be held with a specialist within a reasonable geographic area. Whenever possible, consultation should be made with a doctor outside the referring doctor's office or partnership.

The attending doctor will not arrange a consultation if he has received notification that a special or commission examination is being arranged by the department or self-insurer. If he has had recent consultation and is notified that the department or self-insurer is arranging an examination, he must immediately advise the department or self-insurer of the consultation.

The consultation fee will be paid only if a consultation report is complete and contains all pathological findings as well as all pertinent negative or normal findings. The report must be received in the department within fifteen days from the date of the consultation. No fee is paid to the consultant if the worker fails the appointment.

The consultant may not order, prescribe, or provide treatment without the approval of the attending doctor and the injured worker. No transfer will be made to the consultant without the prior approval of the attending doctor and the injured worker.

Consultation services will not be reimbursed for workers who are currently, or have been under the physician's care within the last three years. Such services should be billed as follow up visits, as listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-051, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-051, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.-030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-051, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 71-6, § 296-20-051, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-051, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Formerly WAC 296-20-070.]

WAC 296-20-055 Limitation of treatment and temporary treatment of unrelated conditions when retarding recovery. Conditions preexisting the injury or occupational disease are not the responsibility of the department. When an unrelated condition is being treated concurrently with the industrial condition, the attending doctor must notify the department or self-insurer immediately and submit the following:

(1) Diagnosis and/or nature of unrelated condition.

(2) Treatment being rendered.

(3) The effect, if any, on industrial condition.

Temporary treatment of an unrelated condition may be allowed, upon prior approval by the department or self-insurer, provided these conditions directly retard recovery of the accepted condition. The department or self-insurer will not approve or pay for treatment for a known preexisting

unrelated condition for which the claimant was receiving treatment prior to his industrial injury or occupational disease, which is not retarding recovery of his industrial condition.

A thorough explanation of how the unrelated condition is affecting the industrial condition must be included with the request for authorization.

The department or self-insurer will not pay for treatment of an unrelated condition when it no longer exerts any influence upon the accepted industrial condition. When treatment of an unrelated condition is being rendered, reports must be submitted monthly outlining the effect of treatment on both the unrelated and the accepted industrial conditions.

The department or self-insurer will not pay for treatment for unrelated conditions unless specifically authorized. This includes prescription of drugs and medicines.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-055, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 71-6, § 296-20-055, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-055, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-055, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-06101 What reports are health care providers required to submit to the insurer? The department or self-insurer requires different kinds of information at various stages of a claim in order to approve treatment, time loss compensation, and treatment bills. The department or self-insurer may request the following reports at specified points in the claim. The information provided in these reports is needed to adequately manage industrial insurance claims.

Report	*Due/Needed by Insurer*	*What Information Should Be Included In the Report?*	*Special Notes*
Report of Industrial Injury or Occupational Disease (form) **Self-Insurance: Provider's Initial Report** (form)	Immediately - within five days of first visit.	See form If additional space is needed, please attach the information to the application. The claim number should be at the top of the page.	Only MD, DO, DC, ND, DPM, DDS, ARNP, PA, and OD may sign and be paid for completion of this form.
Sixty Day (narrative) **Purpose:** Support and document the need for continued care when conservative (nonsurgical) treatment is to continue beyond sixty days	Every sixty days when only conservative (nonsurgical) care has been provided.	(1) The **conditions diagnosed,** including ICD-9-CM codes and the subjective complaints and objective findings.	Providers may submit legible comprehensive chart notes in lieu of sixty day reports **PROVIDED** the chart notes include all the information required as noted in the "What Information Should Be Included?" column.
		(2) The **relationship of diagnoses,** if any, to the industrial injury or exposure.	**However,** office notes are not acceptable in lieu of requested narrative reports and providers may not bill for the report if chart notes are submitted in place of the report.
		(3) Outline of **proposed treatment program,** its length, components and expected prognosis including an **estimate of when treatment should be concluded** and condition(s) stable. An **estimated return to work date** and the **probability,** if any, **of permanent partial disability** resulting from the industrial condition. (4) **Current medications,** including dosage and amount prescribed. With repeated prescriptions, include the plan and need for continuing medication.	Please see WAC 296-20-03021 and 296-20-03022 for documentation requirements for those workers receiving opioids to treat chronic non-cancer pain. Providers must **include** their **name, address and date** on all chart notes submitted.

Report	*Due/Needed by Insurer*	*What Information Should Be Included In the Report?*	*Special Notes*
		(5) If the worker has not returned to work, **indicate whether a vocational assessment will be necessary** to evaluate the worker's ability to return to work and why. (6) If the worker has not returned to work, a **doctor's estimate of physical capacities** should be included. (7) **Response to any specific questions** asked by the insurer or vocational counselor.	
Special Reports/Follow-up Reports (narrative)	As soon as possible following request by the department/insurer.	**Response to any specific questions** asked by the insurer or vocational counselor.	"Special reports" are payable only when requested by the insurer.
Consultation Examination Reports (narrative)	At one hundred twenty days if only conservative (nonsurgical) care has been provided.	(1) Detailed history.	If the injured/ill worker had been seen by the consulting doctor within the past three years for the same condition, the consultation will be considered a follow-up office visit, not consultation.
Purpose: Obtain an objective evaluation of the need for ongoing conservative medical management of the worker. The attending or treating provider may choose the consultant.		(2) **Comparative history** between the history provided by the attending or treating provider and injured worker. (3) Detailed physical examination. (4) **Condition(s) diagnosed** including ICD-9-CM codes, subjective complaints and objective findings. (5) Outline of **proposed treatment program:** Its length, components, expected prognosis including when treatment should be concluded and condition(s) stable. (6) **Expected degree of recovery** from the industrial condition. (7) **Probability of returning to regular work** or modified work and an **estimated** return to work **date.** (8) **Probability,** if any, of **permanent partial disability** resulting from the industrial condition. (9) A doctor's **estimate of physical capacities** should be included if the worker has not returned to work.	A copy of the consultation report must be submitted to both the attending or treating provider and the department/insurer.

Report	*Due/Needed by Insurer*	*What Information Should Be Included In the Report?*	*Special Notes*
		(10) **Reports** of necessary, reasonable **X ray** and **laboratory** studies to establish or confirm diagnosis when indicated.	
Attending Provider Review of IME Report (form) **Purpose:** Obtain the attending provider's opinion about the accuracy of the diagnoses and information provided based on the IME.	As soon as possible following request by the department/insurer.	Agreement or disagreement with IME findings. If you disagree, provide objective/subjective findings to support your opinion.	Payable only to the attending provider upon request of the department/insurer. PAs can concur with treatment recommendations but not PPD ratings.
Loss of Earning Power (form) **Purpose:** Certify the loss of earning power is due to the industrial injury/occupational disease.	As soon as possible after receipt of the form.	See form	Payable only to the attending or treating provider.
Application to Reopen Claim Due to Worsening of Condition (form) **Purpose:** Document worsening of the accepted condition and need to reopen claim for additional treatment.	Immediately following identification of worsening after a claim has been closed for sixty days. **Crime Victims:** Following identification of worsening after a claim has been closed for ninety days.	See form	Only MD, DO, DC, ND, DPM, DDS, ARNP, PA, and OD may sign and be paid for completion of this form.

What documentation is required for initial and follow up visits?

Legible copies of office or progress notes are required for the initial and all follow-up visits.

What documentation are ancillary providers required to submit to the insurer?

Ancillary providers are required to submit the following documentation to the department or self-insurer:

Provider	Chart Notes	Reports
Audiology	X	X
Biofeedback	X	X
Dietician		X
Drug & Alcohol Treatment	X	X
Free Standing Surgery	X	X
Free Standing Emergency Room	X	X
Head Injury Program	X	X
Home Health Care		X
Infusion Treatment, Professional Services		X
Hospitals	X	X
Laboratories		X
Licensed Massage Therapy	X	X
Medical Transportation		X
Nurse Case Managers		X
Nursing Home	X	X
Occupational Therapist	X	X
Optometrist	X	X
Pain Clinics	X	X
Panel Examinations		X
Physical Therapist	X	X
Prosthetist/Orthotist	X	X
Radiology		X
Skilled Nursing Facility	X	X
Speech Therapist	X	X

[Statutory Authority: 2007 c 263, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 08-04-095, § 296-20-06101, filed 2/5/08, effective 2/22/08. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 65 and 2004 c 163. 04-22-085, § 296-20-06101, filed 11/2/04, effective 12/15/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.060. 00-01-190, § 296-20-06101, filed 12/22/99, effective 1/24/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-06101, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-06101, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-06101, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-06101, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-39, § 296-20-06101, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75.]

WAC 296-20-065 Transfer of doctors. All transfers from one doctor to another must be approved by the department or self-insurer. Normally transfers will be allowed only after the worker has been under the care of the attending doctor for sufficient time for the doctor to: Complete necessary diagnostic studies, establish an appropriate treatment regimen, and evaluate the efficacy of the therapeutic program.

Under RCW 51.36.010 the worker is entitled to free choice of treating doctor. Except as provided under subsections (1) through (7) of this section, no reasonable request for transfer will be denied. The worker must be advised when and why a transfer is denied.

When a transfer is approved, the new attending doctor must be provided with a copy of the worker's treatment record by the previous attending doctor. X rays in the possession of the previous attending doctor must be immediately forwarded to the new attending doctor for his or her retention as long as the worker remains under his or her care. Copies of X rays and other records may be provided in lieu of originals.

The department or self-insurer reserves the right to require a worker to select another doctor or specialist for treatment, under the following conditions:

(1) When more conveniently located doctors, qualified to provide the necessary treatment, are available.

(2) When the attending doctor fails to cooperate in observance and compliance with the department rules.

(3) In time loss cases where reasonable progress towards return to work is not shown.

(4) Cases requiring specialized treatment, which the attending doctor is not qualified to render, or is outside the scope of the attending doctor's license to practice.

(5) Where the department or self-insurer finds a transfer of doctor to be appropriate and has requested the worker to transfer in accordance with this rule, the department or self-insurer may select a new attending doctor if the worker unreasonably refuses or delays in selecting another attending doctor.

(6) In cases where the attending doctor is not qualified to treat each of several accepted conditions. This does not preclude concurrent care where indicated. See WAC 296-20-071.

(7) No transfer will be approved to a consultant or special examiner without the approval of the attending doctor and the worker.

Transfers will be authorized for the foregoing reasons or where the department or self-insurer in its discretion finds that a transfer is in the best interest of returning the worker to a productive role in society.

When a worker's care is transferred to another doctor each doctor must submit a separate bill to the department or self-insurer for their portion of the care. Payment will be made at rates determined by department policy.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-065, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-065, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.-030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-065, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-20-065, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-20-065, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-20-065, filed 9/6/77; Order 75-39, § 296-20-065, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-20-065, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-20-065, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-065, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-065, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-071 Concurrent treatment. In some cases, treatment by more than one practitioner may be allowed. The department or self-insurer will consider concurrent treatment when the accepted conditions resulting from the injury involve more than one system and/or require specialty or multidisciplinary care.

When requesting consideration for concurrent treatment, the attending doctor must provide the department or self-insurer with the following:

The name, address, discipline, and specialty of all other practitioners assisting in the treatment of the injured worker and an outline of their responsibility in the case and an estimate of the length of the period of concurrent care.

When concurrent treatment is allowed, the department or self-insurer will recognize one primary attending doctor, who will be responsible for prescribing all medications; directing the over-all treatment program; providing copies of all reports and other data received from the involved practitioners and, in time loss cases, providing adequate certification evidence of the worker's inability to work.

The department or self-insurer will approve concurrent care on a case-by-case basis. Consideration will be given to all factors in the case including availability of providers in the worker's geographic location.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-071, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-071, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-20-071, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 70-12, § 296-20-071, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Formerly WAC 296-20-060.]

WAC 296-20-075 Hospitalization. (1) Hospitalization will be paid for proper and necessary medical treatment of the accepted condition(s). The department may develop and implement utilization management criteria which will be used to review inpatient hospital admissions. Reimbursement for hospitalization is limited to proper and necessary care for an accepted condition. Failure to comply with these criteria may result in delayed or reduced reimbursement to the provider as allowed under chapter 51.48 RCW. Ward or semi-private accommodations will be paid, unless the worker's condition requires special care.

(2) Discharge from the hospital shall be at the earliest date possible consistent with proper health care. If transfer to a convalescent center or nursing home is indicated, prior arrangements should be made with the department or self-insurer. See WAC 296-20-091 for further information. The department may designate those diagnostic and surgical procedures which will be reimbursed only if performed in an outpatient setting. When procedures so designated must be performed in an inpatient setting for reasons of medical necessity, prior authorization must be obtained.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-04-057, § 296-20-075, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90; 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-20-075, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-20-075, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-075, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-075, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 71-6, § 296-20-075, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-075, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-075, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-081 Unrelated concurrent nonemergent surgery. Elective surgery for an unrelated condition is not normally permitted during hospitalization for an industrial condition. Under some circumstances unrelated elective surgery may be permitted through prior agreement and

approval by the department provided the unrelated surgery is not more extensive than the procedure for the industrial condition. The requesting doctor must submit a written request and identify which services are needed due to the industrial injury and which are needed due to unrelated conditions, along with an estimate of what effect, if any, the unrelated surgery will have on the accepted conditions and recovery time from surgery.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-081, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 70-12, § 296-20-081, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Formerly WAC 296-20-095.]

WAC 296-20-091 Home nursing. A worker temporarily totally disabled or permanently totally disabled may either temporarily or permanently require home nursing care. A physician's request and prior department authorization are required for home nursing care.

Home health, hospice, and home care agency providers shall be licensed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.060, 51.32.072, and 7.68.070. 01-18-041, § 296-20-091, filed 8/29/01, effective 10/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-05-041, § 296-20-091, filed 2/13/92, effective 3/15/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-091, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 71-6, § 296-20-091, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-091, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Formerly WAC 296-20-080.]

WAC 296-20-097 Reopenings. When a claim has been closed by the department or self-insurer by written order and notice for sixty days, submission of a formal "application to reopen claim for aggravation of condition" form # F242-079-000 is necessary. The department or self-insurer is responsible for customary charges for examinations, diagnostic studies, and determining whether or not time-loss is payable regardless of the final action taken on the reopening application. Reopening applications should be submitted immediately. When reopening is granted, the department or self-insurer can pay time loss and treatment benefits only for a period not to exceed sixty days *prior* to date the application is received by the department or self-insurer. Necessary treatment should not be deferred pending a department or self-insurer adjudication decision. However, should reopening be denied treatment costs become the financial responsibility of the worker.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, and Title 51 RCW. 08-24-047, § 296-20-097, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/26/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.190 and 51.32.210. 90-22-054, § 296-20-097, filed 11/5/90, effective 12/6/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-097, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-097, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 71-6, § 296-20-097, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-095 (codified as WAC 296-20-097), filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Formerly WAC 296-20-090.]

WAC 296-20-09701 Request for reconsideration. On occasion, a claim may be closed prematurely or in error or other adjudication action may be taken, which may seem inappropriate to the doctor or injured worker. When this occurs the attending doctor should submit immediately in writing his request for reconsideration of the adjudication action, supported by an outline of:

(1) The claimant's current condition.

(2) The treatment program being received.

(3) The prognosis of when stabilization will occur.

All requests for reconsideration must be received by the department or self-insurer within sixty days from date of the order and notice of closure. Request for reconsideration of other department or self-insurer orders or actions must be made in writing by either the doctor or the injured worker within sixty days of the date of the action or order.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-09701, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81.]

WAC 296-20-100 Eye glasses and refractions. The department or self-insurer will be responsible one time for replacement of glasses or contact lenses only to the extent of the cost of restoring damaged item to its condition at the time of the accident. This benefit applies only if the worker was wearing the glasses or contact lens when the industrial accident occurred.

If glasses are repairable and a worker determines that he/she prefers a replacement, the department or self-insurer is responsible only for the cost of the repairs and the worker is responsible for the difference between repair and replacement costs.

Refraction to replace a broken or lost lens is only payable when it is substantiated that the prescription was not available from the broken lens or any other source. If the prescription is available, and the patient needs a new refraction, he is responsible for the costs of such exam.

If a refractive error is the result of the industrial injury or occupational disease condition, refraction and glasses or contact lenses will be authorized and paid by the department or self-insurer.

When broken or lost glasses or contact lenses are the only injury or condition suffered, the doctor's portion of the report of accident can be completed by an optometrist or other vendor furnishing the replacement. A report of accident must be received by the department or self-insurer in order to adjudicate the claim.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-100, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-100, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 71-6, § 296-20-100, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-100, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-100, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-110 Dental. Only dentists, oral surgeons or dental specialists licensed in the state in which they practice are eligible to treat workers entitled to benefits under the industrial insurance law.

If only a dental injury is involved, the doctor's portion of the report of accident must be completed by the dentist to whom the worker first reports. See WAC 296-20-025 for further information.

If the accident report has been submitted by another doctor, the dentist's report should be made by letter. In addition to the information required under WAC 296-20-025, the dentist should outline the extent of the dental injury and the treatment program necessary to repair damage due to the injury. Dental X rays should be retained by the attending dentist for a period of not less than ten years. The department or self-

insurer does not require submission of the actual films except upon specific request.

The department or self-insurer is responsible only for repair or replacement of teeth injured or dentures broken as a result of an industrial accident. Any dental work needed due to underlying conditions unrelated to the industrial injury is the responsibility of the worker. It is the responsibility of the dentist to advise the worker accordingly.

In cases presenting complication, controversy, or diagnostic or therapeutic problems, consultation by another dentist may be requested to support authorization for restorative repairs.

Bills covering the cost of dentures should be submitted for the denture only and should not include the cost for subsequent relining. If relining becomes necessary, authorization for relining must be obtained in advance from the department or self-insurer.

Bills must be submitted to the department or self-insurer within one year from the date the service is rendered. Bills must itemize the service rendered, including the current HCPCS Level II codes, the materials used and the injured tooth number(s). See WAC 296-20-125 and department policy for further billing rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 94-14-044, § 296-20-110, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94; 93-16-072, § 296-20-110, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-110, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-110, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 70-12, § 296-20-110, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-110, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-1101 Hearing aids and masking devices. The department or self-insurer is responsible for replacement or repair of hearing aids damaged or lost due to an industrial accident only to the extent of restoring the damaged item to its condition at time of the accident. If the hearing aid is repairable and the worker determines he prefers replacement, the department or self-insurer is responsible only to the extent of the cost to repair the original and the worker is responsible for the difference between repair and replacement costs.

When the department or self-insurer has accepted a hearing loss condition either as a result of industrial injury or occupational exposure, the department or self-insurer will furnish a hearing aid (hearing aids when bilateral loss is present) when prescribed or recommended by a physician.

The department or self-insurer will bear the cost of repairs or replacement due to normal wear and the cost of battery replacement for the life of the hearing aid.

If the worker has been issued a linear analog hearing aid and it becomes inoperable or if the worker is unable to hear, the department or self-insurer will replace the linear analog hearing aid with a nonlinear digital or nonlinear analog hearing aid in accordance with existing medical aid rules and fee schedules and at no cost to the worker even if the linear analog hearing aid is repairable.

In cases of accepted tinnitus, the department or self-insurer may provide masking devices under the same provisions as outlined for hearing aids due to hearing loss.

Provision of masking devices and hearing aids require prior authorization.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.36.080, 7.68.030, 7.68.080. 08-05-093, § 296-20-1101, filed 2/15/08, effective 3/22/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-1101, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81.]

WAC 296-20-1102 Special equipment rental and purchase prosthetic and orthotics equipment. The department or self-insurer will authorize and pay rental fee for equipment or devices if the need for the equipment will be for a short period of treatment during the acute phase of condition. Rental extending beyond sixty days requires prior authorization. If the equipment will be needed on long term basis, the department or self-insurer will consider purchase of the equipment or device. The department's or self-insurer's decision to rent or purchase an item of medical equipment will be based on a comparison of the projected rental costs of the item with its purchase price. An authorized representative of the department or self-insurer will decide whether to rent or purchase certain items, provided they are appropriate and medically necessary for treatment of the worker's accepted industrial condition. Decisions to rent or purchase items will be based on the following information:

(1) Purchase price of the item.

(2) Monthly rental fee.

(3) The prescribing doctor's estimate of how long the item will be needed.

The prescribing doctor must obtain prior authorization from the department or self-insurer, for rental or purchase of special equipment or devices. Also, all equipment (rentals and purchases), prosthetics, and orthotics must be billed using the appropriate codes, and billing forms, as determined by the medical aid rules and fee schedules.

The department or self-insurer will authorize and pay for prosthetics and orthotics as needed by the worker and substantiated by attending doctor. If such items are furnished by the attending doctor, the department or self-insurer will reimburse the doctor his cost for the item. See chapter 296-20 WAC (including WAC 296-20-124) and the fee schedules for information regarding replacement of such items on closed claims.

The department or self-insurer will repair or replace originally provided damaged, broken, or worn-out prosthetics, orthotics, or special equipment devices upon documentation and substantiation from the attending doctor.

Provision of such equipment requires prior authorization.

THE GRAVITY GUIDING SYSTEM, GRAVITY LUMBAR REDUCTION DEVICE, BACKSWING AND OTHER INVERSION TRACTION EQUIPMENT MAY ONLY BE USED IN A SUPERVISED SETTING. RENTAL OR PURCHASE FOR HOME USE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED NOR PAID BY THE DEPARTMENT OR SELF-INSURER.

EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRING PRIOR AUTHORIZATION INCLUDES CRUTCHES, CERVICAL COLLARS, LUMBAR AND RIB BELTS, AND OTHER COMMONLY USED ORTHOTICS OF MINIMAL COST.

PERSONAL APPLIANCES SUCH AS VIBRATORS, HEATING PADS, HOME FURNISHINGS, HOT TUBS, WATERBEDS, EXERCISE BIKES, EXERCISE EQUIPMENT, JACUZZIES, PILLOWS, CASSETTE TAPES, EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS OR BOOKS, AND OTHER SIMILAR ITEMS WILL NOT BE AUTHORIZED OR PAID.

In no case will the department or self-insurer pay for rental fees once the purchase price of the rented item has been reached with the exception of oxygen equipment. The department or self-insurer may pay for rental fees of oxygen equipment beyond its purchase price.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 05-23-143, § 296-20-1102, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/3/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-1102, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-22-052 (Order 87-22), § 296-20-1102, filed 11/2/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-1102, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-1102, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.-030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-1102, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-1102, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81.]

WAC 296-20-1103 Travel expense. The department or self-insurer will reimburse travel expense incurred by workers for the following reasons: (1) Examinations at department's or self-insurer's request; (2) vocational services at department's or self-insurer's request; (3) treatment at department rehabilitation center; (4) fitting of prosthetic device; and (5) upon *prior authorization* for treatment when worker must travel more than ten miles one-way from the worker's home to the nearest point of adequate treatment. Travel expense *is not* payable when adequate treatment is available within ten miles of injured worker's home, yet the injured worker prefers to report to an attending doctor outside the worker's home area.

Travel expenses will be reimbursed at the current department rate.

Receipts are required for all expenses except parking expenses under ten dollars.

Claims for reimbursement of travel expenses must be received by the department or self-insurer within one year after the date expenses are incurred. Refer to WAC 296-20-125 and to department policy for additional rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-1103, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 91-12-010, § 296-20-1103, filed 5/30/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-1103, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-1103, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-1103, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81.]

WAC 296-20-120 Procedures not listed in this schedule. Procedures not specifically listed will be given values comparable to those of the listed procedures of closest similarity. Refer to chapter 296-20 WAC (including the definition section) and the fee schedules for required billing documentation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-120, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-120, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 71-6, § 296-20-120, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-120, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-120, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-12050 Special programs. (1) The department or self-insurer may from time to time enter into special agreements for services provided by, or under the direction of, licensed providers authorized to bill the department. Special agreements are for services other than routine services covered under the fee schedule, and may include multidisciplinary or inter-disciplinary programs such as pain management, work hardening, and physical conditioning.

(2) The department shall establish payment rates for special agreements, and may establish outcome criteria, measures of effectiveness, minimum staffing levels, certification requirements, special reporting requirements and such other criteria as will ensure injured workers receive good quality and effective services at a prudent cost.

(3) Special agreements shall be purchased at the discretion of the department or self-insurer. The department may terminate special programs from the industrial insurance program upon thirty days notice to the provider.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-20-12050, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.]

WAC 296-20-121 X rays. Recognizing the greatest need for access to X rays lies with the attending doctor, the department or self-insurer requires only submission of X-ray findings and does not require submission of the actual films except upon specific request when needed for purposes of permanent disability rating, other administrative or legal decisions, or in litigation cases. The department or self-insurer requires the attending doctor retain X rays for a period of not less than ten years. In transfer cases, the X rays in the possession of the current attending doctor must be made available to the new attending doctor.

When requesting consultation, the attending doctor should make any X rays in his possession available to the consultant.

When a special exam has been arranged for the worker by the department or self-insurer, the worker's existing X rays should be provided to the special examiner. The worker may carry such X rays to the exam.

When the doctor's office is closed because of death, retirement or leaving the state, arrangements must be made with the department or self-insurer regarding custody of X rays to insure availability on request. When submitting billing for X-ray service, a copy of the X-ray findings is required. No payment will be made for excessive or unnecessary X rays. No payment will be made on closed or rejected claims, except under conditions outlined in WAC 296-20-124.

Prior authorization is required for X rays subsequent to the initial study. Repeat or serial radiology examinations may be performed only upon adequate clinical justification to confirm changes in the condition(s) accepted. The subjective complaints and the objective findings substantiating the repeat study must be submitted by the practitioner in the request for authorization to the department or self-insurer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-121, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-121, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-121, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-20-121, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-20-121, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-20-121, filed 9/6/77; Order 74-39, § 296-20-121, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-20-121, filed 1/30/74.]

WAC 296-20-124 Rejected and closed claims. (1) No payment will be made for treatment or medication on rejected claims except:

(a) Services which were carried out at the specific request of the department or the self-insurer; or

(b) Examination or diagnostic services which served as a basis for the adjudication decision; or

(c) Initial prescription drugs prescribed during the initial visit for state fund claims.

(2) No payment will be made for services rendered after the date of claim closure. Following the date of the order and notice of claim closure, the department or self-insurer will be responsible only for those services specifically requested or those examinations, and diagnostic services necessary to complete and file a reopening application.

(3) Periodic medical surveillance examinations will be covered by the department or self-insurer for workers with closed claims for asbestos-related disease, to include chest X-ray abnormalities, without the necessity of filing a reopening application when such examinations are recommended by accepted medical protocol.

(4) Replacement of prosthetics, orthotics, and special equipment can be provided on closed claims after prior authorization. See WAC 296-20-1102 for further information.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 2007 c 134. 08-02-021, § 296-20-124, filed 12/21/07, effective 1/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapters 34.04 [34.05], 51.04, 51.32 and 51.36 RCW. 90-04-007, § 296-20-124, filed 1/26/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-124, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-20-124, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.]

WAC 296-20-12401 Provider application process. (1) **How can a provider obtain a provider account number from the department?** In order to receive a provider account number from the department, a provider must:

• Complete a provider application;

• Sign a provider agreement;

• Provide a copy of any practice or other license held;

• Complete, sign and return a Form W-9; and

• Meet the department's provider eligibility requirements as cited in the department's rules.

Notes: A provider account number is required to receive payment from the department, but is not a guarantee of payment for services.
Self-insured employers may have additional requirements for provider status.

(2) **Provider account status definitions.**

• Active - account information is current and provider is eligible to receive payment.

• Inactive - account is not eligible to receive payment based on action by the department or at provider request. These accounts can be reactivated.

• Terminated - account is not eligible to receive payment based on action by the department or at provider request. These accounts can not be reactivated.

(3) **When may the department inactivate a provider account?** The department may inactivate a provider account when:

• There has been no billing activity on the account for eighteen months; or

• The provider requests inactivation; or

• Provider communications are returned due to address changes; or

• The department changes the provider application or application procedures; or

• Provider does not comply with department request to update information.

(4) **When may the department terminate a provider account?** The department may terminate a provider account when:

• The provider is found ineligible to treat per department rules; or

• The provider requests termination; or

• The provider dies or is no longer in active business status.

(5) **How can a provider reactivate a provider account?** To reactivate a provider account, the provider may call or write the department. The department may require the provider to update the provider application and/or agreement or complete other needed forms prior to reactivation. Account reactivation is subject to department review.

If a provider account has been terminated, a new provider application will be required.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080. 00-09-078, § 296-20-12401, filed 4/18/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-20-125 Billing procedures. All services rendered must be in accordance with the medical aid rules, fee schedules, and department policy. The department or self-insurer may reject bills for services rendered in violation of these rules. Workers may not be billed for services rendered in violation of these rules.

(1) Bills must be itemized on department or self-insurer forms or other forms which have been approved by the department or self-insurer. Bills may also be transmitted electronically using department file format specifications. Providers using any of the electronic transfer options must follow department instructions for electronic billing. Physicians, osteopaths, advanced registered nurse practitioners, chiropractors, naturopaths, podiatrists, psychologists, and registered physical therapists use the current national standard Health Insurance Claim Form (as defined by the National Uniform Claim Committee) with the bar code placed 2/10 of an inch from the top and 1 1/2 inches from the left side of the form. Hospitals use the current National Uniform Billing Form (as defined by the National Uniform Billing Committee) for institution services and the current national standard Health Insurance Claim Form (as defined by the National Uniform Claim Committee) with the bar code placed 2/10 of an inch from the top and 1 1/2 inches from the left side of the form for professional services. Hospitals should refer to chapter 296-23A WAC for billing rules pertaining to institution, or facilities, charges. Pharmacies use the department's statement for pharmacy services. Dentists, equipment suppliers, transportation services, vocational services, and massage therapists use the department's statement for miscellaneous services. When billing the department for home health services, providers should use the "statement for home nursing services." Providers may obtain billing forms from the department's local service locations.

(2) Bills must specify the date and type of service, the appropriate procedure code, the condition treated, and the charges for each service.

(3) Bills submitted to the department must be completed to include the following:

(a) Worker's name and address;

(b) Worker's claim number;

(c) Date of injury;

(d) Referring doctor's name and L & I provider account number;

(e) Area of body treated, including ICD-9-CM code(s), identification of right or left, as appropriate;

(f) Dates of service;

(g) Place of service;

(h) Type of service;

(i) Appropriate procedure code, hospital revenue code, or national drug code;

(j) Description of service;

(k) Charge;

(l) Units of service;

(m) Tooth number(s);

(n) Total bill charge;

(o) The name and address of the practitioner rendering the services and the provider account number assigned by the department;

(p) Date of billing;

(q) Submission of supporting documentation required under subsection (6) of this section.

(4) Responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of the description of services and charges billed rests with the practitioner rendering the service, regardless of who actually completes the bill form;

(5) Vendors are urged to bill on a monthly basis. Bills must be received within one year of the date of service to be considered for payment.

(6) The following supporting documentation is required when billing for services:

(a) Laboratory and pathology reports;

(b) X-ray findings;

(c) Operative reports;

(d) Office notes;

(e) Consultation reports;

(f) Special diagnostic study reports;

(g) For BR procedures - see chapter 296-20 WAC for requirements; and

(h) Special or closing exam reports.

(7) The claim number must be placed on each bill and on each page of reports and other correspondence in the upper right-hand corner.

(8) The following considerations apply to rebills.

(a) If you do not receive payment or notification from the department within one hundred twenty days, services may be rebilled.

(b) Rebills must be submitted for services denied if a claim is closed or rejected and subsequently reopened or allowed. In these instances, the rebills must be received within one year of the date the final order is issued which subsequently reopens or allows the claim.

(c) Rebills should be identical to the original bill: Same charges, codes, and billing date.

(d) In cases where vendors rebill, please indicate "REBILL" on the bill.

(9) The department or self-insurer will adjust payment of charges when appropriate. The department or self-insurer must provide the health care provider or supplier with a written explanation as to why a billing or line item of a bill was adjusted at the time the adjustment is made. A written explanation is not required if the adjustment was made solely to conform with the maximum allowable fees as set by the department. Any inquiries regarding adjustment of charges must be received in the required format within ninety days from the date of payment to be considered. Refer to the medical aid rules for additional information.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.36.080, 7.68.030, 7.68.080. 07-08-088, § 296-20-125, filed 4/3/07, effective 5/23/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-125, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-20-125, filed 7/23/87; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-20-125, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-125, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-125, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-125, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-20-125, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-20-125, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-20-125, filed 9/6/77; Order 75-39, § 296-20-125, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-39, § 296-20-125, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-20-125, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-20-125, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-20-125, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-125, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-12501 Physician assistant billing procedure. Billing for physician assistant services will be paid at ninety percent of the value listed in the fee schedules. Payment will be made directly to the supervising physician.

(1) Bills must be itemized on department or self-insurer forms, as the case may be, specifying: The date, type of service and the charges for each service.

(2) The bill form must be completed in detail to include the claim number. All bills must be submitted under the physician assistant's account number. Bills will be accepted when signed by other than the practitioner rendering services. When bills are prepared by someone else, the responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of the description of services and charges rests with the supervising physician.

(3) For a bill to be considered for payment, it must be received in the department or by the self-insurer within one year from the date each specific treatment and/or service was rendered or performed. Whenever possible, bills should be submitted monthly.

(4) Bills cannot be paid for services rendered while a claim is closed.

(5) The department or self-insurer may deny payment of bills for services rendered in violation of the medical aid rules or department policy. Workers may not be billed for services rendered in violation of these rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 03-21-069, § 296-20-12501, filed 10/14/03, effective 12/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-12501, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-12501, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-20-132 Determination of conversion factor adjustments. Adjustments to the conversion factors for providers and services covered by the fee schedules and by department policy may occur annually following prior public hearings.

Such adjustments will be based on the estimated increase/decrease in the state's average wage for the current year and on other factors as determined by department policy. The following calendar year's estimate, of the average state wage will be adjusted to reflect the actual increase/decrease in the state's average wage for the preceding year.

The total percentage change for any one calendar year for the conversion factors may not exceed the total of the estimated increase/decrease in the current year, plus or minus the actual adjustment for the preceding calendar year.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 96-10-086, § 296-20-132, filed 5/1/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-132, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 88-24-011 (Order 88-28), § 296-20-132, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89; 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-20-132, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/84.]

WAC 296-20-135 Conversion factors. (1) Conversion factors are used to calculate payment levels for services reimbursed under the Washington resource based relative value scale (RBRVS), and for anesthesia services payable with base and time units.

(2) **Washington RBRVS** services have a conversion factor of $61.53. The fee schedules list the reimbursement levels for these services.

(3) **Anesthesia services** that are paid with base and time units have a conversion factor of $3.19 per minute, which is equivalent to $47.85 per 15 minutes. The base units and payment policies can be found in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 08-09-121, § 296-20-135, filed 4/22/08, effective 7/1/08; 07-10-082, § 296-20-135, filed 5/1/07, effective 7/1/07; 06-09-071, § 296-20-135, filed 4/18/06, effective 7/1/06; 05-09-062, § 296-20-135, filed 4/19/05, effective 7/1/05; 04-09-100, § 296-20-135, filed 4/20/04, effective 7/1/04; 03-14-043, § 296-20-135, filed 6/24/03, effective 8/1/03; 02-10-129, § 296-20-135, filed 5/1/02, effective 7/1/02; 01-10-026, § 296-20-135, filed 4/24/01, effective 7/1/01; 00-09-077, § 296-20-135, filed 4/18/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 99-10-043, § 296-20-135, filed 4/30/99, effective 7/1/99; 98-09-125, § 296-20-135, filed 4/22/98, effective 7/1/98; 97-10-017, § 296-20-135, filed 4/28/97, effective 7/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 96-19-060. §296-20-135, filed 9/16/96, effective 10/17/96; 96-10-086, § 296-20-135, filed 5/1/96, effective 7/1/96; 95-17-001 § 296-20-135, filed 8/2/95, effective 10/1/95; 95-05-072, § 296-20-135, filed 2/15/95, effective 3/18/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 94-02-045 and 94-03-008, § 296-20-135, filed 12/30/93 and 1/6/94, effective 3/1/94; 93-16-072, § 296-20-135, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-02-063, § 296-20-135, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/28/91; 88-24-011 (Order 88-28), § 296-20-135, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89; 87-03-004 (Order 86-45), § 296-20-135, filed 1/8/87; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-20-135, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-20-135, filed 11/29/82, effective 7/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-20-135, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 80-18-033 (Order 80-24), § 296-20-135, filed 12/1/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-135, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-20-135, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-34, § 296-20-135, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-20-135, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-20-135, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-20-135, filed 6/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-20-135, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.]

WAC 296-20-170 Pharmacy—Acceptance of rules and fees. (1) Acceptance and filling of a prescription for a worker entitled to benefits under the industrial insurance law, constitutes acceptance of the department's rules and fees.

(2) When there is questionable eligibility, (i.e., no claim number, prescription is for medication other than usually prescribed for industrial injury; or pharmacist has reason to believe claim is closed or rejected), the pharmacist may require the worker to pay for the prescription.

(a) The pharmacist must furnish the worker with a signed receipt and a nonnegotiable copy of the prescription including national drug code and quantity or a completed department pharmacy bill form signed in the appropriate areas verifying worker has paid for the prescribed item(s) in order for the worker to bill the department or self-insurer for reimbursement.

(b) The worker may not be charged more than the amount allowable by the department or self-insurer.

(c) The worker must submit such reimbursement request within one year of the date of service.

See WAC 296-20-020 for details on providing a refund.

(3) Pharmacies may bill the department for initial prescription drugs prior to claim acceptance upon the presentation to the pharmacy of a state fund identification card or a copy of the *Report of Industrial Injury or Occupational Disease*.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 2007 c 134. 08-02-021, § 296-20-170, filed 12/21/07, effective 1/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 03-21-069, § 296-20-170, filed 10/14/03, effective 12/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-170, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-170, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.-030, and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-033 (Order 80-24), § 296-20-170, filed 12/1/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-20-170, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.]

WAC 296-20-17001 Allowance and payment for medication. (1) The department or self-insurer will pay for medications or supplies dispensed for the treatment of conditions resulting from an industrial injury and/or conditions which are retarding the recovery from the industrial injury, for which the department or self-insurer has accepted temporary responsibility.

(2) Approved generic are to be substituted for brand name pharmaceuticals in all cases unless the worker's condition will not tolerate a generic preparation and the prescribing physician indicates no substitution is permitted. A list of approved generics and their base cost will be published periodically by the department.

(3) Items not normally paid include: Syringes, injectables, heating pads, vibrators, personal appliances, oral nutritional supplements, anorexiants, and medications normally prescribed for systemic conditions. These items may be authorized to certain individuals in unusual circumstances; prior approval from the department or self-insurer is mandatory.

(4) Rental or purchase of medical equipment must be prior authorized by the department or self-insurer.

(5) No payment will be made for medication dispensed after the date of the order and notice of claim closure or rejection or for conditions unrelated to the industrial injury or

occupational disease except for initial prescription drugs prescribed during the initial visit for state fund claims.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 2007 c 134. 08-02-021, § 296-20-17001, filed 12/21/07, effective 1/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-17001, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-20-17001, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-033 (Order 80-24), § 296-20-17001, filed 12/1/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-20-17001, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.]

WAC 296-20-17002 Billing. In addition to the billing procedures described in WAC 296-20-125 and in department policy the current national drug code number for each prescribed drug, followed by the average wholesale price to the pharmacy must be entered on each prescription. The department's statement for pharmacy services must be used when billing the department for NDC medications and supplies. The department's statement for miscellaneous services must be used when billing the department for non-NDC medications and supplies. In addition, the claimant's name, claim number, date of injury, prescribing doctor's name and department of labor and industries provider number; and the assigned department provider number for the pharmacy must be on the bill. Bills for medication not containing this information will be returned to the pharmacy. Billing must be made within one year of the date of service. It is requested bills be presented on a monthly basis.

When billing the department for compound prescriptions, providers must use the "Statement for Compound Prescriptions."

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-20-17002, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-20-17002, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-20-17002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 80-18-033 (Order 80-24), § 296-20-17002, filed 12/1/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-20-17002, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.]

WAC 296-20-17004 Billing and payment for initial prescription drugs. (1) Pharmacies may bill the department for initial prescription drugs prior to claim acceptance upon the presentation to the pharmacy of a state fund identification card or a copy of the *Report of Industrial Injury or Occupational Disease* with a valid claim number.

(2) The department will pay pharmacies or reimburse the worker for initial prescription drugs prescribed during the initial visit except when the prescription is:

(a) A second or subsequent filling of the initial prescription drugs prescribed for the same industrial injury or occupational disease prior to claim acceptance; or

(b) Associated with a self-insurer claim.

(3) Payment for initial prescription drugs shall be in accordance with the department's fee schedule including, but not limited to screening for drug utilization review (DUR) criteria, the preferred drug list (PDL) provision and formulary status.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 2007 c 134. 08-02-021, § 296-20-17004, filed 12/21/07, effective 1/21/08.]

WAC 296-20-19000 What is a permanent partial disability award? Permanent partial disability is any anatomic or functional abnormality or loss after maximum medical improvement (MMI) has been achieved. At MMI, the worker's condition is determined to be stable or nonprogressive at the time the evaluation is made. A permanent partial disability award is a monetary award designed to compensate the worker for the amputation or loss of function of a body part or organ system. Impairment is evaluated without reference to the nature of the injury or the treatment given. To ensure uniformity, consistency and fairness in rating permanent partial disability, it is essential that injured workers with comparable anatomic abnormalities and functional loss receive comparable disability awards. As such, the amount of the permanent partial disability award is not dependent upon or influenced by the economic impact of the occupational injury or disease on an individual worker. Rather, Washington's Industrial Insurance Act requires that permanent partial disability be established primarily by objective physical or clinical findings establishing a loss of function. Mental health impairments are evaluated under WAC 296-20-330 and 296-20-340.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.080, 51.32.110, 51.32.112, 51.36.060. 02-21-105, § 296-20-19000, filed 10/22/02, effective 12/1/02.]

WAC 296-20-19010 Are there different types of permanent partial disabilities? Under Title 51 RCW, there are two types of permanent partial disabilities.

(1) Specified disabilities are listed in RCW 51.32.080 (1)(a). They are limited to amputation or loss of function of extremities, loss of hearing or loss of vision.

(2) Unspecified disabilities include, but are not limited to, internal injuries, back injuries, mental health conditions, respiratory disorders, and other disorders affecting the internal organs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.080, 51.32.110, 51.32.112, 51.36.060. 02-21-105, § 296-20-19010, filed 10/22/02, effective 12/1/02.]

WAC 296-20-19020 How is it determined which impairment rating system is to be used to rate specified and unspecified disabilities? (1) Specified disabilities are rated in one of two ways:

(a) Impairment due to amputation, total loss of hearing, and total loss of vision are rated according to RCW 51.32.-080;

(b) Impairment for the loss of function of extremities, as well as partial loss of hearing or vision, is rated using a nationally recognized impairment rating guide unless otherwise precluded by department rule.

(2) Unspecified disabilities are rated in accordance with WAC 296-20-200 through 296-20-660.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.080, 51.32.110, 51.32.112, 51.36.060. 02-21-105, § 296-20-19020, filed 10/22/02, effective 12/1/02.]

WAC 296-20-19030 To what extent is pain considered in an award for permanent partial disability? The categories used to rate unspecified disabilities incorporate the worker's subjective complaints. Similarly, the organ and

body system ratings in the AMA *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment* incorporate the worker's subjective complaints. A worker's subjective complaints or symptoms, such as a report of pain, cannot be objectively validated or measured. There is no valid, reliable or consistent means to segregate the worker's subjective complaints of pain from the pain already rated and compensated for in the conventional rating methods. When rating a worker's permanent partial disability, reliance is primarily placed on objective physical or clinical findings that are independent of voluntary action by the worker and can be seen, felt or consistently measured by examiners. No additional permanent partial disability award will be made beyond what is already allowed in the categories and in the organ and body system ratings in the AMA guides.

For example:

• Chapter 18 of the 5th Edition of the AMA *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment* attempts to rate impairment caused by a patient's pain complaints. The impairment caused by the worker's pain complaints is already taken into consideration in the categories and in the organ and body system ratings in the AMA guides. There is no reliable means to segregate the pain already rated and compensated from the pain impairment that Chapter 18 purports to rate. Chapter 18 of the 5th Edition of AMA *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment* cannot be used to calculate awards for permanent partial disability under Washington's Industrial Insurance Act.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.010, 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.080, 51.32.110, 51.32.112, 51.36.060. 02-21-105, § 296-20-19030, filed 10/22/02, effective 12/1/02.]

WAC 296-20-200 General information for impairment rating examinations by attending doctors, consultants or independent medical examination (IME) providers. (1) The department of labor and industries has promulgated the following rules and categories to provide a comprehensive system of classifying unspecified permanent partial disabilities in the proportion they reasonably bear to total bodily impairment. The department's objectives are to reduce litigation and establish more certainty and uniformity in the rating of unspecified permanent partial disabilities pursuant to RCW 51.32.080(2).

(2) The following system of rules and categories directs the provider's attention to the actual conditions found and establishes a uniform system for conducting rating examinations and reporting findings and conclusions in accord with broadly accepted medical principles.

The evaluation of bodily impairment must be made by experts authorized to perform rating examinations. After conducting the examination, the provider will choose the appropriate category for each bodily area or system involved in the particular claim and include this information in the report. The provider will, therefore, in addition to describing the worker's condition in the report, submit the conclusions as to the relative severity of the impairment by giving it in terms of a defined condition rather than a personal opinion as to a percentage figure. In the final section of this system of categories and rules are some rules for determining disabilities and the classification of disabilities in bodily impairment is listed for each category. These last provisions are for the department's administrative use in acting upon the expert opinions which have been submitted to it.

(3) In preparing this system, the department has complied with its duty to enact rules classifying unspecified disabilities in light of statutory references to nationally recognized standards or guides for determining various bodily impairments. Accordingly, the department has obtained and acted upon sound established medical opinion in thus classifying unspecified disabilities in the reasonable proportion they bear to total bodily impairment. In framing descriptive language of the categories and in assigning a percentage of disability, careful consideration has been given to nationally recognized medical standards and guides. Both are matters calling for the use of expert medical knowledge. For this reason, the meaning given the words used in this set of categories and accompanying rules, unless the text or context clearly indicates the contrary, is the meaning attached to the words in normal medical usage.

(4) The categories describe levels of physical and mental impairment. Impairment is anatomic or functional abnormality or loss of function after maximum medical improvement has been achieved. This is the meaning of "impairment" as the word is used in the guides mentioned above. This standard applies to all persons equally, regardless of factors other than loss of physical or mental function. Impairment is evaluated without reference to the nature of injury or the treatment therefore, but is based on the functional loss due to the injury or occupational disease. The categories have been framed to include conditions in other bodily areas which derive from the primary impairment. The categories also include the presence of pain, tenderness and other complaints. Workers with comparable loss of function thus receive comparable awards.

(5) These rules and categories (WAC 296-20-200 through 296-20-690) shall only be applicable to compensable injuries occurring on or after the effective date of these rules and categories.

(6) These rules and categories (WAC 296-20-200 through 296-20-690) shall be applicable only to cases of permanent partial disability. They have no applicability to determinations of permanent total disability.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-20-200, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-20-200, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-20-200, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; Order 74-32, § 296-20-200, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-2010 General rules for impairment rating examinations by attending doctors and consultants. These general rules must be followed by doctors who perform examinations or evaluations of permanent bodily impairment.

(1) Impairment rating examinations shall be performed only by doctors currently licensed in medicine and surgery (including osteopathic and podiatric) or dentistry, and department-approved chiropractors subject to RCW 51.32.112. The department or self-insurer may request the worker's attending doctor conduct the impairment rating when appropriate. If the attending doctor is unable or unwilling to perform the impairment rating examination, a consultant, at the

attending doctor's request, may conduct a consultation examination and provide an impairment rating based on the findings. The department or self-insurer can also request an impairment rating examination from an independent medical examination (IME) provider. A chiropractic impairment rating examination may be performed only when the worker has been clinically managed by a chiropractor.

(2) Whenever an impairment rating examination is made, the attending doctor or consultant must complete a rating report that includes, at a minimum, the following:

(a) Statement that the patient has reached maximum medical improvement (MMI) and that no further curative treatment is recommended;

(b) Pertinent details of the physical examination performed (both positive and negative findings);

(c) Results of any pertinent diagnostic tests performed (both positive and negative findings). Include copies of any pertinent tests or studies ordered as part of the exam;

(d) An impairment rating consistent with the findings and a statement of the system on which the rating was based (for example, the AMA *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment* and edition used, or the Washington state category rating system - refer to WAC 296-20-19000 through 296-20-19030 and WAC 296-20-200 through 296-20-690); and

(e) The rationale for the rating, supported by specific references to the clinical findings, especially objective findings and supporting documentation including the specific rating system, tables, figures and page numbers on which the rating was based.

(3) It is the responsibility of attending doctors and consultants to be familiar with the contents of the *Medical Examiner Handbook* section on how to rate impairment.

(4) Attending doctors and consultants performing impairment ratings must be available and willing to testify on behalf of the department or self-insurer, worker or employer and accept the department fee schedule for testimony.

(5) A complete impairment rating report must be sent to the department or self-insurer within fourteen calendar days of the examination date, or within fourteen calendar days of receipt of the results of any special tests or studies requested as a part of the examination. Job analyses (JAs) sent to the IME provider at the time of the impairment rating exam must be completed and submitted with the impairment rating report.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-20-2010, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-20-2015 What rating systems are used for determining an impairment rating conducted by the attending doctor or a consultant? The following table provides guidance regarding the rating systems generally used. These rating systems or others adopted through department policies should be used to conduct an impairment rating.

Overview of Systems for Rating Impairment

Rating System	Used for These Conditions	Form of the Rating
RCW 51.32.080	Specified disabilities: Loss by amputation, total loss of vision or hearing	Supply the level of amputation
AMA *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment*	Loss of function of extremities, partial loss of vision or hearing	Determine the percentage of loss of function, as compared to amputation value listed in RCW 51.32.080
Category Rating System	Spine, neurologic system, mental health, respiratory, taste and smell, speech, skin, or disorders affecting other internal organs	Select the category that most accurately indicates overall impairment
Total Bodily Impairment (TBI)	Impairments not addressed by any of the rating systems above, and claims prior to 1971	Supply the percentage of TBI

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-20-2015, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-20-2025 May a worker bring someone with them to an impairment rating examination conducted by the attending doctor or a consultant? (1) Workers can bring an adult friend or family member to the impairment rating examination to provide comfort and reassurance. The accompanying person may attend the physical examination but may not attend a psychiatric examination.

(2) The accompanying person cannot be compensated for attending the examination by anyone in any manner.

(3) The worker may not bring an interpreter to the examination. If interpretive services are needed, the department or self-insurer will provide an interpreter.

(4) The purpose of the impairment rating examination is to provide information to assist in the determination of the level of any permanent impairment, not to conduct an adversarial procedure. Therefore, the accompanying person cannot be:

(a) The worker's attorney, paralegal, any other legal representative, or any other personnel employed by the worker's attorney or legal representative; or

(b) The worker's attending doctor, any other provider involved in the worker's care, or any other personnel employed by the attending doctor or other provider involved in the worker's care.

The department may designate other conditions under which the accompanying person is allowed to be present during the impairment rating examination.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-20-2025, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-20-2030 May the worker videotape or audiotape the impairment rating examination conducted by the attending doctor or a consultant? The use of recording equipment of any kind by the worker or accompanying person is not allowed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-20-2030, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-20-220 Special rules for evaluation of permanent bodily impairment. (1) Evaluations of permanent bodily impairment using categories require uniformity in procedure and terminology. The following rules have been enacted to produce this uniformity and shall apply to all evaluations of permanent impairment of an unspecified nature.

(a) Gradations of relative severity shall be expressed by the words "minimal," "mild," "moderate" and "marked" in an ascending scale. "Minimal" shall describe deviations from normal responses which are not medically significant. "Mild," "moderate" and "marked" shall describe ranges of medically significant deviations from normal responses. "Mild" shall describe the least severe third. "Moderate" shall describe the middle third. "Marked" shall describe the most severe third.

(b) "Permanent" describes those conditions which are fixed, lasting and stable, and from which within the limits of medical probability, further recovery is not expected.

(c) "Impairment" means a loss of physical or mental function.

(d) "Total bodily impairment," as used in these rules, is the loss of physical or mental function which is essentially complete short of death.

(e) The examiner shall not assign a percentage figure for permanent bodily impairment described in the categories established herein.

(f) The method of evaluating impairment levels is by selection of the appropriate level of impairment. These descriptive levels are called "categories." Assessments of the level of impairment are to be made by comparing the condition of the injured workman with the conditions described in the categories and selecting the most appropriate category.

These rules and categories for various bodily areas and systems provide a comprehensive system for the measurement of disabling conditions which are not already provided for in the list of specified permanent partial disabilities in RCW 51.32.080(1). Disabilities resulting from loss of central visual acuity, loss of an eye by enucleation, loss of hearing, amputation or loss of function of the extremities will continue to be evaluated as elsewhere provided in RCW 51.32.-080.

The categories have been classified in percentages in reasonable proportion to total bodily impairment for the purpose of determining the proper award. Provision has been made for correctly weighing the overall impairment due to particular injuries or occupational disease in cases in which there are preexisting impairments.

(g) The categories of the various bodily areas and systems are listed in the order of increasing impairment except as otherwise specified. Where several categories are given for the evaluation of the extent of permanent bodily impairment, the impairments in the higher numbered categories, unless otherwise specified, include the impairments in the lesser numbered categories. No category for a condition due to an injury shall be selected unless that condition is permanent as defined by these rules.

The examiner shall select the one category which most accurately indicates the overall degree of permanent impairment unless otherwise instructed. Where there is language in more than one category which may appear applicable, the category which most accurately reflects the overall impairment shall be selected.

The categories include appropriate subjective complaints in an ascending scale in keeping with the severity of objective findings, thus a higher or lower category is not to be selected purely on the basis of unusually great or minor complaints.

(h) When the examination discloses a preexisting permanent bodily impairment in the area of the injury, the examiner shall report the findings and any category of impairment appropriate to the worker's condition prior to the industrial injury in addition to the findings and the categories appropriate to the worker's condition after the injury.

(i) Objective physical or clinical findings are those findings on examination which are independent of voluntary action and can be seen, felt, or consistently measured by examiners.

(j) Subjective complaints or symptoms are those perceived only by the senses and feelings of the person being examined which cannot be independently proved or established.

(k) Muscle spasm as used in these rules is an involuntary contraction of a muscle or group of muscles of a more than momentary nature.

(l) An involuntary action is one performed independently of the will.

(m) These special rules for evaluation of permanent bodily impairment shall apply to all examinations for the evaluation of impairment, in accordance with RCW 51.32.-080, for the body areas or systems covered by or enumerated in WAC 296-20-230 through 296-20-660.

(n) The rules for evaluation of each body area or system are an integral part of the categories for that body area or system.

(o) In cases of injury or occupational disease of bodily areas and/or systems which are not included in these categories or rules and which do not involve loss of hearing, loss of central visual acuity, loss of an eye by enucleation or loss of the extremities or use thereof, examiners shall determine the impairment of such bodily areas and/or systems in terms of percentage of total bodily impairment.

(p) The words used in the categories of impairments, in the rules for evaluation of specific impairments, the general rules, and the special rules shall be deemed, unless the context indicates the contrary, to have their general and accepted medical meanings.

(q) The rating of impairment due to total joint replacement shall be in accordance with the limitation of motion guidelines as set forth in the "Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment" of American Medical Association, with department of labor and industries acknowledgement of responsibility for failure of prostheses beyond the seven year limitation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-20-220, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-20-220, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 74-32, § 296-20-220, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-230 Cervical and cervico-dorsal impairments. (1) Rules for evaluation of cervical and cervico-dorsal impairments are as follows:

(a) Muscle spasm or involuntary guarding, bony or fibrous fusion, any arthritic condition, internal fixation devices or other physical finding shall be considered, in selecting the appropriate category, only insofar as productive of cervical or cervico-dorsal impairment.

(b) Gradations of clinical findings of cervico-dorsal impairments in terms of "mild," "moderate" or "marked" shall be based on objective medical tests.

(c) Categories 2, 3, 4 and 5 include the presence of complaints of whatever degree in the neck or extremities.

(d) Bladder and/or bowel sphincter impairments deriving from cervical and cervico-dorsal impairment shall be evaluated separately.

(e) Neck as used in these rules and categories shall include the cervical and adjacent areas.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-230, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-240 Categories of permanent cervical and cervico-dorsal impairments. (1) No objective clinical findings are present. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) Mild cervico-dorsal impairment, with objective clinical findings of such impairment with neck rigidity substantiated by X-ray findings of loss of anterior curve, without significant objective neurological findings.

This and subsequent categories include the presence or absence of pain locally and/or radiating into an extremity or extremities. This and subsequent categories also include the presence or absence of reflex and/or sensory losses. This and subsequent categories also include objectively demonstrable herniation of a cervical intervertebral disc with or without discectomy and/or fusion, if present.

(3) Mild cervico-dorsal impairment, with objective clinical findings of such impairment, with neck rigidity substantiated by X-ray findings of loss of anterior curve, narrowed intervertebral disc spaces and/or osteoarthritic lipping of vertebral margins, with significant objective findings of mild nerve root involvement.

This and subsequent categories include the presence or absence of any other neurological deficits not otherwise specified in these categories with the exception of bladder and/or bowel sphincter impairments.

(4) Moderate cervico-dorsal impairment, with objective clinical findings of such impairment, with neck rigidity substantiated by X-ray findings of loss of anterior curve, narrowed intervertebral disc spaces and/or osteoarthritic lipping of vertebral margins, with objective findings of moderate nerve root involvement with weakness and numbness in one or both upper extremities.

(5) Marked cervico-dorsal impairment, with marked objective clinical findings of such impairment, with neck rigidity substantiated by X-ray findings of loss of anterior curve, narrowed intervertebral disc spaces and/or osteoarthritic lipping of vertebral margins, with objective findings of marked nerve root involvement with weakness and numbness in one or both upper extremities.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-240, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-250 Impairments of the dorsal area. (1) Rules for evaluation of permanent dorsal area impairments are as follows:

(a) Muscle spasm or involuntary guarding, bony or fibrous fusion, any arthritic condition, internal fixation devices or other physical finding shall be considered, in selection of the appropriate category, only insofar as productive of dorsal area impairment.

(b) Gradations of clinical findings of dorsal impairments in terms of "mild," "moderate" or "marked" shall be based on objective medical tests.

(c) Categories 2 and 3 include the presence of complaints of whatever degree.

(d) Bladder and/or bowel sphincter impairments deriving from impairments of the dorsal area shall be evaluated separately.

(e) Impairments which also involve the cervical or lumbar areas shall be evaluated only under the cervical and cervico-dorsal or dorsolumbar and lumbosacral categories.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-250, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-260 Categories of permanent dorsal area impairments. (1) No objective clinical findings are present. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) Mild or moderate dorsal impairment, with objective clinical findings of such impairment, without significant objective neurological findings, with or without X-ray changes of narrowed intervertebral disc spaces and/or osteoarthritic lipping of intervertebral margins. Includes the presence or absence of reflex and/or sensory losses.

This and the subsequent category include the presence or absence of pain, locally or radiating from the dorsal area.

(3) Marked dorsal impairment, with marked objective clinical findings, with marked X-ray findings of narrowed intervertebral disc spaces and/or osteoarthritic lipping of vertebral margins, with significant objective neurological deficits, complaints and/or findings, deriving from dorsal impairment.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-260, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-270 Dorso-lumbar and lumbosacral impairments. (1) Rules for evaluation of permanent dorsolumbar and lumbosacral impairments are as follows:

(a) Muscle spasm or involuntary guarding, bony or fibrous fusion, any arthritic condition, internal fixation devices or other physical finding shall be considered, in selecting the appropriate category, only insofar as productive of low back impairment.

(b) Gradations of clinical findings of low back impairments in terms of "mild," "moderate" or "marked" shall be based on objective medical tests.

(c) All of the low back categories include the presence of complaints of whatever degree.

(d) Any and all neurological deficits, complaints, and/or findings in other bodily areas or systems which are the result of dorso-lumbar and lumbosacral impairments, except for objectively demonstrated bladder and/or bowel sphincter impairments, shall be evaluated by the descriptions contained in the categories of dorso-lumbar and lumbosacral impairments.

(e) Bladder and/or bowel sphincter impairments deriving from dorso-lumbar and lumbosacral impairments shall be evaluated separately.

(f) Low back as used in these rules and categories includes the lumbar and adjacent areas.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-270, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-280 Categories of permanent dorso-lumbar and lumbosacral impairments. (1) No objective clinical findings. Subjective complaints and/or sensory losses may be present or absent.

(2) Mild low back impairment, with mild intermittent objective clinical findings of such impairment but no significant X-ray findings and no significant objective motor loss. Subjective complaints and/or sensory losses may be present.

(3) Mild low back impairment, with mild continuous or moderate intermittent objective clinical findings of such impairment but without significant X-ray findings or significant objective motor loss.

This and subsequent categories include: The presence or absence of reflex and/or sensory losses; the presence or absence of pain locally and/or radiating into an extremity or extremities; the presence or absence of a laminectomy or discectomy with normally expected residuals.

(4) Mild low back impairment, with mild continuous or moderate intermittent objective clinical findings of such impairment, with mild but significant X-ray findings and with mild but significant motor loss objectively demonstrated by atrophy and weakness of a specific muscle or muscle group.

This and subsequent categories include the presence or absence of a surgical fusion with normally expected residuals.

(5) Moderate low back impairment, with moderate continuous or marked intermittent objective clinical findings of such impairment, with moderate X-ray findings and with mild but significant motor loss objectively demonstrated by atrophy and weakness of a specific muscle or muscle group.

(6) Marked low back impairment, with marked intermittent objective clinical findings of such impairment, with moderate or marked X-ray findings and with moderate motor loss objectively demonstrated by atrophy and weakness of a specific muscle or muscle group.

(7) Marked low back impairment, with marked continuous objective clinical findings of such impairment, with marked X-ray findings and with marked motor loss objectively demonstrated by marked atrophy and weakness of a specific muscle or muscle group.

(8) Essentially total loss of low back functions, with marked X-ray findings and with marked motor loss objectively demonstrated by marked atrophy and weakness of a muscle group or groups.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-280, filed 8/2/83; Order 74-32, § 296-20-280, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-290 Impairments of the pelvis. (1) Rules for impairment of the pelvis:

(a) All of these categories include the presence of complaints of whatever degree.

(b) Categories 2, 5, 6 and 7 describe separate entities and more than one may be selected when appropriate. Category 9 includes the findings described in Category 3, and Category 8 includes the findings described in Category 4.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-290, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-300 Categories of permanent impairments of the pelvis. (1) Healed pelvic fractures without displacement, without residuals; healed fractures with displacement without residuals, of: Single ramus, bilateral rami, ilium, innominate or coccyx; or healed fracture of single rami with displacement with deformity and residuals.

(2) Healed fractures with displacement with deformity and residuals of ilium.

(3) Healed fractures of symphysis pubis, without separation with displacement without residuals.

(4) Healed fractures of sacrum with displacement without residuals.

(5) Healed fracture of bilateral rami with displacement with deformity and residuals.

(6) Excision or nonunion of fractures of coccyx.

(7) Healed fractures of innominate, displaced one inch or more, with deformity and residuals.

(8) Healed fractures of sacrum extending into sacroiliac joint with deformity and residuals.

(9) Healed fractures of symphysis, displaced or separated, with deformity and residuals.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-300, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-310 Convulsive neurological impairments. (1) Rules for evaluation of convulsive neurological impairments:

(a) The description of Categories 2, 3 and 4 include the presence of complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-310, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-320 Categories of permanent convulsive neurological impairments. (1) No electroencephalogram findings of convulsive neurological disorder. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) Electroencephalogram findings of convulsive neurological disorder, but on appropriate medication there are no seizures.

(3) Electroencephalogram findings of convulsive neurological disorder, and on appropriate medication there are each year either one through four major seizures or one through twelve minor seizures.

(4) Electroencephalogram findings of convulsive neurological disorder, and on appropriate medication there are each year either more than four major seizures or more than twelve minor seizures.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-320, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-330 Impairments of mental health. (1) Rules for evaluation of permanent impairment of mental health:

(a) Mental illness means malfunction of the psychic apparatus that significantly interferes with ordinary living.

(b) Each person has a pattern of adjustment to life. The pattern of adjustment before the industrial injury or occupational disease serves as a base line for all assessments of whether there has been a permanent impairment due to the industrial injury or occupational disease.

(c) To determine the preinjury pattern of adjustment, all evaluations of mental health shall contain a complete preinjury history including, but not necessarily limited to: Family background and the relationships with parents or other nurturing figures; extent of education and reaction to it; military experience, if any; problems with civil authorities; any history of prolonged illness, and difficulty with recovery; any history of drug abuse or alcoholism; employment history, the extent of and reaction to responsibility, and relationships with others at work; capacity to make and retain friends; relationships with spouses and children; nature of daily activities, including recreation and hobbies; and lastly, some summary statement about the sources of the patient's self-esteem and sense of identity. Both strengths and vulnerabilities of the person shall be included.

(d) Differences in adjustment patterns before and after the industrial injury or occupational disease shall be described, and the report shall contain the examining physician's opinion as to whether any differences: (1) Are the result of the industrial injury or occupational disease and its sequelae, in the sense they would not have occurred had there not been the industrial injury or occupational disease; (2) are permanent or temporary; (3) are more than the normal, self-correcting and expectable response to the stress of the industrial injury or occupational disease; (4) constitute an impairment psychosocially or physiologically; and (5) are susceptible to treatment, and, if so, what kind. The presence of any unrelated or coincidental mental impairment shall always be mentioned.

(e) All reports of mental health evaluations shall use the diagnostic terminology listed in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders of the American Psychiatric Association.*

(f) No classification of impairment shall be made for complaints where the quality of daily life does not differ substantially from the preinjury pattern. A patient not currently employed may not engage in the same activities as when working, but the level and variety of his activities and zest for them shall distinguish the purely situational difference from cases of regression and withdrawal. In cases where some loss of use of body member is claimed, no category or impairment shall be assigned unless there are objective findings of physiologic regression or consistent evidence of altered adaptability.

(g) The physician shall identify the schizoid, antisocial, inadequate, sociopathic, passive, hysterical, paranoid, or dependent personality types. Patients with these longstanding character disorders may show problem behavior that seems more related to current stress than it is, sometimes unconsciously insinuating themselves into difficult situations of which they then complain. Emotional reactions to an injury and subsequent events must be carefully evaluated in these patients. It must be medically probable that such reactions are permanent before a category of impairment can be attributed to the injury; temporary reactions or preexisting psychopathology must be differentiated.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-330, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-340 Categories for evaluation of permanent impairments of mental health. (1) Nervousness, irritability, worry or lack of motivation following an injury and commensurate with it and/or other situational responses to injury that do not alter significantly the life adjustment of the patient may be present.

(2) Any and all permanent worsenings of preexisting personality traits or character disorders where aggravation of preexisting personality trait or character disorder is the major diagnosis; mild loss of insight, mildly deficient judgment, or rare difficulty in controlling behavior, anxiety with feelings of tension that occasionally limit activity; lack of energy or mild apathy with malaise; brief phobic reactions under usually avoidable conditions; mildly unusual and overly rigid responses that cause mild disturbance in personal or social adjustment; rare and usually self-limiting psycho-physiological reactions; episodic hysterical or conversion reactions with occasional self-limiting losses of physical functions; a history of misinterpreted conversations or events, which is not a preoccupation; is aware of being absentminded, forgetful, thinking slowly occasionally or recognizes some unusual thoughts; mild behavior deviations not particularly disturbing to others; shows mild over-activity or depression; personal appearance is mildly unkempt. Despite such features, productive activity is possible most of the time. If organicity is present, some difficulty may exist with orientation; language skills, comprehension, memory; judgment; capacity to make decisions; insight; or unusual social behavior; but the patient is able to carry out usual work day activities unassisted.

(3) Episodic loss of self-control with risk of causing damage to the community or self; moments of morbid apprehension; periodic depression that disturbs sleep and eating habits or causes loss of interest in usual daily activities but self-care is not a problem; fear-motivated behavior causing mild interference with daily life, frequent emotogenic organ dysfunctions requiring treatment; obsessive-compulsive reactions which limit usual activity; periodic losses of physical function from hysterical or conversion reactions; disturbed perception in that patient does not always distinguish daydreams from reality; recognizes his fantasies about power and money are unusual and tends to keep them secret; thought disturbances cause patient to fear the presence of serious mental trouble; deviant social behavior can be controlled on request; exhibits periodic lack of appropriate emotional control; mild disturbance from organic brain disease such that a few work day activities require supervision.

(4) Very poor judgment, marked apprehension with startle reactions, foreboding leading to indecision, fear of being alone and/or insomnia; some psychomotor retardation or suicidal preoccupation; fear-motivated behavior causing moderate interference with daily life; frequently recurrent and disruptive organ dysfunction with pathology of organ or tissues; obsessive-compulsive reactions causing inability to work

with others or adapt; episodic losses of physical function from hysterical or conversion reactions lasting longer than several weeks; misperceptions including sense of persecution or grandiosity which may cause domineering, irritable or suspicious behavior; thought disturbance causing memory loss that interferes with work or recreation; periods of confusion or vivid daydreams that cause withdrawal or reverie; deviations in social behavior which cause concern to others; lack of emotional control that is a nuisance to family and associates; moderate disturbance from organic brain disease such as to require a moderate amount of supervision and direction of work day activities.

(5) Marked apprehension so as to interfere with memory and concentration and/or to disturb markedly personal relationships; depression causing marked loss of interest in daily activities, loss of weight, unkempt appearance, marked psycho-motor retardation, suicidal preoccupation or attempts, or marked agitation as well as depression; marked phobic reactions with bizarre and disruptive behavior; psychophysiological reactions resulting in lasting organ or tissue damage; obsessive-compulsive reactions that preclude patient's usual activity; frequent or persistent loss of function from conversion or hysterical reactions with regressive tissue or organ change; defects in perception including frank illusions or hallucinations occupying much of the patient's time; behavior deviations so marked as to interfere seriously with the physical or mental well-being or activities of others; lack of emotional control including marked irritability or overactivity.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-340, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-350 Cardiac impairments. (1) Rule for evaluation of permanent cardiac impairments:

(a) Classification of impairment using the following categories shall be based upon a carefully obtained history, thorough physical examination and the use of appropriate laboratory aids.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-350, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-360 Categories of permanent cardiac impairments. (1) No objective findings are present. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) Objective findings of mild organic heart disease but no signs of congestive heart failure. No medically appropriate symptoms produced by prolonged exertion or intensive effort or marked emotional stress.

(3) Objective findings of mild organic heart disease but no signs of congestive heart failure. Medically appropriate symptoms produced by prolonged exertion or intensive effort, or marked emotional stress but not by usual daily activities.

(4) Objective findings of moderate organic heart disease but no signs of congestive heart failure. Medically appropriate symptoms produced by prolonged exertion or intensive effort or marked emotional stress but not by usual daily activities.

(5) Objective findings of marked organic heart disease with minimal signs of congestive heart failure with therapy. Medically appropriate symptoms produced by usual daily activities.

(6) Objective findings of marked organic heart disease with mild to moderate signs of congestive heart failure despite therapy. Medically appropriate symptoms produced by usual daily activities.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-360, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-370 Respiratory impairments. (1) Rules for evaluation of permanent respiratory impairments:

(a) Definitions.

(i) "FEV1" means the forced expiratory volume in 1 second as measured by a spirometric test performed as described in the most current *American Thoracic Society Statement on Standardization of Spirometry*, and using equipment, methods of calibration, and techniques that meet American Thoracic Society (ATS) criteria including reproducibility. The measurement used must be taken from a spirogram which is technically acceptable and represents the patient's best effort. The measurement is to be expressed as both an absolute value and as a percentage of the predicted value. The predicted values are those listed in the most current edition of the *American Medical Association (AMA) Guidelines* for rating permanent respiratory impairment.

(ii) "FVC" means the forced vital capacity as measured by a spirometric test in accordance with criteria described in (a)(i) of this subsection.

(iii) "FEV1/FVC" is a ratio calculated based on the ATS Guides criteria as described in the most current *American Thoracic Society Statement on Standardization of Spirometry*.

(iv) "Significant improvement" means a fifteen percent or greater improvement in FEV1 (volume) after a post-bronchodilator pulmonary function test.

(v) "DLCO" means the diffusion capacity of carbon monoxide as measured by a test based on predicted values demonstrated to be appropriate to the techniques and equipment of the laboratory performing the test according to current ATS standards. DLCO may be considered for impairment rating only if accompanied by evidence of impaired gas exchange based on exercise testing.

(vi) "VO2 Max" means the directly measured oxygen consumption at maximum exercise capacity of an individual as measured by exercise testing and oxygen consumption expressed in ml/kilo/min corrected for lean bodyweight. Estimated values from treadmill or other exercise tests without direct measurement are not acceptable. The factor limiting the exercise must be identified.

(vii) "Preexisting impairment" shall be reported as described in WAC 296-20-220 (1)(h).

(viii) "Coexisting" is a disease or injury not due to or causally related to the work-related condition that impacts the overall respiratory disability.

(ix) "Apportionment" is an estimate of the degree of impairment due to the occupational injury/exposure when preexisting or coexisting conditions are present.

(x) "Dyspnea" is the subjective complaint of shortness of breath. Dyspnea alone must not be used to determine the level of respiratory impairment. Dyspnea unexplained by objective signs of impairment or spirometry requires more extensive testing (i.e., VO2 Max).

(xi) Copies of the *American Thoracic Society Statement on Standardization of Spirometry* and ATS standards for measuring D_{LCO} can be obtained by ordering *Pulmonary Function Testing* from The American Thoracic Society, 1740 Broadway, New York, NY 10019-4374, Attn: ATS Statements. Copies of this document are available for review in the section of the office of the medical director, department of labor and industries, Tumwater building.

These standards are also available through the following references: "American Thoracic Society Committee on Proficiency Standards for Pulmonary Function Laboratories: Standardization of spirometry-1987 update." *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1987; 136:1285-1298. "American Thoracic Society D_{LCO} Standardization Conference: Single breath carbon monoxide diffusing capacity (transfer factor): Recommendations for a standard technique." *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1987; 136:1299-1307.

(b) Evaluation procedures. Each report of examination must include the following, at a minimum:

(i) Identification data: Worker's name, claim number, gender, age, and race.

(ii) Detailed occupational history: Job titles of all jobs held since employment began. A detailed description of typical job duties, protective equipment worn, engineering controls present (e.g., ventilation) as well as the specific exposures and intensity (frequency and duration) of exposures. More detail is required for jobs involving potential exposure to known respiratory hazards.

(iii) History of the present illness: Chief complaint and description of all respiratory symptoms present (e.g., wheezing, cough, phlegm, chest pain, paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, dyspnea at rest and on exertion) as well as the approximate date of onset, and duration of each symptom, and aggravating and relieving factors.

(iv) Past medical history: Past history of childhood or adult respiratory illness, hay fever, asthma, bronchitis, chest injury, chest surgery, respiratory infections, cardiac problems, hospitalizations for chest or breathing problems and current medications.

(v) Lifestyle and environmental exposures: Descriptive history of exposures clinically related to respiratory disease including, but not limited to, tobacco use with type and years smoked. Use of wood as a primary heat source at home or hobbies that involve potential exposure to known respiratory tract hazards, and other environmental exposures.

(vi) Family history: Family history of respiratory or cardiac disease.

(vii) Physical examination findings: Vital signs including a measured height without shoes, weight, and blood pressure. Chest exam shall include a description of the shape, breathing, breath sounds, cardiac exam, and condition of extremities (e.g., cyanosis, clubbing, or edema).

(viii) Diagnostic tests: A chest X ray shall be obtained in all cases. When available, the X ray should be obtained using International Labor Organization (ILO) standard techniques and interpreted using the ILO classification system. The presence or absence of pleural thickening or interstitial abnormalities shall be noted. Pulmonary function reports including a description of equipment used, method of calibration, and the predicted values used. A hard copy of all pulmonary function tracings must be available for review. The report must contain at a minimum FEV1 and FVC and a narrative summary of an interpretation of the test results and their validity.

(ix) The rating of respiratory impairment. The rating of respiratory impairment shall be based on the pulmonary function test most appropriate to the respiratory condition. A prebronchodilator and postbronchodilator test must be performed on and results reported for all patients with demonstrated airway obstruction. The largest FEV1 or FVC, on either the prebronchodilator or postbronchodilator trial must be used for rating the impairment. If the FEV1 and FEV1/FVC result in different categories of impairment, the value resulting in a higher category of impairment will be used.

(x) The rating of persisting variable respiratory impairment with abnormal baseline function. If resting FEV1 is "abnormal" (below eighty percent predicted) and shows significant bronchodilator improvement (a greater than or equal to fifteen percent improvement in FEV1) one category of impairment must be added to the given category rating, but only when the work-related disease being rated is obstructive in nature. If there is substantial variability from test to test (and good effort), the severity of impairment may be rated, using the best fit into the category system, as described in WAC 296-20-380.

(xi) The rating of persisting variable respiratory impairment with normal baseline spirometry. Variable respiratory impairment due to allergic or irritative disorder of the respiratory tract, such as bronchial asthma or reactive airway disease, caused or permanently aggravated by factors in the work place, shall be evaluated by detailed narrative report, including the casual relationship to work factors, a discussion of the relative importance of nonwork related cofactors, such as preexisting asthma, tobacco usage, or other personal habits, the need for regular medication to substantially improve or control the respiratory condition, and the prognosis. When tests of ventilatory function, done when the patient is in clinical steady state, are normal (one second forced expiratory volume eighty percent or greater of predicted), an appropriate provocative bronchial challenge test (i.e., methacholine or histamine) shall be done to demonstrate the presence of unusual respiratory sensitivity.

(xii) At the time of the rating, the patient shall be off theophylline for at least twenty-four hours, beta agonists for at least twelve hours, and oral and/or inhaled steroids or cromolyn for at least two weeks, in order to determine severity of air-flow obstruction, unattenuated by therapy. If withdrawal of medication would produce a hazardous or life threatening condition, then the impairment cannot be rated at this time, and the physician must provide a statement describing the patient's condition and the effect of medication withdrawal.

(xiii) The method for standardizing provocative bronchial challenge testing, using either histamine or methacholine, shall be used. The test drug may be given either by continuous tidal volume inhalation of known concentrations, using an updraft nebulizer, for two minutes, or by the technique of intermittent deep breaths of increasing test drug strengths either via a Rosenthal dosimeter or updraft nebulizer, and the results shall be expressed either as the mg/ml concentration of test drug, or the cumulative breath units (1 breath of a 1 mg/ml solution equals one breath unit) which result in a prompt and sustained (at least three minute) fall in

the FEV1, greater than twenty percent below baseline FEV1. Medications that can blunt the effect of bronchoprovocation testing shall be withheld prior to testing. Once testing is complete, the results shall be expressed in terms of normal, mild, moderate, or marked bronchial reactivity, as described in WAC 296-20-385.

If multiple bronchoprovocative inhalation challenge tests have been done, the examining physician shall select the one category (normal, mild, moderate, or marked) which most accurately indicates the overall degree of permanent impairment at the time of rating.

If the results of serial pulmonary function testing are extremely variable and the clinical course and use of medication also indicate major impairment, then the physician must make a statement in the formulation and medical evaluation containing, at a minimum: Diagnosis and whether work related or nonwork related; nature and frequency of treatment; stability of condition and work limitations; impairment.

(xiv) Further treatment needs. In all cases, the examining physician shall indicate whether further treatment is indicated and the nature, type, frequency, and duration of treatment recommended.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.32.080(2). 94-03-073, § 296-20-370, filed 1/17/94, effective 3/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-20-370, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 74-32, § 296-20-370, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-380 Categories of permanent respiratory impairments. (1) The FVC and FEV1 are greater than or equal to eighty percent of predicted normal for the person's age, gender, and height. The FEV1/FVC ratio is greater than or equal to .70. Subjective complaints may be present or absent. If exercise testing is done, the maximum oxygen consumption is greater than 25cc/kilo/min.

(2) The FVC or FEV1 is from seventy to seventy-nine percent of predicted, and if obstruction is present, the FEV1/FVC ratio is .60 - .69. If exercise testing is done, the maximum oxygen consumption is 22.5-25cc/kilo/min.

(3) The FVC or FEV1 is from sixty to sixty-nine percent of predicted, and if obstruction is present, the FEV1/FVC ratio is .60 - .69. If exercise testing is done, the maximum oxygen consumption is 20-22.4cc/kilo/min.

(4) The FVC or FEV1 is from fifty-one to fifty-nine percent of predicted. The FEV1/FVC ratio is .51 - .59. If exercise testing is done, the maximum oxygen consumption is 17.5-19.9cc/kilo/min.

(5) FVC from fifty-one to fifty-nine percent of predicted, or the FEV1 from forty-one to fifty percent of predicted, and if obstruction is present, the FEV1/FVC ratio is .41 - .50. If exercise testing is done, the maximum oxygen consumption is 15-17.4cc/kilo/min.

(6) The FVC is equal to or less than fifty percent of predicted or the FEV1 is equal to or less than forty percent of predicted. The FEV1/FVC ratio is equal to or less than .40. If exercise testing is done, the maximum oxygen consumption is less than 15cc/kilo/min.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.32.080(2). 94-03-073, § 296-20-380, filed 1/17/94, effective 3/1/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-20-380, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 74-32, § 296-20-380, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-385 Categories of persisting variable respiratory impairment with normal baseline spirometry. (1) "Normal" bronchial reactivity is demonstrated by an insignificant (less than twenty percent) fall from baseline FEV1 at test doses of histamine or methacholine, up to 16 mg/ml (continuous inhalation method) or up to 160 breath units (cumulative, repeated deep breath technique).

(2) "Mild" bronchial hyperactivity (BHR) is a significant (equal to or greater than twenty percent) fall in the FEV1 at test doses of 2.1-16 mg/ml, or 21-160 breath units.

(3) "Moderate" BHR is a significant (equal to or greater than twenty percent) fall in the FEV1 at test doses of 0.26-2 mg/ml, or 2.6-20 breath units.

(4) "Marked" BHR is a significant (equal to or greater than twenty percent) fall in the FEV1 at test doses equal to or less than .25 mg/ml, or 2.5 breath units.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.32.080(2). 94-03-073, § 296-20-385, filed 1/17/94, effective 3/1/94.]

WAC 296-20-390 Air passage impairments. (1) Rule for evaluation of permanent air passage impairments:

(a) Categories 2, 3, 4 and 5 include the presence of complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-390, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-400 Categories of permanent air passage impairments. (1) No objective findings are present. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) Objective findings of one or more of the following air passage defects: Partial obstruction of oropharynx, laryngopharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, complete obstruction of nasopharynx or of nasal passages bilaterally. No dyspnea caused by the air passage defect even on activity requiring prolonged exertion or intensive effort.

(3) Objective findings of one or more of the following air passage defects: Partial obstruction of oropharynx, laryngopharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, complete obstruction of nasopharynx or of nasal passages bilaterally, dyspnea caused by the air passage defect produced only by prolonged exertion or intensive effort.

(4) Objective findings of one or more of the following air passage defects: Partial obstruction of oropharynx, laryngopharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, complete obstruction of nasopharynx or of nasal passages bilaterally, with permanent tracheostomy or stoma, dyspnea caused by the air passage defect produced only by prolonged exertion or intensive effort.

(5) Objective findings of one or more of the following air passage defects: Partial obstruction of oropharynx, laryngopharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, with or without permanent tracheostomy or stoma if dyspnea is produced by moderate exertion.

(6) Objective findings of one or more of the following air passage defects: Partial obstruction of oropharynx, laryngopharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, with or without permanent tracheostomy or stoma if dyspnea is produced by mild exertion.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-20-400, filed 8/2/83; Order 74-32, § 296-20-400, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-410 Nasal septum impairments. (1) Rules for evaluation of permanent air passage impairments due to nasal septum perforation.

(a) These categories, if appropriate, are to be used in addition to the categories of permanent air passage impairment.

(b) Categories 1 and 2 include complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-410, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-420 Categories of permanent air passage impairment due to nasal septum perforations. (1) Perforation or perforations posterior to the cartilaginous septum.

(2) Perforation or perforations through or anterior to the cartilaginous septum.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-420, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-430 Loss of taste and smell. (1) Rule for evaluation of permanent loss of taste and smell.

(a) If the person being examined can detect any odor or taste, even though it cannot be named, no category shall be assigned.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-430, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-440 Categories of permanent loss of taste and smell. (1) Loss of sense of taste.

(2) Loss of sense of smell.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-440, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-450 Speech impairments. (1) Rules for evaluation of permanent speech impairments.

(a) The physician making an examination for evaluation of permanent speech impairment should have normal hearing and the examination should be conducted in a reasonably quiet office which approximates the noise level conditions of everyday living.

(b) Selection of the appropriate category of permanent speech impairment shall be based on direct observation of the speech of the person being examined, including, but not limited to: Response to interview, oral reading, and counting aloud. The observation shall be made with the physician about eight feet from the person being examined both when he faces the physician and with his back to the physician.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-450, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-460 Categories of permanent speech impairments. (1) No objective findings of significant speech impairment are present. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) Can produce speech of sufficient audibility, intelligibility and functional efficiency for most everyday needs, although this may require effort and occasionally exceed capacity; listeners may occasionally ask for repetition and it may be difficult to produce some elements of speech, and there may be slow speaking and hesitation.

(3) Can produce speech of sufficient audibility, intelligibility and functional efficiency for many everyday needs, is usually heard under average conditions but may have difficulty in automobiles, busses, trains, or enclosed areas; can give name, address, and be understood by a stranger, but may have numerous inaccuracies and have difficulty articulating; speech may be interrupted, hesitant or slow.

(4) Can produce speech of sufficient audibility, intelligibility and functional efficiency for some everyday needs such as close conversation, conversation with family and friends, but has considerable difficulty in noisy places; voice tires rapidly and tends to become inaudible in a few seconds, strangers may find patient difficult to understand; patient may be asked to repeat often, and often can only sustain consecutive speech for brief periods.

(5) Can produce speech of sufficient audibility, intelligibility and functional efficiency for few everyday needs; can barely be heard by a close listener or over the telephone; may be able to whisper audibly but has no voice; can produce some speech elements; may have approximation of a few words such as names of family members which are, however, unintelligible out of context; cannot maintain uninterrupted speech flow, speech is labored, and its rate is impractically slow.

(6) Is unable to produce speech of sufficient audibility, intelligibility and functional efficiency for any everyday needs.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-460, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-470 Skin impairments. (1) Rules for evaluation of permanent skin impairments.

(a) Evaluation of permanent impairment of the skin shall be based upon actual loss of function and cosmetic factors shall not be considered.

(b) Categories 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 include the presence of complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-470, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-480 Categories of permanent skin impairments. (1) Objective findings of skin disorder may be present or absent but there is no or minimal limitation in daily activities. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) Objective findings of skin disorder are present and there is discomfort and minimal limitation in the performance of daily activities.

(3) Objective findings of skin disorder are present and there is limitation in some daily activities, including avoidance of and protective measures against certain chemical or physical agents. Intermittent symptomatic treatment is required.

(4) Objective findings of skin disorder are present and there is limitation in many daily activities, including avoidance of and protective measures against certain chemical or physical agents. Continuous symptomatic treatment is required.

(5) Objective findings of skin disorder are present and there is limitation in most daily activities, including avoidance of and protective measures against certain chemical or physical agents. Continuous symptomatic treatment is required.

(6) Objective findings of skin disorder are present and there is limitation in all daily activities, including avoidance of and protective measures against certain chemical or physical agents. Continuous symptomatic treatment is required.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-480, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-490 Impairment of the upper digestive tract, stomach, esophagus or pancreas. (1) Rule for evaluation of permanent impairments of the upper digestive tract, stomach, esophagus or pancreas.

(a) Categories 2, 3, 4 and 5 include complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-490, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-500 Categories of permanent impairments of the upper digestive tract, stomach, esophagus or pancreas. (1) No objective findings are present. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) There are objective findings of digestive tract impairment but no anatomic loss or alteration, continuous treatment is not required and weight can be maintained at the medically appropriate level.

(3) There are objective findings of digestive tract impairment, or there is anatomic loss or alteration. Dietary restrictions and drugs control symptoms, signs and/or nutritional state, and weight can be maintained at at least 90 percent of medically appropriate level.

(4) There are objective findings of digestive tract impairment, or there is anatomic loss or alteration. Dietary restrictions and drugs do not completely control symptoms, signs and/or nutritional state. Weight can be maintained at 80-90 percent of medically appropriate level.

(5) There are objective findings of digestive tract impairment, or there is anatomic loss or alteration. Dietary restrictions and drugs do not control symptoms, signs and/or nutritional state. Weight cannot be maintained as high as 80 percent of medically appropriate level.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-500, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-510 Lower digestive tract impairments. (1) Rule for evaluation of permanent lower digestive tract impairments.

(a) Categories 2, 3 and 4 include the presence of complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-510, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-520 Categories of permanent lower digestive tract impairments. (1) No objective findings of impairment of lower digestive tract. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) The objective findings of lower digestive tract impairment are infrequent and of brief duration, and there is limitation of activities, but special diet or medication is not required, and there are neither systemic manifestations nor impairment of nutrition.

(3) There are objective findings of lower digestive tract impairment or anatomic loss or alteration and mild gastrointestinal symptoms with occasional disturbance of bowel function, accompanied by moderate pain and minimal restriction of diet; mild symptomatic therapy may be necessary; no impairment of nutrition.

(4) There are moderate to marked intermittent bowel disturbances with continual or periodic pain; there is restriction of activities and diet during exacerbations, there are constitutional manifestations such as fever, anemia or weight loss. Includes but is not limited to any permanent ileostomy or colostomy.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-520, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-530 Impairment of anal function. (1) Rule for evaluation of permanent impairment of anal function.

(a) Categories 2, 3 and 4 include the presence of complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-530, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-540 Categories of permanent impairments of anal function. (1) No objective findings of impairment of anal function. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) There are objective findings of mild organic disease, anatomic loss or alteration with loss of anal function and mild incontinence involving gas and/or liquid stool.

(3) There are objective findings of moderate anal disease, anatomic loss or alteration with loss of anal function and moderate incontinence requiring continual care.

(4) There are objective findings of marked anal disease, anatomic loss, alteration and/or complete fecal incontinence.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-540, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-550 Liver and biliary tract impairments. (1) Rule for evaluation of permanent liver and biliary tract impairments.

(a) Categories 2, 3, 4 and 5 include complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-550, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-560 Categories of permanent liver and biliary tract impairments. (1) There are no objective findings of impairment of the liver or biliary tract. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) There are objective findings on biochemical studies of minimal impairment of liver function with or without symptoms, or there are occasional episodes of loss of function of the biliary tract, but nutrition and strength are good.

(3) There are objective findings on biochemical studies of mild impairment of liver function without symptoms, or there is recurrent biliary tract impairment, but no ascites, jaundice or bleeding esophageal varices and nutrition and strength are good.

(4) There are objective findings on biochemical studies of moderate impairment of liver function with jaundice, ascites, bleeding esophageal varices or gastric varices and nutrition and strength may be affected; or there is irreparable obstruction of the common bile duct with recurrent cholangitis.

(5) There are objective findings on biochemical studies of marked impairment of liver function and nutritional state

is poor; or persistent jaundice, bleeding esophageal varices or gastric varices.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-560, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-570 Impairments of the spleen, loss of one kidney, and surgical removal of the bladder with urinary diversion. (1) Rule for evaluation of permanent impairments of the spleen, loss of one kidney, and surgical removal of bladder with urinary diversion.

(a) Categories 1, 2 and 3 include complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-570, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-580 Categories of permanent impairment of the spleen, loss of one kidney, and surgical removal of bladder with urinary diversion. (1) Loss of spleen by splenectomy after age eight.

(2) Loss of one kidney by surgery or complete loss of function of one kidney.

(3) Surgical removal of bladder with urinary diversion.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-580, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-590 Impairment of upper urinary tract. (1) Rule for evaluation of permanent impairment of upper urinary tract.

(a) Categories 2, 3, 4 and 5 include the presence of complaints of whatever nature.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-590, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-600 Categories of permanent impairments of upper urinary tract. (1) No objective findings of impairment of upper urinary tract. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) Loss of upper urinary function as evidenced by creatinine clearance of 75 to 90 liters/24 hr. (52 to 62.5 ml/min) and PSP excretion of 15 percent to 20 percent in 15 minutes; or if there are intermittent objective findings of upper urinary tract disease or dysfunction not requiring continuous treatment or surveillance.

(3) Loss of upper urinary tract function as evidenced by creatinine clearance of 60 to 75 liters/24 hr. (42 to 52 ml/min) and PSP excretion of 10 percent to 15 percent in 15 minutes; or although function is greater than these levels, there are objective findings of upper urinary tract disease or dysfunction requiring continuous surveillance and frequent symptomatic treatment.

(4) Loss of upper urinary tract function as evidenced by creatinine clearance of 40 to 60 liters/24 hr. (28 to 42 ml/min) and PSP excretion of 5 percent to 10 percent in 15 minutes; or although function is greater than these levels, there are objective findings of mild or moderate upper urinary tract disease or dysfunction which can be only partially controlled.

(5) Loss of upper urinary tract function as evidenced by creatinine clearance below 40 liters/24 hr. (28 ml/min) and PSP excretion below 5 percent in 15 minutes; or although function is greater than these levels there are objective findings of severe upper urinary tract disease or dysfunction which persists despite continuous treatment.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-600, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-610 Additional permanent impairments of upper urinary tract due to surgical diversion. (1) Rule for evaluation of additional permanent impairments of upper urinary tract due to surgical diversion.

(a) These categories include the presence of complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-610, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-620 Categories of additional permanent impairments of upper urinary tract due to surgical diversion. (1) Uretero-intestinal diversion or cutaneous ureterostomy without intubation.

(2) Nephrostomy or intubated ureterostomy.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-620, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-630 Impairment of bladder function. (1) Rules for evaluation of permanent impairment of bladder function.

(a) In making examinations for evaluation of impairments of bladder function, physicians shall use objective techniques including, but not limited to, cystoscopy, cystography, voiding cystourethrography, cystometry, uroflometry, urinalysis and urine culture.

(b) Categories 2, 3, 4 and 5 include the presence of complaints of whatever degree.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-630, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-640 Categories of permanent impairments of bladder function. (1) No objective findings are present. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) Objective findings of bladder dysfunction, intermittent treatment required, but there is no dysfunction between such intermittent attacks.

(3) Objective findings of bladder dysfunction, continuous treatment required or there is good bladder reflex activity but no voluntary control.

(4) Objective findings of bladder dysfunction, there is poor reflex activity with intermittent dribbling and no voluntary control.

(5) Objective findings of bladder dysfunction, there is no reflex or voluntary control and there is continuous dribbling.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-640, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-650 Anatomical or functional loss of testes. (1) Rule for evaluation of permanent anatomical or functional loss of testes.

(a) Categories 2, 3, 4 and 5 include the presence of whatever complaints.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-650, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-660 Categories of permanent anatomical or functional loss of testes. (1) No objective findings. Subjective complaints may be present or absent.

(2) Anatomical or functional loss of one testicle.

(3) Anatomical or functional loss of both testes after the age of 65.

(4) Anatomical or functional loss of both testes between the ages of 40 and 65.

(5) Anatomical or functional loss of both testes before the age of 40.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-660, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-670 Disability. (1) The rules for determining disability are as follows:

(a) The determination of the percentage of disability in terms of total bodily impairment for any category is solely an administrative function and shall be done only in accordance with the tables of disability listed in WAC 296-20-680 and 296-20-690, or as otherwise provided in this chapter.

(b) When the industrial injury or occupational disease has caused further impairment to a bodily area where permanent bodily impairment existed prior to the industrial injury or occupational disease, the department shall award the percentage difference between the disability for the category of impairment which preexisted the industrial injury or occupational disease and the disability for the category of permanent impairment existing after the industrial injury or occupational disease.

(c) Neither the combined values chart provided in the guides to the evaluation of permanent impairment nor any other formula for the combination of the disabilities to different body areas or organ systems used in any other nationally recognized guide for determining bodily impairments shall be applied in computing the amount of disabilities to be awarded under these rules.

(d) Except as otherwise specifically provided, a percentage of total bodily impairment in one body area or system shall not be added to or combined with a percentage of total bodily impairment from another body area or system; the percentages for each body area or system shall be stated separately.

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-670, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-680 Classification of disabilities in proportion to total bodily impairment.

(1) Permanent Cervical and Cervico-Dorsal Impairments

Category	1	0%
	2	10%
	3	20%
	4	25%
	5	35%

(2) Permanent Dorsal Region Impairments

Category	1	0%
	2	10%
	3	20%

(3) Permanent Dorso-Lumbar and Lumbosacral Impairments

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	10%
	4	15%
	5	25%
	6	40%
	7	60%
	8	75%

(4) Permanent Impairments of the Pelvis

Category	1	0%
	2	2%
	3	5%
	4	5%
	5	5%
	6	5%
	7	10%
	8	10%
	9	15%

(5) Permanent Convulsive Neurologic Impairments

Category	1	0%
	2	10%
	3	35%
	4	60%

(6) Permanent Mental Health Impairments

Category	1	0%
	2	10%
	3	25%
	4	45%
	5	70%

(7) Permanent Cardiac Impairments

Category	1	0%
	2	10%
	3	20%
	4	35%
	5	50%
	6	65%

(8) Permanent Respiratory Impairments

Category	1	0%
	2	15%
	3	25%
	4	40%
	5	65%
	6	75%

(9) Permanent Variable Respiratory Impairment with Normal Baseline Spirometry

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	10%
	4	15%

(10) Permanent Air Passage Impairments

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	15%
	4	25%
	5	35%
	6	60%

(11) Permanent Air Passage Impairments Due to Nasal Septum Perforations

Category	1	0%
	2	2%

(12) Permanent Loss of Taste and Smell

Category	1	3%
	2	3%

(13) Permanent Speech Impairments

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	10%
	4	20%
	5	30%
	6	35%

(14) Permanent Skin Impairments

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	10%
	4	25%
	5	40%
	6	60%

(15) Permanent Impairments of Upper Digestive Tract, Stomach, Esophagus or Pancreas

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	10%
	4	35%
	5	60%

(16) Permanent Impairments of Lower Digestive Tract

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	15%
	4	30%

(17) Permanent Impairments of Anal Function

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	15%
	4	25%

(18) Permanent Impairments of Liver and Biliary Tract

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	20%
	4	40%
	5	60%

(19) Permanent Impairments of the Spleen, Loss of One Kidney, and Surgical Removal of Bladder with Urinary Diversion

Category	1	15%
	2	10%
	3	20%

(20) Permanent Impairments of Upper Urinary Tract

Category	1	0%
	2	10%
	3	25%
	4	45%
	5	65%

(21) Additional Permanent Impairments of Upper Urinary Tract Due to Surgical Diversion

Category	1	10%
	2	15%

(22) Permanent Impairments of Bladder Function

Category	1	0%
	2	10%
	3	20%
	4	30%
	5	50%

(23) Permanent Anatomical or Functional Loss of Testes

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	10%
	4	25%
	5	35%

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.32.080(2). 94-03-073, § 296-20-680, filed 1/17/94, effective 3/1/94. Statutory Authority: Chapters 34.04 [34.05], 51.04, 51.32 and 51.36 RCW. 90-04-007, § 296-20-680, filed 1/26/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-20-680, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-32, § 296-20-680, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

WAC 296-20-690 Permanent impairments of the cervico-dorsal (WAC 296-20-240) and lumbosacral regions (WAC 296-20-280) jointly.

(1) Permanent Cervical and Cervicodorsal Impairment Category 1 Plus Permanent Dorsolumbar and Lumbosacral Impairment

Category	1	0%
	2	5%
	3	10%
	4	15%
	5	25%
	6	40%
	7	60%
	8	75%

(2) Cervical-Cervicodorsal Category 2 Plus Dorsolumbar-Lumbosacral

Category	1	10%
	2	15%
	3	20%
	4	25%
	5	35%
	6	50%
	7	70%
	8	75%

(3) Cervical Cervicodorsal Category 3 Plus Dorsolumbar-Lumbosacral

Category	1	20%
	2	25%
	3	30%
	4	35%
	5	45%
	6	55%
	7	70%
	8	75%

(4) Cervical-Cervicodorsal Category 4 Plus Dorsolumbar-Lumbosacral

Category	1	25%
	2	30%
	3	35%
	4	40%
	5	45%
	6	55%
	7	70%
	8	80%

(5) Cervical-Cervicodorsal Category 5 Plus Dorsolumbar-Lumbosacral

Category	1	35%
	2	40%
	3	45%
	4	50%
	5	55%
	6	65%
	7	70%
	8	80%

[Order 74-32, § 296-20-690, filed 6/21/74, effective 10/1/74.]

Chapter 296-21 WAC

REIMBURSEMENT POLICIES: PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES, BIOFEEDBACK, PHYSICAL MEDICINE

WAC

SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES

296-21-270 Psychiatric services.
296-21-280 Biofeedback rules.
296-21-290 Physical medicine.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-21-010 General information and instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.-120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-010, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), §296-21-010, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, §296-21-010, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, §296-21-010, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, §296-21-010, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-011 Footnotes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-17-038, § 296-21-011, filed 8/16/91, effective 9/30/91; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-21-011, filed 1/8/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-011, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-011, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-011, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-011, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-011, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-013 Special services and billing procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-21-013, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-013, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-21-013, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-013, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-013, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-013, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-013, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-013, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-39, § 296-21-013, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-21-013, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-014 Unlisted service or procedure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-014, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-014, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-21-014, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-01401 Special report. [Order 76-34, § 296-21-01401, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-015 Office visits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-21-015, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-015, filed 7/23/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-015, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-015, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-21-015, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-21-015, filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-21-015, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-21-015, filed 6/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-21-015, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-020 Home or nursing (convalescent) home visits. [Order 68-7, § 296-21-020, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-7, filed 1/30/74.

296-21-025 Hospital visits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-025, filed 7/23/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-025, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-025, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-21-025, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-21-025, filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-21-025, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, § 296-21-025, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-21-025, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-026 Extended care facility, convalescent hospital, and nursing home. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-026, filed 7/23/87; Order 76-34, § 296-21-026, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-21-026, filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-21-026, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-027 Emergency room service. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-21-027, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-027, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-027, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.-120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-027, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-027, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-21-027, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-21-027, filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-21-027, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-030 Consultations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-030, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-030, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-030, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-030, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-030, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-030, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, § 296-21-030, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-21-030, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-035 Independent medical examinations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-08-001 (Order 89-01), § 296-21-035, filed 3/23/89, effective 9/1/89; 88-14-012 (Order 88-09), § 296-21-035, filed 6/24/88; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-035, filed 7/23/87; Order 74-7, § 296-21-035, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-21-035, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-037 Examination reports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-08-001 (Order 89-01), §

296-21-037, filed 3/23/89, effective 9/1/89.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-040 Independent medical examinations examiner. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-17-038, § 296-21-040, filed 8/16/91, effective 9/30/91; 89-08-001 (Order 89-01), § 296-21-040, filed 3/23/89, effective 9/1/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-040, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-040, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; Order 75-39, § 296-21-040, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-21-040, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-21-040, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-045 Independent medical examinations—Two or more examiners. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-08-001 (Order 89-01), § 296-21-045, filed 3/23/89, effective 9/1/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-045, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-045, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; Order 76-34, § 296-21-045, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-21-045, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-21-045, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-21-045, filed 6/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-21-045, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-046 Immunization injections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-046, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-046, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-046, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-046, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-047 Therapeutic injections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-21-047, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-047, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-047, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-047, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-047, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-047, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-050 Psychiatric services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-21-050, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-050, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-050, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-050, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-050, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-050, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-21-050, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-0501 Biofeedback rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-21-0501, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-21-0501, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-0501, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-0501, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-0502 Biofeedback. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-21-0502, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-0502, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-0502, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-055 Other services. [Order 70-12, § 296-21-055, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-21-055, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-7, filed 1/30/74.

296-21-057 Monitoring services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-057, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-057, filed 7/23/87; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-057, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-057, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-057, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-057, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-060 Specific diagnostic services. [Order 68-7, § 296-21-060, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-7, filed 1/30/74.

296-21-062 Eye. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-062, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-062, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-062, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-062, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-062, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-22-400 (part).] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-064 Ear. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-064, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-064, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-064, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-065 Nonsurgical operating room services. [Order 68-7, § 296-21-065, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-7, filed 1/30/74.

296-21-066 Cardiovascular. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-21-066, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-066, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-066, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-066, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-066, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-066, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-066, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-21-060 (part).] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-070 Pulmonary. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-070, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-070, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-070, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-070, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-070, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-21-070, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-075 Allergy and clinical immunology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-21-075, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-075, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-21-075, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-075, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-075, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-075, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-075, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-21-075, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-080 Neurology and neuromuscular. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-080, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-080, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-

080, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-080, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-080, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-080, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-21-080, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-085 Specific therapeutic procedures—Miscellaneous. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-085, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-085, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; Order 75-39, § 296-21-085, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-21-085, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-21-085, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-086 Chemotherapy injections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-21-086, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-086, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-086, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-086, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-090 Special dermatological procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-21-090, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-090, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-090, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-21-090, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-21-090, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-095 Physical medicine. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-17-038, § 296-21-095, filed 8/16/91, effective 9/30/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-095, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-095, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.-120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-095, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-21-095, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-21-095, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-21-095, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-21-095, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, § 296-21-095, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-21-095, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-125 Anesthesia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-125, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-21-125, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-125, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 74-7, § 296-21-125, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-21-125, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-128 Special services and billing procedures—Anesthesia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.-030. 88-04-052 (Order 87-29), § 296-21-128, filed 1/29/88; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-21-128, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-21-128, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 74-7, § 296-21-128, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-130 Calculation of total anesthesia values. [Order 74-7, § 296-21-130, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, § 296-21-130, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-21-130, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 92-24-066, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-21-140 Guidelines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21-140, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-150 Office or other outpatient services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21-150, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-160 Hospital inpatient services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21-160, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-170 Consultations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21-170, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-180 Emergency department services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21-180, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-190 Miscellaneous. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21-190, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-200 Critical care services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21-200, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-210 Nursing facility services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21-210, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-230 Case management services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-21-230, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-240 General instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-21-240, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-250 Bundled services and supplies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-21-250, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-260 Global surgery policy. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-21-260, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-300 HCPCS codes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-21-300, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-310 HCPCS billing modifiers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-21-310, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-21-320 Provider types and services not covered. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-21-320, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES

WAC 296-21-270 Psychiatric services. The following rules supplements information contained in the fee schedules

regarding coverage and reimbursement for psychiatric services.

Treatment of mental conditions to workers is to be goal directed, time limited, intensive, and limited to conditions caused or aggravated by the industrial condition. Psychiatric services to workers are limited to those provided by psychiatrists and licensed psychologists, and according to department policy. For purposes of this rule, the term "psychiatric" refers to treatment by psychologists as well as psychiatrists.

Initial evaluation, and subsequent treatment must be authorized by department staff, as outlined by department policy. The report of initial evaluation, including test results, and treatment plan are to be sent to the worker's attending provider, as well as the department. A copy of sixty-day narrative reports to the department is also to be sent to the attending provider.

All providers are bound by the medical aid rules in chapter 296-20 WAC. Reporting requirements are defined in chapter 296-20 WAC. In addition, the following are required: Testing results with scores, scales, and profiles; report of raw data sufficient to allow reassessment by a panel or independent medical examiner. Use of the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association axis format in the initial evaluation and sixty-day narrative reports, and explanation of the numerical scales are required.

A report to the department will contain, at least, the following elements:

Subjective complaints;

Objective observations;

Assessment of the worker's condition and goals accomplished; and

Plan of care.

The codes, reimbursement levels, and other policies for psychiatric services are listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-21-270, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

WAC 296-21-280 Biofeedback rules. Procedures listed in the fee schedules are for use by medical doctors, osteopathic physicians, licensed psychologists and other qualified providers as determined by department policy. All providers of biofeedback are bound by the medical aid rules and fee schedule for biofeedback services.

Administration of biofeedback treatment is limited to those practitioners who are certified by the Biofeedback Certification Institute of America or who meet the minimum education, experience, and training qualifications to be so certified. Those practitioners wishing to administer biofeedback treatment to workers, must submit a copy of their biofeedback certification or supply evidence of their qualifications to the department or self-insurer.

(1) The department will authorize biofeedback treatment for the following conditions when accepted under the industrial insurance claim:

(a) Idiopathic Raynaud's disease;

(b) Temporomandibular joint dysfunction;

(c) Myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome (MPD);

(d) Tension headaches;

(e) Migraine headaches;

(f) Tinnitus;

(g) Torticollis;

(h) Neuromuscular reeducation as result of neurological damage in CVA or spinal cord injury;

(i) Inflammatory and/or musculoskeletal disorders causally related to the accepted condition.

(2) Twelve biofeedback treatments in a ninety-day period will be authorized for the above conditions when the following is presented:

(a) An evaluation report documenting:

(i) The basis for the claimant's condition;

(ii) The condition's relationship to the industrial injury;

(iii) An evaluation of the claimant's current functional measurable modalities (i.e., range of motion, up time, walking tolerance, medication intake, etc.);

(iv) An outline of the proposed treatment program;

(v) An outline of the expected restoration goals.

(b) No further biofeedback treatments will be authorized or paid for without substantiation of evidence of improvement in measurable, functional modalities (i.e., range of motion, up time, walking tolerance, medication intake, etc.). Only one additional treatment block of twelve treatments per ninety days will be authorized. Requests for biofeedback treatment beyond twenty-four treatments or one hundred eighty days will be granted only after file review by and on the advice of the department's medical consultant.

(c) In addition to treatment, pretreatment and periodic evaluation will be authorized. Follow-up evaluation can be authorized at one, three, six, and twelve months posttreatment.

(d) At the department's option, a concurring opinion may be required regarding relationship of the condition to the industrial injury and/or need for biofeedback treatment.

The codes, reimbursement levels, and other policies for biofeedback services are listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-21-280, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

WAC 296-21-290 Physical medicine. (1) **Whom does the department authorize and pay for physical medicine or physical therapy services?** The department or self-insurer may authorize and pay for physical medicine services from the following providers:

• A medical or osteopathic physician who is "board certified or board qualified" in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation; or

• A licensed physical therapist; or

• The injured worker's attending doctor, within the limitations listed below.

The physical medicine services must be personally performed by the:

• Physical medicine and rehabilitation physician; or

• Attending doctor; or

• Licensed physical therapist; or

• Physical therapist assistant employed by and serving under the direction of a registered physical therapist, physical medicine and rehabilitation physician, or attending doctor.

Note: Licensed physical therapy provider rules are contained in chapter 296-23 WAC.

(2) **When may the department or self-insurer pay the attending doctor for physical medicine services?** The department or self-insurer may pay the attending doctor to

provide physical medicine modalities and/or procedures in the following situations:

(a) The attending doctor's scope of practice includes physical medicine modalities and procedures.

(b) Only the physical medicine modalities and procedures allowed under the department's fee schedules and payment policies will be authorized or paid.

(c) No more than six physical medicine visits may be authorized and paid to the attending doctor. If the worker requires treatment beyond six visits, the worker must be referred to a licensed physical therapist or a board certified or qualified physical medicine and rehabilitation physician for such treatment. Payments will be made in accordance with the department's fee schedules and payment policies.

(d) In remote areas, where no physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist, licensed physical therapist or physical therapist assistant is available, physical medicine visits required by the patient's accepted condition(s) may be authorized and paid to the attending doctor. Payments will be made in accordance with the department's fee schedules and payment policies.

(e) The attending doctor may bill for office visits in addition to the physical medicine services only when a separately identifiable office visit service is provided in addition to the physical medicine service.

(3) **What codes and fees are payable for physical medicine services?**

• The codes, reimbursement levels, and other policies for physical medicine services are listed in the department's *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules*. Physicians licensed in physical medicine and licensed physical therapists use CPT and/or HCPCS codes, rules and payment policies as listed in the department's *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules* or provider bulletins.

• Attending doctors must use the local codes, rules and payment policies published in the department's *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules* or provider bulletins.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080. 00-09-078, § 296-21-290, filed 4/18/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-21-290, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

Chapter 296-23 WAC

RADIOLOGY, RADIATION THERAPY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE, PATHOLOGY, HOSPITAL, CHIROPRACTIC, PHYSICAL THERAPY, DRUGLESS THERAPEUTICS AND NURSING—DRUGLESS THERAPEUTICS, ETC.

WAC

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296-23-367 May the worker videotape or audiotape the independent medical examination?
296-23-372 Can a worker file a complaint about a provider's conduct during an independent medical examination?
296-23-377 If an independent medical examination (IME) provider is asked to do an impairment rating examination only, what information must be included in the report?
296-23-381 What rating systems are used for determining an impairment rating conducted by an independent medical examination (IME) provider?
296-23-382 What information must be included in an independent medical examination (IME) report?
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296-23-392 Is there a fee schedule for independent medical examinations?

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-23-010 General information—Radiology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-010, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-010, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-010, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-23-010, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-010, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-23-010, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-23-010, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-23-010, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-01001 Injection procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-01001, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-01001, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-01001, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-01002 Custody of x rays. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-01002, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-01002, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-23-01002, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-23-01002, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-23-01002, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-23-01002, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-01003 Identification of x-rays. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-01003, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by Order 77-27, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, filed 9/6/77.

296-23-01004 Billing procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-01004, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.-120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-01004, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-23-01004, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-23-01004, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-23-01004, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-23-01004, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-01005 Duplication of x rays and extra views. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.-120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-01005, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-01005, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-01006 Radiology, radiation therapy, nuclear medicine and modifiers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-17-038, § 296-23-01006, filed 8/16/91, effective 9/30/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-01006, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23-01006, filed 1/8/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-01006, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-01006, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-01006, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-01006, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-01006, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-01007 Unlisted service or procedure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-01007, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-01007, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-01007, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-01007, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-01008 Special report. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-01008, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; Order 76-34, § 296-23-01008, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-013 Footnotes. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-013, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-015 Head and neck. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-015, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-015, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-015, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-015, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-015, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-015, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-015, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-015, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-015, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-23-061 (codified as WAC 296-23-015), filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-015, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-015, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-020 Chest. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-020, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-020, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-020, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-020, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-020, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-020, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-020, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-020, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-020, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-23-064 (codified as WAC 296-23-020), filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-020, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-020, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-025 Spine and pelvis. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-025, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-025, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-025, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-025, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-025, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-025, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-025, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-025, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-025, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-23-067 (codified as WAC 296-23-025), filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-025, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-025, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-030 Upper extremities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-030, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-030, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-030, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-030, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-030, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-030, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100

(Order 80-29), § 296-23-030, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-030, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-23-071 (codified as WAC 296-23-030), filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-030, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-030, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-035 Lower extremities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-035, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-035, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-035, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-035, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-035, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-035, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-035, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-035, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-035, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-23-074 (codified as WAC 296-23-035), filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-035, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-035, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-040 Abdomen. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-040, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-040, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-040, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-040, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-040, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-040, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-040, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-040, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-040, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-39, § 296-23-077 (codified as WAC 296-23-040), filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-040, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-040, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-045 Gastrointestinal tract. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-045, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-045, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-045, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-045, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-045, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-045, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-045, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-045, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-045, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-7, § 296-23-045, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-045, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-050 Urinary tract. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-050, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-050, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-050, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-050, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-050, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-050, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-050, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-050, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-7, § 296-23-050, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-050, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-055 Female genital tract. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-055, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-055, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-055, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-055, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-055, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-055, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-7, § 296-23-055, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-055, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-060, 296-23-070, 296-23-075, 296-23-085, 296-23-090, 296-23-095, 296-23-100, 296-23-205, 296-23-210, 296-23-215, 296-23-220, 296-23-225, 296-23-230, 296-23-235, 296-23-240 and 296-23-245. [Order 68-7, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-7, filed 1/30/74.

296-23-065 Vascular system. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-065, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-065, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-065, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-065, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-065, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-065, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-065, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-065, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-065, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-7, § 296-23-065, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-065, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-079 Miscellaneous. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-079, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-079, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-079, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-079, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-079, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-079, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-079, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-079, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-079, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-7, § 296-23-079, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-07901 Diagnostic ultrasound. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-07901, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-23-07901, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-07902 Head and neck. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-07902, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-07902, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-07902, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-07902, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-07902, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-07902, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-07902, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-23-07902, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-07903 Heart and chest. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-07903, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-07903, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-07903, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-07903, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-07903, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-07903, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-07903, filed 12/23/80, effective

3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-23-07903, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-07904 Thorax. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-07904, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-07904, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-07904, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-23-07904, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-07905 Abdomen and retroperitoneum. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-07905, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-07905, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-07905, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-07905, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-07905, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-07905, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-23-07905, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-07906 Pelvis, genitalia, and extremities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-07906, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-07906, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-07906, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-07906, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-07906, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-07906, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-07906, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-07906, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-23-07906, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-07907 Vascular studies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-07907, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-07907, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-07907, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-07907, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-07907, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-07907, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-07907, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-23-07907, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-07908 Miscellaneous. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-07908, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-07908, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-07908, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-07908, filed 7/23/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-07908, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-23-07908, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-080 Therapeutic radiology—General information and instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-080, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-080, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-080, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-080, filed 7/23/87; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-080, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-080, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-080, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-080, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-080, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-105 Teletherapy. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-105, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-23-085.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-110 Brachytherapy. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-110, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-23-090.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-115 Special adjunctive services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-115, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-115, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-115, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), filed 7/23/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-120 Nuclear medicine—General information and instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.-030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-120, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-120, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-125 Diagnostic. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-125, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-125, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-125, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-125, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-125, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-125, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-125, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-125, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-23-100.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-130 Therapeutic. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-130, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-130, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-130, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-130, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-130, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-23-095.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-150 Low osmolar contrast media. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-150, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 94-14-044, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-170 Nursing services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030, 51.32.060, 51.32.072, and 7.68.070. 01-18-041, § 296-23-170, filed 8/29/01, effective 10/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-170, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 02-21-108, filed 10/22/02, effective 12/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-23-175 Stimulators. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-175, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 02-21-108, filed 10/22/02, effective 12/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-23-185 Drug and alcohol rehabilitation services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 96-10-086, § 296-23-185, filed 5/1/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-185, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 02-21-108, filed 10/22/02, effective 12/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-23-190 General instructions—Chiropractic. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-190, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 97-24-044, filed 11/26/97, effective 1/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080 and 51.36.110.

296-23-200 Pathology general information and instruction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-200, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-200, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-200, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-200, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, § 296-23-200, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-23-200, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-201 Unlisted service or procedure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-201, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-201, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-201, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-20101 Special report. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-20101, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-20101, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-20102 Pathology modifier. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-17-038, § 296-23-20102, filed 8/16/91, effective 9/30/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-20102, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23-20102, filed 1/8/87; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-20102, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-20102, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-204 Panel or profile tests. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-204, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-204, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-204, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-204, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-204, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-204, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-204, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-204, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-39, § 296-23-204, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-204, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-208 Urinalysis. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-208, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-208, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-208, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-208, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-208, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-208, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-208, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-23-245.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-210 Chiropractic office visits and special services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-210, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 97-24-044, filed 11/26/97, effective 1/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080 and 51.36.110.

296-23-212 Chemistry and toxicology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-212, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-212, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-212, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-212, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23-212, filed 1/8/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-212, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-212, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-212, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-212, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-212, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-216 Hematology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-216, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-216, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-216, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-216, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-216, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-216, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-216, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-216, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-23-210.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-221 Immunology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-221, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-221, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-221, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-221, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-221, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-221, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-221, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-221, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-221, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-224 Microbiology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-224, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-224, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-224, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-224, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-224, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-224, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-224, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-224, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-23-205.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-225 Work hardening. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-225, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 02-21-108, filed 10/22/02, effective 12/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020.

296-23-228 Anatomic pathology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-228, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-228, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-228, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-228, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-228, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-228, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-228, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-228, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-228, filed 1/30/74. Formerly WAC 296-23-240.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-231 Anatomic pathology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-231, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-231, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-231, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-232 Miscellaneous. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23-232, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23-232, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-232, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-232, filed 7/23/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-232, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-232, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-232, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-255 Independent medical examinations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-255, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070.

296-23-260 Examination reports. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-260, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070.

296-23-265 Who may perform independent medical examinations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-23-265, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.112. 95-04-056, § 296-23-265, filed 1/26/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-265, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070.

296-23-26501 How do doctors become approved examiners? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-23-26501, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070.

296-23-26502 Where can doctors get an application to become an approved examiner and other information about independent medical examinations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-23-26502, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.-070.

296-23-26503 What factors does the medical director consider in approving, suspending or removing doctors from the approved examiners list? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-23-26503, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.-070.

296-23-26504 What happens if an examiner is suspended or removed from the approved examiner list by the medical director? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-23-26504, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070.

296-23-26505 Is there a fee schedule for independent medical examinations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-23-26505, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070.

296-23-26506 Can a worker file a complaint about an independent medical examiner's conduct? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-23-26506, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.-070.

296-23-267 When may attending doctors perform impairment rating examinations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114 and 51.36.015. 97-09-036, § 296-23-267, filed 4/14/97 effective 5/15/97.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070.

296-23-270 Independent medical examinations two or more examiners. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-270, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.] Repealed by 04-04-029, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070.

296-23-300 General statement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-23-300, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.-120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-300, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-23-300, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 68-7, § 296-23-300, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), filed 1/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-301 Rates for daily and ancillary services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-23-301, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-04-035 (Order 86-15), § 296-23-301, filed 1/30/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-301, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-301, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-301, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-23-301, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.] Repealed by 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), filed 1/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-305 Questionable beneficiary. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-305, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-305, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 70-12, § 296-23-305, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-23-305, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), filed 1/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-310 Refund of incorrect payments. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-310, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 68-7, § 296-23-310, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), filed 1/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-315 Treatment of unrelated conditions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-315, filed 8/2/83; Order 70-12, § 296-23-315, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-23-315, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), filed 1/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-320 Private room—Critical cases. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-320, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-320, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-39, filed 11/22/74 and Order 75-39, filed 11/28/75.

296-23-325 Isolation of infected cases. [Order 70-12, § 296-23-325, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-23-325, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-39, filed 11/22/74 and Order 75-39, filed 11/28/75.

296-23-330 Closed claims. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-330, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-330, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, § 296-23-330, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-23-330, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), filed 1/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-335 RX's take home. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-335, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-335, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-23-335, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 68-7, § 296-23-335, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), filed 1/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-340 Routine laboratory procedures on admission. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.-120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-340, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-340, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-23-340, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-39, § 296-23-340, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 68-7, § 296-23-340, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), filed 1/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-345 Per diem rate. [Order 68-7, § 296-23-345, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-350 Bed accommodations. [Order 74-39, § 296-23-350, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-350, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-350, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 75-39, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76.

296-23-355 Rate affidavit. [Order 75-39, § 296-23-355, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-7, § 296-23-355, filed 1/30/74; Order 70-12, § 296-23-355, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-23-355, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-356 Billing procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-23-356, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-356, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.-120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-356, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-356, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-23-356, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-23-356, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-23-356, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-23-356, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-23-356, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-39, § 296-23-356, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-356, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-23-356, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-23-356, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71. Formerly WAC 296-23-355 (part).] Repealed by 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), filed 1/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-357 X rays. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-357, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-357, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-23-357, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-23-357, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-23-357, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-23-357, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-7, § 296-23-357, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), filed 1/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-360 Hospital daily service charge. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-360, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-360, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-365 Drugs. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-365, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-365, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-370 Dressing room and emergency room. [Order 74-39, § 296-23-370, filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-370, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-370, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-375 Anesthetic material. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-375, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-375, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-380 Anesthetic administration—General. [Order 74-39, § 296-23-380, filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-380, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-380, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-385 Anesthetic administration—Other. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-385, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-385, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-390 Surgery. [Order 74-39, § 296-23-390, filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-390, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-390, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-395 Recovery room—Use of. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-395, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-395, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-400 Oxygen. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-400, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-400, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-405 Parenteral fluid therapy. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-405, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-405, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-410 Use of cast room for application of casts. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-410, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-410, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-412 General information and instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-412, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-415 Cast—Materials only. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-415, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-415, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-420 Fracture appliances. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-420, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-420, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-421 Diagnostic services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-421, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-421, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-421, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-425 Laboratory. [Order 74-7, § 296-23-425, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-425, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 76-34, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.

296-23-430 Preventive services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-430, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-430, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-430, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-440 Restorative services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-440, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-440, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-440, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-450 Endodontics. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-450, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-450, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-450, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-460 Periodontics. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-460, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-460, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-460, filed 8/2/83.]

Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-470 Prosthodontics, removable—Including routine postdelivery care. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-470, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-470, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-470, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-480 Prosthodontics, fixed. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-480, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-480, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-480, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-485 Orthodontics. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-485, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-485, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-490 Oral surgery. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-490, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-490, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-490, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-495 Adjunctive general services, anesthesia and professional consultation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-495, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-495, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-495, filed 8/2/83.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-500 Miscellaneous services and appliances. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-22-052 (Order 87-22), § 296-23-500, filed 11/2/87; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-500, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50001 Nursing services and attendant care. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-05-041, § 296-23-50001, filed 2/13/92, effective 3/15/92; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50001, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50001, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50002 Transportation services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-07-008, § 296-23-50002, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50002, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50003 Hearing aids and masking devices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50003, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50003, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50004 Eyeglasses and contact lenses. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50004, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50004, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50005 Orthotics and prosthetics. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50005, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50005, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50006 Medical supplies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50006, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50006, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50007 Pulmonary and respiratory services and supplies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50007, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50008 Hospital beds and accessories. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50008, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50008, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50009 Traction equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50009, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50009, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50010 Canes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50010, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50011 Crutches. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50011, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50012 Walkers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50012, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50012, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50013 Wheelchairs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50013, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50013, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50014 Stimulators. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-22-052 (Order 87-22), § 296-23-50014, filed 11/2/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50014, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50014, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50015 Vehicle and home modification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-50015, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-50016 Drug and alcohol rehabilitation services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-50016, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-510 Osteopathic office visits. [Order 68-7, § 296-23-510, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 70-12, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.

296-23-515 Osteopathic hospital visits. [Order 68-7, § 296-23-515, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by Order 70-12, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71.

296-23-610 General instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-610, filed 11/30/81, effective

1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-610, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-610, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-23-610, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-39, § 296-23-610, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-610, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-23-610, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-23-610, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-23-610, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-61001 Who may treat. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-61001, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-61002 Acceptance of rules and fees. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-61002, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-61003 Penalties. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-61003, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-61004 Initial treatment and report of accident. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-61004, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-61005 Treatment following initial treatment. [Order 77-27, § 296-23-61005, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-23-61005, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-23-61005, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-23-61005, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-61006 Rejected and closed claims. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-61006, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-61007 Treatment beyond 60 days. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-61007, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-61008 Doctor's supplemental report. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-61008, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-61009 Transfer of practitioners. [Order 77-27, § 296-23-61009, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-23-61009, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-23-61009, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-23-61009, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-61010 Concurrent treatment. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-61010, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-61011 Billing procedures. [Order 77-27, § 296-23-61011, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-23-61011, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-23-61011, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-23-61011, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-615 Office visits and special services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-615, filed 7/23/87; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-615, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-615, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-615, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-615, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-23-615, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-39, § 296-23-615, filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-615, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-615, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-620 Chiropractic consultations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-620, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-620, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-7, § 296-23-620, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-620, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-710 Physical therapy rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-08-002 (Order 89-01), § 296-23-710, filed 3/23/89, effective 5/1/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-710, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-710, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-710, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 75-39, § 296-23-710, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-39, § 296-23-710, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-710, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-23-710, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-23-710, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-23-710, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-715 Modalities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-715, filed 7/23/87; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-715, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-715, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-715, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-715, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-720 Procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-720, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-720, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-720, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-720, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 74-7, § 296-23-720, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-725 Tests and measurements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-17-038, § 296-23-725, filed 8/16/91, effective 9/30/91; 87-08-004 (Order 87-09), § 296-23-725, filed 3/20/87; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-725, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-725, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030, and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-725, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-725, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-730 Work hardening. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-08-002 (Order 89-01), § 296-23-730, filed 3/23/89, effective 5/1/89.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-810 General instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-810, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-810, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-23-810, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-39, § 296-23-810, filed 11/22/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-810, filed 1/30/74; Order 71-6, § 296-23-810, filed 6/1/71; Order 70-12, § 296-23-810, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71; Order 68-7, § 296-23-810, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-81001 Who may treat. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-81001, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-81002 Acceptance of rules and fees. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-81002, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-81003 Penalties. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-81003, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-81004 Initial treatment and report of accident. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-81004, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-81005 Treatment following initial treatment. [Order 77-27, § 296-23-81005, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-23-81005, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-23-81005, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-23-81005, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-81006 Rejected and closed claims. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-81006, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-81007 Treatment beyond 60 days. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-81007, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-81008 Doctor's supplemental report. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-81008, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-81009 Transfer of practitioners. [Order 77-27, § 296-23-81009, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-23-81009, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-23-81009, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-23-81009, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-81010 Concurrent treatment. [Order 76-34, § 296-23-81010, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-81011 Billing procedures. [Order 77-27, § 296-23-81011, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-26, § 296-23-81011, filed 12/1/77; Emergency Order 77-16, § 296-23-81011, filed 9/6/77; Order 76-34, § 296-23-81011, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77.] Repealed by 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3).

296-23-811 Office visits and special services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23-811, filed 7/23/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-24-041 (Order 81-28), § 296-23-811, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-811, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 76-34, § 296-23-811, filed 11/24/76, effective 1/1/77; Order 75-39, § 296-23-811, filed 11/28/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-39, § 296-23-815, (codified as WAC 296-23-811), filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-811, filed 1/30/74; Order 68-7, § 296-23-811, filed 11/27/68, effective 1/1/69.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-900 Licensed nursing rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-18-028, § 296-23-900, filed 8/27/90, effective 9/27/90; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23-900, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-23-900, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-900, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-900, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-39, § 296-23-900, filed 11/22/74, effective 4/1/75; Order 74-7, § 296-23-900, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-910 Licensed nursing billing instructions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-18-028, § 296-23-910, filed 8/27/90, effective 9/27/90; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-23-910, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-910, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4), 51.04.030 and 51.16.120(3). 81-01-100 (Order 80-29), § 296-23-910, filed 12/23/80, effective 3/1/81; Order 74-7, § 296-23-910, filed 1/30/74.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-940 Vocational service providers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-23-940, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Repealed by 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-9401 Reasons for holding provider ineligible for referral. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.-030. 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-23-9401, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Repealed by 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-9402 Time lines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-23-9402, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Repealed by 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-9403 Services requiring authorization. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-23-9403, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Repealed by 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-9408 Vocational fee schedule. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-16-066 (Order 83-23), § 296-23-9408, filed 8/2/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 82-24-050 (Order 82-39), § 296-23-9408, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.] Repealed by 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-9409 Vocational services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-9409, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-9410 Retraining service. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 83-24-016 (Order 83-35), § 296-23-9410, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.] Repealed by 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

296-23-950 Massage therapy rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-950, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-960 Massage—Modalities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-23-960, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-960, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-970 Occupational therapy rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-08-002 (Order 89-01), § 296-23-970, filed 3/23/89, effective 5/1/89; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-970, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-980 Occupational therapy services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-17-038, § 296-23-980, filed 8/16/91, effective 9/30/91; 87-08-004 (Order 87-09), § 296-23-980, filed 3/20/87; 86-20-074 (Order 86-36), § 296-23-980, filed 10/1/86, effective 11/1/86; 86-06-032 (Order 86-19), § 296-23-980, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23-990 Work hardening. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-08-002 (Order 89-01), § 296-23-990, filed 3/23/89, effective 5/1/89.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

RADIOLOGY

WAC 296-23-135 General information—Radiology. (1) Rules and billing procedures pertaining to all practitioners rendering services to workers are presented in the general instruction section beginning with WAC 296-20-010.

(2) Billing codes, reimbursement levels, and supporting policies are listed in the fee schedules.

(3) Refer to WAC 296-20-132 and 296-20-135 for information regarding use of the conversion factors.

(4) Refer to the fee schedules for information on use of coding modifiers.

(5) The values listed in the fee schedules only apply when these services are performed by or under the responsible supervision of a doctor.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 94-14-044, § 296-23-135, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94; 93-16-072, § 296-23-135, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

WAC 296-23-140 Custody of X rays. (1) Radiographs should not be sent to the department or self-insurer unless they are requested for comparison and interpretation in determining a permanent disability, administrative or legal decisions, and for cases in litigation. X rays must be retained for a period of ten years by the radiologist or the attending doctor.

(2) X rays must be made available upon request to consultants, to medical examiners, to the department, to self-insurers, and/or the board of industrial insurance appeals.

(3) In cases where the worker transfers from one doctor to another, the former attending doctor will immediately forward all films in his possession to the new attending doctor.

(4) When a doctor's office is closed because of death, retirement, or upon leaving the state, department approved custodial arrangements must be made to insure availability on request. If a radiological office is closed for any of the previously listed reasons or because the partnership or corporation is being dissolved, disposition of X rays for industrial injuries will be handled in the same manner. In the event custodial arrangements are to be made, the department must approve the arrangements prior to transfer of X rays to the custodian so as to assure their availability to the department or self-insurer upon request.

(5) Refer to chapter 296-20 WAC (including WAC 296-20-125) and to chapter 296-21 WAC for additional information.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-140, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

WAC 296-23-145 Duplication of X rays and extra views. Every attempt should be made to minimize the number of X rays taken for workers. The attending doctor or any other person or institution having possession of X rays which pertain to the injury and are deemed to be needed for diagnostic or treatment purposes should make these X rays available upon request.

The department or self-insurer will not authorize or pay for additional X rays when recent X rays are available except when presented with adequate information regarding the need to re-X ray.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-145, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

PATHOLOGY

WAC 296-23-155 Pathology general information and instructions. (1) Rules and billing procedures pertaining to all practitioners rendering service to workers are presented in general information section beginning with WAC 296-20-010.

(2) Refer to WAC 296-20-132 and 296-20-135 for information regarding use of the conversion factors.

(3) Refer to the fee schedules for information on use of coding modifiers.

(4) Billing codes, reimbursement levels, and supporting policies are listed in the fee schedules.

(5) The reimbursement levels listed in the fee schedules apply only when the services are performed by or under the responsible supervision of a physician. Unless otherwise specified, the listed values include the collection and handling of the specimens by the laboratory performing the procedure. SERVICES IN PATHOLOGY AND LABORATORY are provided by the pathologist or by technologists under responsible supervision of a physician.

(6) Laboratory procedures performed by other than the billing physician shall be billed at the value charged that physician by the reference (outside) laboratory under the individual procedure number or the panel procedure number listed under "PANEL OR PROFILE TESTS" (see modifier -90).

(7) The department or self-insurer may deny payment for lab procedures which are determined to be excessive or unnecessary for management of the injury or conditions.

(8) Separate or multiple procedures: It is appropriate to designate multiple procedures that are rendered on the same date by separate entries.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 94-14-044, § 296-23-155, filed 6/29/94, effective 7/30/94; 93-16-072, § 296-23-155, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

DENTAL

WAC 296-23-160 General information and instructions. (1) The department or self-insurer is responsible only for repair or replacement of teeth injured or prosthodontics broken as a result of an industrial injury.

(2) Information pertaining to industrial claims is explained in WAC 296-20-010.

(3) Information pertaining to reports of accident is outlined in WAC 296-20-025.

(4) Information pertaining to the care of workers is explained in WAC 296-20-110.

(5) An estimate of cost is not needed prior to authorization of dental work unless indicated due to the extensive nature of the dental work. The department or self-insurer reserves the right to review all charges billed.

(6) Billing instructions are listed in WAC 296-20-125. Bills for services must be itemized, specifying tooth numbers and materials used. No services will be paid on rejected or closed claims except those rendered in conjunction with a reopening application.

(7) Billing codes, billing modifiers, reimbursement levels, and supporting policies are listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-160, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND APPLIANCES

WAC 296-23-165 Miscellaneous services and appliances. (1) The department or self-insurer will reimburse for certain proper and necessary miscellaneous services and items needed as a result of an industrial accident. Nursing care, attendant services, transportation, hearing aids, eyeglasses, orthotics and prosthetics, braces, medical supplies, oxygen systems, walking aids, and durable medical equipment are included in this classification.

(a) When a fee maximum has been established, the rate of reimbursement for miscellaneous services and items will be the supplier's usual and customary charge or the department's current fee maximum, whichever is less. In no case may a supplier or provider charge a worker the difference between the fee maximum and their usual and customary charge.

(b) When the department or self-insurer has established a purchasing contract with a qualified supplier through an open competitive request for proposal process, the department or self-insurer will require that workers obtain specific groups of items from the contractor. When items are obtained from a contractor, the contractor will be paid at the rates established in the contract. When a purchasing contract for a selected group of items exists, suppliers who are not named in the contract will be denied reimbursement if they provide a contracted item to a worker. The noncontracting supplier, not the worker, will be financially responsible for providing an item to a worker when it should have been supplied by a contractor. This rule may be waived by an authorized representative of the department or self-insurer in special cases where a worker's attending doctor recommends that an item be obtained from another source for medical reasons or reasons of availability. In such cases, the department may authorize reimbursement to a supplier who is not named in a contract. Items or services may be provided on an emergency basis without prior authorization, but will be reviewed for appropriateness to the accepted industrial condition and medical necessity on a retrospective basis.

(2) The department or self-insurer will inform providers and suppliers of the selected groups of items for which purchasing contracts have been established, including the beginning and ending dates of the contracts.

(3) Prior authorization by an authorized representative of the department or self-insurer will be required for reimbursement of selected items and services which are provided to workers. Payment will be denied for selected items or services supplied without prior authorization. The supplier, not the worker, will be financially responsible for providing selected items or services to workers without prior authorization. In cases where a worker's doctor recommends rental or purchase of a contracted item from a supplier who lacks a contract agreement, prior authorization will be required.

The decision to grant or deny prior authorization for reimbursement of selected services or items will be based on the following criteria:

(a) The worker is eligible for coverage.

(b) The service or item prescribed is appropriate and medically necessary for treatment of the worker's accepted industrial condition.

(4) The decision to rent or purchase an item will be made based on a comparison of the projected rental costs of the item with its purchase price. An authorized representative of the department or self-insurer will decide whether to rent or purchase certain items provided they are appropriate and medically necessary for treatment of the worker's accepted condition. Decisions to rent or purchase items will be based on the following information:

(a) Purchase price of the item.

(b) Monthly rental fee.

(c) The prescribing doctor's estimate of how long the item will be needed.

(5) The department will review the medical necessity, appropriateness, and quality of items and services provided to workers.

(6) The department's STATEMENT FOR MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES form or electronic transfer format specifications must be used for billing the department for miscellaneous services, equipment, supplies, appliances, and transportation. Bills must be itemized according to instructions in WAC 296-20-125 and the department or self-insurer's billing instructions. Bills for medical appliances and equipment must include the type of item, manufacturer name, model name and number, and serial number.

(7) All miscellaneous materials, supplies and services must be billed using the appropriate HCPCS Level II codes and billing modifiers. HCPCS codes are listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.060, 51.32.072, and 7.68.070. 01-18-041, § 296-23-165, filed 8/29/01, effective 10/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-165, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

WAC 296-23-180 Vehicle and home modification. Requires prior approval from the assistant director for industrial insurance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 96-10-086, § 296-23-180, filed 5/1/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-180, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

CHIROPRACTIC

WAC 296-23-195 Chiropractic consultations. See WAC 296-20-035, 296-20-045, and 296-20-051 for rules pertaining to consultation.

Chiropractic consultation requires prior notification to the department or self-insurer. Consultants must be from an approved list of chiropractic consultants.

The codes and reimbursement levels for chiropractic consultations services are listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-195, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS

WAC 296-23-205 General instructions—Naturopathic physicians. (1) Refer to WAC 296-20-010 through 296-20-125 regarding general rules and billing procedures.

(2) Refer to WAC 296-20-132 and 296-20-135 regarding the use of conversion factors.

(3) In addition to general rules found in WAC 296-20-010 through 296-20-125, the following rules apply to naturopathic physicians:

(a) If the naturopathic physician is dual licensed, all treatment rendered by the practitioner must be billed as "treatment of the day." Further, the practitioner must elect and notify the department or self-insurer, which type of treatment he is providing for the injured worker, and abide by rules pertaining to area of elected treatment.

(b) Naturopathic physicians utilizing hydro-; mechano-; and/or electro-therapy modalities cannot bill for those services in addition to office visit services. Office visit includes treatment of the day.

(c) No more than one office visit will be allowed per day, except on the initial and next two subsequent visits. The attending doctor must submit a detailed report regarding the need for the additional treatment.

(d) If necessary, X rays may be taken immediately prior to and following the initial naturopathic physician treatment without prior authorization.

(e) X rays immediately prior to and following each subsequent naturopathic physician treatment will be disallowed, unless previously authorized.

(f) Prior authorization must be obtained for X rays subsequent to initial treatment.

(g) Payment will not be made for excessive or unnecessary X rays. No payment will be made for X rays taken on rejected or closed claims, except those taken in conjunction with a reopening application.

(h) See chapter 296-23 WAC for custody requirements for X rays.

(4) Drugless therapy as a maintenance or supportive measure will not be authorized or paid.

(5) Treatment beyond the first twenty treatments or sixty days, whichever occurs first, will not be authorized without submission of a consultation report or a comprehensive comparative exam report regarding need for further care.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-205, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

WAC 296-23-215 Office visits and special services—Naturopathic physicians. Definitions:

Routine office visit: A level of service pertaining to the evaluation and treatment of a condition requiring only an abbreviated history and exam.

Extended office visit: A level of service pertaining to an evaluation of patient with a new or existing problem requiring a detailed history, review of records, exam, and a formal conference with patient or family to evaluate and/or adjust therapeutic treatment management and progress.

Comprehensive office visit: A level of service pertaining to an indepth evaluation of a patient with a new or existing problem, requiring development or complete reevaluation of treatment data; includes recording of chief complaints and present illness, family history, past treatment history, personal history, system review; and a complete exam to evaluate and determine appropriate therapeutic treatment management and progress.

Reporting:

Reporting requirements are outlined in WAC 296-20-06101. The department or self-insurer will accept a brief narrative report of treatment received and the patient's progress as supporting documentation for billings in lieu of routine follow-up office notes.

Modifiers:

-22 Unusual services: When treatment services provided are greater than that usually required for listed procedures. Use of this modifier must be based on the injured worker's need for extended or unusual care. A report is required. The modifier -22 should be added to the procedure number.

-52 Reduced services: Under certain circumstances no treatment may be given, in these cases the procedure should be reduced by ten units and modifier -52 should be added to the procedure number.

Material supplied by doctor:

Department or self-insurer will reimburse the doctor for materials supplied, i.e., cervical collars, heel lifts, etc., at cost only. See RCW 19.68.010, professional license statutes.

All supplies and materials must be billed using HCPCS Level II codes as listed in the fee schedules.

The codes and reimbursement levels are listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-215, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

PHYSICAL THERAPY

WAC 296-23-220 Physical therapy rules. Practitioners should refer to WAC 296-20-010 through 296-20-125 for general information and rules pertaining to the care of workers.

Refer to WAC 296-20-132 and 296-20-135 regarding the use of conversion factors.

All supplies and materials must be billed using HCPCS Level II codes. Refer to chapter 296-21 WAC for additional information. HCPCS codes are listed in the fee schedules.

Refer to chapter 296-20 WAC (WAC 296-20-125) and to the department's billing instructions for additional information.

Physical therapy treatment will be reimbursed only when ordered by the worker's attending doctor and rendered by a licensed physical therapist or a physical therapist assistant serving under the direction of a licensed physical therapist. In addition, physician assistants may order physical therapy

under these rules for the attending doctor. Doctors rendering physical therapy should refer to WAC 296-21-290.

The department or self-insurer will review the quality and medical necessity of physical therapy services provided to workers. Practitioners should refer to WAC 296-20-01002 for the department's rules regarding medical necessity and to WAC 296-20-024 for the department's rules regarding utilization review and quality assurance.

The department or self-insurer will pay for a maximum of one physical therapy visit per day. When multiple treatments (different billing codes) are performed on one day, the department or self-insurer will pay either the sum of the individual fee maximums, the provider's usual and customary charge, or $118.07 whichever is less. These limits will not apply to physical therapy that is rendered as part of a physical capacities evaluation, work hardening program, or pain management program, provided a qualified representative of the department or self-insurer has authorized the service.

The department will publish specific billing instructions, utilization review guidelines, and reporting requirements for physical therapists who render care to workers.

Use of diapulse or similar machines on workers is not authorized. See WAC 296-20-03002 for further information.

A physical therapy progress report must be submitted to the attending doctor and the department or the self-insurer following twelve treatment visits or one month, whichever occurs first. Physical therapy treatment beyond initial twelve treatments will be authorized only upon substantiation of improvement in the worker's condition. An outline of the proposed treatment program, the expected restoration goals, and the expected length of treatment will be required.

Physical therapy services rendered in the home and/or places other than the practitioner's usual and customary office, clinic, or business facilities will be allowed only upon prior authorization by the department or self-insurer.

No inpatient physical therapy treatment will be allowed when such treatment constitutes the only or major treatment received by the worker. See WAC 296-20-030 for further information.

The department may discount maximum fees for treatment performed on a group basis in cases where the treatment provided consists of a nonindividualized course of therapy (e.g., pool therapy; group aerobics; and back classes).

Biofeedback treatment may be rendered on doctor's orders only. The extent of biofeedback treatment is limited to those procedures allowed within the scope of practice of a licensed physical therapist. See chapter 296-21 WAC for rules pertaining to conditions authorized and report requirements.

Billing codes and reimbursement levels are listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 08-09-121, § 296-23-220, filed 4/22/08, effective 7/1/08; 07-10-082, § 296-23-220, filed 5/1/07, effective 7/1/07; 06-09-071, § 296-23-220, filed 4/18/06, effective 7/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 05-18-030, § 296-23-220, filed 8/30/05, effective 10/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 05-09-062, § 296-23-220, filed 4/19/05, effective 7/1/05; 04-09-100, § 296-23-220, filed 4/20/04, effective 7/1/04; 03-14-043, § 296-23-220, filed 6/24/03, effective 8/1/03; 02-10-129, § 296-23-220, filed 5/1/02, effective 7/1/02; 01-10-026, § 296-23-220, filed 4/24/01, effective 7/1/01; 00-09-077, § 296-23-220, filed 4/18/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 99-10-043, § 296-23-220, filed 4/30/99, effective 7/1/99; 98-09-125, § 296-23-220, filed 4/22/98, effective 7/1/98; 97-10-017, § 296-23-220, filed 4/28/97, effective 7/1/97; 96-10-086, § 296-23-220, filed 5/1/96, effective 7/1/96; 95-05-072, § 296-23-220, filed 2/15/95, effective 3/18/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 94-02-045, § 296-23-220, filed 12/30/93, effective 3/1/94; 93-16-072, § 296-23-220, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

WAC 296-23-230 Occupational therapy rules. Practitioners should refer to WAC 296-20-010 through 296-20-125 for general information and rules pertaining to the care of workers.

Refer to WAC 296-20-132 and 296-20-135 for information regarding the conversion factors.

All supplies and materials must be billed using HCPCS Level II codes, refer to the department's billing instructions for additional information.

Occupational therapy treatment will be reimbursed only when ordered by the worker's attending doctor and rendered by a licensed occupational therapist or an occupational therapist assistant serving under the direction of a licensed occupational therapist. In addition, physician assistants may order occupational therapy under these rules for the attending doctor. Vocational counselors assigned to injured workers by the department or self-insurer may request an occupational therapy evaluation. However, occupational therapy treatment must be ordered by the worker's attending doctor or by the physician assistant.

An occupational therapy progress report must be submitted to the attending doctor and the department or self-insurer following twelve treatment visits or one month, whichever occurs first. Occupational therapy treatment beyond the initial twelve treatments will be authorized only upon substantiation of improvement in the worker's condition. An outline of the proposed treatment program, the expected restoration goals, and the expected length of treatment will be required.

The department or self-insurer will review the quality and medical necessity of occupational therapy services. Practitioners should refer to WAC 296-20-01002 for the department's definition of medically necessary and to WAC 296-20-024 for the department's rules regarding utilization review and quality assurance.

The department will pay for a maximum of one occupational therapy visit per day. When multiple treatments (different billing codes) are performed on one day, the department or self-insurer will pay either the sum of the individual fee maximums, the provider's usual and customary charge, or $118.07 whichever is less. These limits will not apply to occupational therapy which is rendered as part of a physical capacities evaluation, work hardening program, or pain management program, provided a qualified representative of the department or self-insurer has authorized the service.

The department will publish specific billing instructions, utilization review guidelines, and reporting requirements for occupational therapists who render care to workers.

Occupational therapy services rendered in the worker's home and/or places other than the practitioner's usual and customary office, clinic, or business facility will be allowed only upon prior authorization by the department or self-insurer.

No inpatient occupational therapy treatment will be allowed when such treatment constitutes the only or major treatment received by the worker. See WAC 296-20-030 for further information.

The department may discount maximum fees for treatment performed on a group basis in cases where the treatment provided consists of a nonindividualized course of therapy (e.g., pool therapy; group aerobics; and back classes).

Billing codes, reimbursement levels, and supporting policies for occupational therapy services are listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 08-09-121, § 296-23-230, filed 4/22/08, effective 7/1/08; 07-10-082, § 296-23-230, filed 5/1/07, effective 7/1/07; 06-09-071, § 296-23-230, filed 4/18/06, effective 7/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 05-18-030, § 296-23-230, filed 8/30/05, effective 10/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 05-09-062, § 296-23-230, filed 4/19/05, effective 7/1/05; 04-09-100, § 296-23-230, filed 4/20/04, effective 7/1/04; 03-14-043, § 296-23-230, filed 6/24/03, effective 8/1/03; 02-10-129, § 296-23-230, filed 5/1/02, effective 7/1/02; 01-10-026, § 296-23-230, filed 4/24/01, effective 7/1/01; 00-09-077, § 296-23-230, filed 4/18/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 99-10-043, § 296-23-230, filed 4/30/99, effective 7/1/99; 98-09-125, § 296-23-230, filed 4/22/98, effective 7/1/98; 97-10-017, § 296-23-230, filed 4/28/97, effective 7/1/97; 96-10-086, § 296-23-230, filed 5/1/96, effective 7/1/96; 95-05-072, § 296-23-230, filed 2/15/95, effective 3/18/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 94-02-045, § 296-23-230, filed 12/30/93, effective 3/1/94; 93-16-072, § 296-23-230, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

WAC 296-23-235 Work hardening. The department will publish billing instructions, reimbursement limits, quality assurance standards, utilization review guidelines, admission criteria, outcome criteria, measures of effectiveness, minimum staffing levels, certification requirements, special reporting requirements, and other criteria that will ensure workers receive good quality services at cost-effective payment levels. Providers will be required to meet the department's requirements in order to qualify as a work hardening provider. The department may also establish a competitive or other appropriate selection process for work hardening providers. Providers should refer to WAC 296-20-12050 regarding special programs.

Billing codes, reimbursement levels, and supporting policies for work hardening services are listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-235, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

NURSING

WAC 296-23-240 Licensed nursing rules. (1) Registered nurses and licensed practical nurses may perform private duty nursing care in industrial injury cases when the attending physician deems this care necessary. Registered nurses may be reimbursed for services as outlined by department policy. (See chapter 296-20 WAC for home nursing rules.)

(2) Advanced registered nurse practitioners (ARNPs) may perform advanced and specialized levels of nursing care on a fee for service basis in industrial injury cases within the limitations of this section. ARNPs may be reimbursed for services as outlined by department policy.

(3) In order to treat workers under the Industrial Insurance Act, the advanced registered nurse practitioner must be:

(a) Recognized by the Washington state board of nursing or other government agency as an advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP). For out-of-state nurses an equivalent title and training may be approved at the department's discretion.

(b) Capable of providing the department with evidence and documentation of a reliable and rapid system of obtaining physician consultations.

(4) Billing procedures outlined in the medical aid rules and fee schedules apply to all nurses.

[Statutory Authority: 2004 c 65 and 2004 c 163. 04-22-085, § 296-23-240, filed 11/2/04, effective 12/15/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 03-21-069, § 296-23-240, filed 10/14/03, effective 12/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-240, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

WAC 296-23-241 Can advanced registered nurse practitioners independently perform the functions of an attending provider? (1) Advanced registered nurse practitioners (ARNPs) may independently perform the functions of an attending provider under the Industrial Insurance Act, with the exception of rating permanent impairment. These functions are referenced in the medical aid rules as those of an attending or treating provider, and include, but are not limited to:

- Completing and signing the report of accident or provider's initial report, where applicable;
- Certifying time-loss compensation;
- Completing and submitting all required or requested reports;
- Referring workers for consultations;
- Performing consultations;
- Facilitating early return to work offered by and performed for the employer(s) of record;
- Doing all that is possible to expedite the vocational process, including making an estimate of the worker's physical or mental capacities that affect the worker's employability.

ARNPs can state whether a worker has permanent impairment, such as on the department's activity prescription form (APF).

(2) Advanced registered nurse practitioners cannot:

- Rate permanent impairment; or
- Perform independent medical examinations (IMEs).

[Statutory Authority: 2007 c 275, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 08-04-094, § 296-23-241, filed 2/5/08, effective 2/22/08. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 65 and 2004 c 163. 04-22-085, § 296-23-241, filed 11/2/04, effective 12/15/04.]

WAC 296-23-245 Licensed nursing billing instructions. (1) Registered nurses may be required to obtain provider account numbers from the department as outlined by department policy.

(2) Advanced registered nurse practitioners must obtain provider account numbers from the department.

(3) Refer to WAC 296-20-132 and 296-20-135 for information regarding the conversion factors.

(4) Refer to the department's billing instructions for additional information.

(5) Services performed by advanced registered nurse practitioners must be billed using the appropriate procedure

code number listed in the fee schedules preceded by a Type of Service Code "N." The rate of reimbursement for the services billed by advanced registered nurse practitioners will be ninety percent of the value listed in the fee schedules.

(6) Refer to WAC 296-20-303 for rules regarding home attendant services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.060, 51.32.072, and 7.68.070. 01-18-041, § 296-23-245, filed 8/29/01, effective 10/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-245, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

ATTENDANT SERVICES

WAC 296-23-246 Attendant services. (1) **What are attendant services?** Attendant services are proper and necessary personal care services provided to maintain the injured worker in his or her residence.

(2) **Who may receive attendant services?** Workers who are temporarily or permanently totally disabled and rendered physically helpless by the nature of their industrial injury or occupational disease may receive attendant services.

(3) **Is prior authorization required for attendant services?** Yes. To be covered by the department, attendant services must be requested by the attending physician and authorized by the department before care begins.

(4) **What attendant services does the department cover?** The department covers proper and necessary attendant services that are provided consistent with the injured worker's needs, abilities and safety. Only attendant services that are necessary due to the physical restrictions caused by the accepted industrial injury or occupational disease are covered.

The following are examples of attendant services that may be covered:

- Bathing and personal hygiene;
- Dressing;
- Administration of medications;
- Specialized skin care, including changing or caring for dressings or ostomies;
- Tube feeding;
- Feeding assistance (not meal preparation);
- Mobility assistance, including walking, toileting and other transfers;
- Turning and positioning;
- Bowel and incontinent care; and
- Assistance with basic range of motion exercises.

Services the department considers everyday environmental needs, unrelated to the medical care of the worker are not covered. The following chore services are examples of services that are not covered: Housecleaning, laundry, shopping, meal planning and preparation, transportation of the injured worker, errands for the injured worker, recreational activities, yard work, and child care.

(5) **Who may provide attendant services?** Attendant services provided on or after June 1, 2002, must be provided through an agency licensed, certified or registered to provide home care or home health services.

EXCEPTION: A worker who received department approved attendant services from a spouse prior to October 1, 2001, may continue to receive attendant services from that spouse as long as all of the following criteria are met. The attendant service spouse provider:
(a) Had an active provider account with the department on September 30, 2001; and
(b) Maintains an active provider account with the department; and
(c) Remains legally married to the injured worker; and
(d) Allows the department or its designee to perform periodic independent nursing evaluations in the worker's residence.

(6) **What are the treatment limits for attendant services?** The department will determine the maximum hours of authorized attendant care services based on an independent nursing assessment of the worker's care needs.

Spouses eligible to provide attendant services are limited to a maximum of seventy hours of attendant services per week or to the maximum hours authorized for the worker, whichever is less. Workers who are receiving attendant services from spouses and whose care needs exceed seventy hours per week must receive attendant services in excess of seventy hours from an agency eligible to provide attendant services.

EXCEPTION: The department may exempt a spouse from the seventy-hour limit if, after review by the department and based on independent nursing assessment:
(a) The injured worker is receiving proper and necessary care; and
(b) The worker's care needs exceed seventy hours per week; and
(c) No eligible agency provider is available.

(7) **Will the department review attendant services?** Yes. The department or its designee will perform periodic independent nursing evaluations of attendant services. Evaluations may include, but are not limited to, on-site review of the injured worker and review of medical records.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. 03-21-069, recodified as § 296-23-246, filed 10/14/03, effective 12/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.32.060, 51.32.072, and 7.68.070. 01-18-041, § 296-20-303, filed 8/29/01, effective 10/1/01.]

WAC 296-23-250 Massage therapy rules. Practitioners should refer to WAC 296-20-010 through 296-20-125 for general information and rules pertaining to the care of workers. See WAC 296-20-125 for billing instructions.

Refer to WAC 296-20-132 and 296-20-135 for information regarding use of the conversion factors.

Massage therapy treatment will be permitted when given by a licensed massage practitioner only upon written orders from the worker's attending doctor. In addition, physician assistants may order massage therapy under these rules for the attending doctor.

A progress report must be submitted to the attending doctor and the department or the self-insurer following six treatment visits or one month, whichever comes first. Massage therapy treatment beyond the initial six treatments will be authorized only upon substantiation of improvement in the worker's condition in terms of functional modalities, i.e., range of motion; sitting and standing tolerance; reduction in medication; etc. In addition, an outline of the proposed treatment program, the expected restoration goals, and the expected length of treatment will be required.

Massage therapy in the home and/or places other than the practitioners usual and customary business facilities will be allowed only upon prior justification and authorization by the department or self-insurer.

No inpatient massage therapy treatment will be allowed when such treatment constitutes the only or major treatment received by the worker. See WAC 296-20-030 for further information.

Massage therapy treatments exceeding once per day must be justified by attending doctor.

Maximum daily reimbursement levels for massage therapy are seventy-five percent of the maximum daily reimbursement levels for physical and occupational therapy services that may be found in WAC 296-23-220 and 296-23-230.

Billing codes, reimbursement levels, and supporting policies for massage therapy services are listed in the fee schedules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 08-09-120, § 296-23-250, filed 4/22/08, effective 7/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.04.030. 05-18-030, § 296-23-250, filed 8/30/05, effective 10/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23-250, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93.]

INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATION

WAC 296-23-302 Definitions. Direct patient care. For the purpose of meeting the qualifications of an independent medical examination (IME) provider, direct patient care means face-to-face contact with the patient for the purpose of evaluation and management of care that includes, but is not limited to:

- History taking and review of systems;
- Physical examination;
- Medical decision making;
- Coordination of care with other providers and agencies.

This does not include time spent in independent medical examinations.

Impairment rating examination. An examination to determine whether or not the injured/ill worker has any permanent impairment(s) as a result of the industrial injury or illness after the worker has reached maximum medical improvement. An impairment rating may be a component of an IME.

Independent medical examination (IME). An objective medical examination requested by the department or self-insurer to establish medical facts about a worker's physical condition.

Independent medical examination (IME) provider. A firm, partnership, corporation, or individual doctor who has been approved and given an independent medical examination (IME) provider number by the department to perform IMEs.

Medical director. A licensed doctor in the firm, partnership, corporation or other legal entity responsible to provide oversight on quality of independent medical examinations, impairment ratings and reports.

Medical examiners' handbook. A handbook distributed by the department containing department policy and information to assist doctors who perform independent medical examinations and impairment rating examinations.

Provider number. A unique number(s) assigned to a provider by the department of labor and industries. The number identifies the provider and is linked to a tax identification number that has been designated by the provider for payment purposes. A provider may have more than one provider number assigned by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-302, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-307 Why are independent medical examinations requested? Independent medical examinations (IMEs) are requested by the department or the self-insurer. Generally, IMEs are ordered for one or more of the following reasons, including, but not limited to:

(1) Establish a diagnosis;

(2) Outline a program of treatment;

(3) Evaluate what, if any, conditions are related to the claimed industrial injury or occupational disease/illness;

(4) Determine whether an industrial injury or occupational disease/illness has aggravated a preexisting condition and the extent or duration of that aggravation;

(5) Establish when the accepted industrial injury or occupational disease/illness has reached maximum medical improvement;

(6) Establish an impairment rating;

(7) Evaluate whether the industrial injury or occupational disease/illness has worsened; or

(8) Evaluate the worker's mental and/or physical restrictions as well as the worker's ability to work.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-307, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-312 Can a provider conduct independent medical examinations (IMEs) for the department or self-insurer without an active IME provider number from the department? No. Only doctors who possess an active IME provider number can provide independent medical examinations for the department or self-insurer. Providers must submit an IME provider application and be approved by the department to receive this number.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-312, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-317 What qualifications must a provider meet to receive an independent medical examination (IME) provider number? In order to ensure high quality independent medical examinations, the department shall only approve an IME provider number for persons, firms, partnerships, corporations or other legal entities that meet the following qualification requirements:

(1) Providers who wish to bill or get paid for independent medical examinations or related services must apply for and receive an IME provider number. Issuance of an IME provider number does not guarantee IME referrals.

(2) Providers must have and maintain a current license to practice in the state in which they conduct IMEs and meet at least one of the two following requirements:

(a) Board certification in their medical specialty; or

(b) A minimum of an average of eight hours per week over the past two years of direct patient care in their medical specialty (excluding IMEs).

(3) Only providers in the following practice specialties who meet all other requirements may perform IMEs;

	Doctors licensed to practice:				
Examiner is:	**Medicine & surgery**	**Osteopathic medicine & surgery**	**Podiatric medicine & surgery**	**Chiropractic**	**Dentistry**
In Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Not in Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

(4) A provider licensed to practice chiropractic in Washington must also meet all the following requirements:

(a) Be a chiropractic consultant for the department for at least two years;

(b) Take an impairment rating course approved by the department; and

(c) Attend the department's chiropractic consultant and examiners' seminar during the twenty-four months prior to application.

(5) Business requirements:

(a) Providers must conduct independent medical examinations only in a professional office suitable for medical, dental, podiatric, chiropractic or psychiatric examinations where the primary use of the examination site is for medical services; not residential, commercial, educational or retail in nature. The site must have, at a minimum, adequate access, climate control, light, space and equipment to provide for the comfort and safety of the injured/ill worker and provide the privacy necessary for workers to discuss their medical issues.

(b) Providers must comply with all federal and state laws, regulations and other requirements with regard to business operations, including specific requirements for business operations for the provision of medical services.

(c) Providers must have a private disrobing area and adequate provision of examination gowns.

(d) Providers must have telephone answering capability during regular business hours, Monday through Friday, in order to facilitate scheduling of independent medical examinations and means for workers to contact the provider regarding their scheduled examination. If the office is open on Saturday, telephone access must be available.

(e) In order to be assigned an IME provider number, an IME firm, partnership, corporation or other legal entity must have a medical director. The medical director must be a licensed provider and be responsible to provide oversight on the quality of independent medical examinations, impairment ratings and reports.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-317, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-322 What boards are recognized by the department for independent medical examination (IME) provider approval? The department accepts certifications from boards recognized by the following as meeting the board certification requirements in WAC 296-23-317:

(1) American Board of Medical Specialties;

(2) American Osteopathic Association (AOA) Bureau of Osteopathic Specialties;

(3) American Podiatric Medical Association;

(4) American Dental Association.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-322, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-327 What other factors may the department's medical director consider in approving or disapproving an application for an independent medical examination (IME) provider number? The department's medical director considers other factors in approving or disapproving an IME application, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Complaints about the provider;

(2) Quality of reports;

(3) Timeliness of reports;

(4) Charges regarding any crime, gross misdemeanor, felony or violation of statutes or rules by any administrative agency, court or board;

(5) Convictions of any crime, gross misdemeanor, felony or violation of statutes or rules by any administrative agency, court or board.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-327, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-332 What are the requirements for notifying the department or self-insurer if an independent medical examination (IME) provider has a change in status? Providers must immediately notify the department of any change in status that might affect their qualifications for an independent medical examination (IME) provider number. The notification must be in writing. Providers must include a copy of any charges or final orders if applicable. Changes in status include, but are not limited to:

(1) Changes in time spent in direct patient care;

(2) Loss or restriction of hospital admitting or practice privileges;

(3) Changes affecting business requirements (WAC 296-23-317);

(4) Loss of board certification;

(5) Charges regarding any crime, gross misdemeanor, felony or violation of statutes or rules by any administrative agency, court or board;

(6) Convictions of any crime, gross misdemeanor, felony or violation of statutes or rules by any administrative agency, court or board;

(7) Temporary or permanent probation, suspension, revocation, or limitation placed on their license to practice by any court, board, or administrative agency in any state or foreign jurisdiction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-332, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-337 What factors does the department's medical director consider in suspending or terminating an independent medical examination (IME) provider number? The department's medical director may consider several factors in suspending or terminating an IME provider number. Examples include, but are not limited to:

(1) Complaints about the provider;

(2) Disciplinary proceedings or actions;

(3) Proceedings in any court dealing with the provider's professional conduct, quality of care and criminal actions;

(4) Ability to effectively convey and substantiate medical opinions and conclusions concerning workers;

(5) Untimely reports;

(6) Substandard quality of reports or failure to comply with current department policy on report contents;

(7) Unavailability or lack of willingness to responsibly communicate with the department or self-insurer;

(8) Unavailability or lack of willingness to testify on behalf of the department or self-insurer, worker, or employer;

(9) Failure to stay current in the area of specialty and in the areas of impairment rating, performance of IMEs, industrial injury and occupational disease/illness, industrial insurance statutes, regulations and policies;

(10) Failure to continue to maintain the criteria to be an IME provider;

(11) Misrepresentation of information provided to the department;

(12) Failure to inform the department of changes affecting the provider's status as an IME provider;

(13) Failure to comply with the department's orders, statutes, rules, or policies; and

(14) Failure to accept the department fee schedule rate for testimony or independent medical examinations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-337, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-342 Are providers entitled to referrals from the department or self-insurer? No. The department or self-insured employer refers industrially injured or ill workers for independent medical examination (IME) services at their sole discretion. No provider is entitled to referrals from the referral source.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-342, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-347 What are the independent medical examination (IME) provider's responsibilities in an examination? (1) The IME provider's responsibilities prior to the examination are to:

(a) Be familiar with the contents of the medical examiner's handbook;

(b) Review all claim documents provided by the department or self-insured employer;

(c) Contact the worker prior to the examination to confirm the appointment date, time and location; and

(d) Review the purpose of the examination and the questions to be answered in the examination report.

(2) The IME provider's responsibilities during the examination are to:

(a) Introduce himself or herself to the worker;

(b) Verify the identity of the worker;

(c) Let the worker know that the claim documents from the department or self-insurer have been reviewed;

(d) Explain the examination process and answer the worker's questions about the examination process;

(e) Advise the worker that he/she should not perform any activities beyond their physical capabilities;

person may attend the physical examination but may not

(f) Allow the worker to remain fully dressed while taking the history;

(g) Ensure adequate draping and privacy if the worker needs to remove clothing for the examination;

(h) Refrain from expressing personal opinions about the worker, the employer, the attending doctor, or the care the worker has received;

(i) Conduct an examination that is unbiased, sound and sufficient to achieve the purpose and reason the examination was requested;

(j) Conduct the examination with dignity and respect for the worker;

(k) Ask if there is any further information the worker would like to provide; and

(l) Close the examination by telling the worker that the examination is over.

(3) The IME provider's responsibilities following the examination are to:

(a) Send a complete IME report to the department or self-insurer within fourteen calendar days of the examination date, or within fourteen calendar days of receipt of the results of any special tests or studies requested as a part of the examination. Reports received after fourteen calendar days may be paid at a lower rate per the fee schedule. The report must meet the requirements of WAC 296-23-382; and

(b) The claim file information received from the department or self-insurer should be disposed of in a manner used for similar health records containing private information after completion of the IME or any follow-up test results are received. IME reports should be retained per WAC 296-20-02005.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-347, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-352 Must the independent medical examination (IME) provider address job analyses (JAs) at the request of the department or self-insurer? Job analyses (JAs) sent to the IME provider at the time of the IME referral must be completed and submitted with the IME report. JAs submitted within sixty calendar days after the IME must be completed and returned within fourteen calendar days of receipt of the JAs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-352, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-357 May an independent medical examination (IME) provider offer to provide ongoing treatment to the worker? No. However, if a worker voluntarily approaches an IME provider who has previously examined the worker and asks to be treated by that provider, the provider can treat the worker. The provider must document that the worker was aware of other treatment options.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-357, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-362 May a worker bring someone with them to an independent medical examination (IME)? (1) Workers can bring an adult friend or family member to the IME to provide comfort and reassurance. That accompanying attend a psychiatric examination.

(2) The accompanying person cannot be compensated for attending the examination by anyone in any manner.

(3) The worker may not bring an interpreter to the examination. If interpretive services are needed, the department or self-insurer will provide an interpreter.

(4) The purpose of the IME is to provide information to assist in the determination of the level of any permanent impairment not to conduct an adversarial procedure. Therefore, the accompanying person cannot be:

(a) The worker's attorney, paralegal, any other legal representative, or any other personnel employed by the worker's attorney or legal representative; or

(b) The worker's attending doctor, any other provider involved in the worker's care, or any other personnel employed by the attending doctor or other provider involved in the worker's care.

The department may designate other conditions under which the accompanying person is allowed to be present during the IME.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-362, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-367 May the worker videotape or audiotape the independent medical examination? The use of recording equipment of any kind by the worker or accompanying person is not allowed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-367, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-372 Can a worker file a complaint about a provider's conduct during an independent medical examination? Workers can send written complaints about a provider's conduct during an independent medical examination to the self-insurer or department. Based on the nature of the complaint, the department may refer the complaint to the department of health.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-372, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-377 If an independent medical examination (IME) provider is asked to do an impairment rating examination only, what information must be included in the report? When doing an impairment rating examination, the IME provider must first review the determination by the attending doctor that the worker has reached maximum medical improvement (MMI).

(1) If, after reviewing the records, taking a history from the worker and performing the examination, the IME provider concurs with the attending doctor's determination of MMI, the impairment rating report must, at a minimum, contain the following:

(a) A statement of concurrence with the attending doctor's determination of MMI;

(b) Pertinent details of the physical or psychiatric examination performed (both positive and negative findings);

(c) Results of any pertinent diagnostic tests performed (both positive and negative findings). Include copies of pertinent tests with the report;

(d) An impairment rating consistent with the findings and a statement of the system on which the rating was based (for example, the AMA *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment* and edition used, or the Washington state category rating system - refer to WAC 296-20-19000 through 296-20-19030 and WAC 296-20-200 through 296-20-690); and

(e) The rationale for the rating, supported by specific references to the clinical findings, especially objective findings and supporting documentation including the specific rating system, tables, figures and page numbers on which the rating was based.

(2) If, after review of the records, a history from the worker and the examination, the IME provider does not concur with the attending doctor's determination of MMI, an IME report must be completed. (See WAC 296-23-382.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-377, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-381 What rating systems are used for determining an impairment rating conducted by an independent medical examination (IME) provider? The following table provides guidance regarding the rating systems generally used. These rating systems or others adopted through department policies should be used to conduct an impairment rating.

Overview of Systems for Rating Impairment

Rating System	Used for These Conditions	Form of the Rating
RCW 51.32.080	Specified disabilities: Loss by amputation, total loss of vision or hearing	Supply the level of amputation
AMA *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment*	Loss of function of extremities, partial loss of vision or hearing	Determine the percentage of loss of function, as compared to amputation value listed in RCW 51.32.080
Category Rating System	Spine, neurologic system, mental health, respiratory, taste and smell, speech, skin, or disorders affecting other internal organs	Select the category that most accurately indicates overall impairment
Total Bodily Impairment (TBI)	Impairments not addressed by any of the rating systems above, and claims prior to 1971	Supply the percentage of TBI

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-381, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-382 What information must be included in an independent medical examination (IME) report? (1) It is the department's intention to purchase objective examinations to ensure that sure and certain determinations are made of all benefits to which the worker might be entitled. The independent medical examination report must:

(a) Contain objective, sound and sufficient medical information;

(b) Document the review of the claim documents provided by the department or self-insurer;

(c) Document the worker's history and the clinical findings;

(d) Answer all the written questions posed by the department or self-insurer or include a description of what would be needed to address the questions;

(e) Include objective conclusions and recommendations supported by underlying rationale that links the medical history and clinical findings;

(f) Be in compliance with current department reporting policies; and

(g) Be signed by the IME provider performing the examination.

(2) An impairment rating report may be requested as a component of an IME. Impairment rating reports are to be done as specified in WAC 296-20-200 and 296-20-2010 (2)(a) through (e) and 296-23-377.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-382, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-387 What are the responsibilities of an independent medical examination (IME) provider regarding testimony? IME providers must make themselves reasonably available to testify at the board of industrial insurance appeals or by deposition. In signing the application to be an independent medical examination provider, the provider agrees to perform examinations and be available to testify and to answer questions about the medical facts of the case at rates established under the authority of Washington industrial insurance law. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in termination of the IME provider number.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-387, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

WAC 296-23-392 Is there a fee schedule for independent medical examinations? The maximum fee schedule for performing independent medical examinations is published by the department in the *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedule* available from the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.32.055, 51.32.112, 51.32.114, 51.36.060, and 51.36.070. 04-04-029, § 296-23-392, filed 1/27/04, effective 3/1/04.]

Chapter 296-23A WAC
HOSPITALS

WAC

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296-23A-100 General information. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-100, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-100, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-100, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-105 Payment for hospital inpatient and outpatient services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.-030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-105, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-23A-105, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-105, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-106 Reimbursement for inpatient services by per case rates and percentage of allowed charges. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-106, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-110 Hospital outpatient fee schedule information. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-110, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-110, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-115 Hospital outpatient services conversion factors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-115, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-02-063, § 296-23A-115, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/28/91; 88-24-011 (Order 88-28), § 296-23A-115, filed 12/1/88, effective 1/1/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-115, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-120 Questionable eligibility. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-120, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-125 Refund of incorrect payments. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-125, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-130 Treatment of unrelated illness or injury. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-130, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-130, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-135 Closed claims. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-135, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-140 Take-home Rx's. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-140, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-145 Routine laboratory procedures on admission. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-145, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-150 Billing procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-150, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 90-04-057, § 296-23A-150, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-150, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-150, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-155 New hospitals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-23A-155, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-160 Excluded and included services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-160, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-23A-160, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-165 Out-of-state hospitals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-23A-165, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-170 Outliers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-170, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 90-04-057, § 296-23A-170, filed 2/2/90, effective 3/5/90; 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-23A-170, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-175 Interim bills. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-23A-175, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-180 Readmissions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-23A-180, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-185 Transfers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-23A-185, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-190 Adjustment of rates. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-190, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 87-24-050 (Order 87-23), § 296-23A-190, filed 11/30/87, effective 1/1/88.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-200 General information—Hospital outpatient radiology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-200, filed 8/1/93,

effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-200, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-205 Billing procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-205, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-17-038, § 296-23A-205, filed 8/16/91, effective 9/30/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-205, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-205, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-210 Injection procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-210, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-215 Responsibility for x-rays. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-215, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-220 Duplication of X rays. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-220, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-225 Additional views. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-225, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-230 Unlisted service or procedure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-230, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-230, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-235 Special report. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-235, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-235, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-240 Head and neck. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-240, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-240, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-240, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-240, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-242 Chest. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-242, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-242, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-242, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-242, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-244 Spine and pelvis. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-244, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-244, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-244, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-244, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-244, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-246 Upper extremities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-246, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-246, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-246, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-246, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-246, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-248 Lower extremities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-248, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-248, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-248, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-248, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-250 Abdomen. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-250, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-250, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-250, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-252 Gastrointestinal tract. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-252, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-252, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-252, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-252, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-252, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-254 Urinary tract. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-254, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-254, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-254, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-254, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-254, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-256 Gynecological and obstetrical. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-256, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-256, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-256, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-256, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-256, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-258 Vascular system. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-258, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-258, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-258, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-258, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-258, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-260 Miscellaneous. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-260, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-260, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-260, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-260, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-260, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-262 Diagnostic ultrasound. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-262, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-262, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-262, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-262, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-262, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-264 Therapeutic radiology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-264, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-264, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039

(Order 89-09), § 296-23A-264, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-264, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-266 Nuclear medicine. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-266, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-266, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-266, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-266, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-266, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-268 Therapeutic. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-268, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-268, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-268, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-300 General information—Hospital outpatient pathology and laboratory. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-300, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-300, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-300, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-310 Billing procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-310, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-310, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-315 Unlisted service or procedure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-315, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-315, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-320 Special report. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159. 93-16-072, § 296-23A-320, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-320, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-325 Panel or profile tests. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-325, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-325, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-325, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-325, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-325, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-330 Urinalysis. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-330, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-330, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-330, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-330, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-335 Chemistry and toxicology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-335, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-335, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-335, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-335, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-335, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-340 Hematology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-340, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-340, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-340, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-340, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-340, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-345 Immunology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-345, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-345, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-345, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-345, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-345, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-350 Microbiology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-350, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-350, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-350, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-350, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-355 Cytopathology. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-355, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-355, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-355, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-355, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-355, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-360 Miscellaneous. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 (4) and 51.04.030. 92-24-066, § 296-23A-360, filed 12/1/92, effective 1/1/93; 91-07-008, § 296-23A-360, filed 3/8/91, effective 5/1/91; 89-17-039 (Order 89-09), § 296-23A-360, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-360, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-360, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-400 Hospital outpatient physical therapy rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 96-10-086, § 296-23A-400, filed 5/1/96, effective 7/1/96; 95-05-072, § 296-23A-400, filed 2/15/95, effective 3/18/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.-030 and 1993 c 159. 94-02-045, § 296-23A-400, filed 12/30/93, effective 3/1/94; 93-16-072, § 296-23A-400, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-08-002 (Order 89-01), § 296-23A-400, filed 3/23/89, effective 5/1/89; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-400, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

296-23A-410 Muscle testing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-410, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-415 Modalities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-415, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-420 Procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-420, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-425 Tests and measurements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 91-17-038, § 296-23A-425, filed 8/16/91, effective 9/30/91; 87-16-004 (Order 87-18), § 296-23A-425, filed 7/23/87; 87-03-005 (Order 86-47), § 296-23A-425, filed 1/8/87.] Repealed by 93-

16-072, filed 8/1/93, effective 9/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 1993 c 159.

296-23A-430 Work hardening. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 89-08-002 (Order 89-01), § 296-23A-430, filed 3/23/89, effective 5/1/89.] Repealed by 97-06-066, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080.

PART 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

WAC 296-23A-0100 Where can I find general information and rules pertaining to the care of workers? Hospitals may find general information and rules pertaining to the care of workers in chapters 296-20, 296-21 and 296-23 WAC, department bulletins and other department publications. This list is not exhaustive and hospitals remain responsible for other applicable rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0100, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0110 When will the department or self-insurer pay for hospital services? The department or self-insurer will pay for hospital services when proper and necessary for the treatment of the accepted occupational disease or injury.

See WAC 296-20-01002 for the definition of medically necessary.

See WAC 296-20-075 for further rules regarding hospitalization.

See WAC 296-20-03001 for treatment requiring authorization.

See WAC 296-20-03002 for treatment not authorized.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0110, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0120 What services are subject to review by the department or self-insurer? The department uses utilization review criteria and all hospital inpatient and outpatient services and billed charges are subject to review by the department, self-insurer or a representative chosen by the department or self-insurer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0120, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0130 How does the department establish hospital payment rates? The department will establish and update hospital payment rates, methods and policies in consultation with interested persons at times determined by the department. The department will publish a description of payment methods, rates, and policies for hospital services at least thirty calendar days prior to implementation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0130, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0140 How can interested persons request advance notice of changes to hospital payment rates, methods and policies? The department will give at least thirty calendar days notice to interested persons who request advance notice of changes to hospital payment rates, methods and policies. Interested persons may request advance notice by contacting the department at the following address:

Department of Labor and Industries
Health Services Analysis
Mailing List for Hospital Payment Rates
P.O. Box 44322
Olympia, Washington 98504-4322

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0140, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

PART 1.1 - SUBMITTING BILLS

WAC 296-23A-0150 How must hospitals submit bills for hospital services? Hospitals must submit bills for hospital services using the current National Uniform Billing Form (billing form), or electronically using department file format specifications. Providers using the paper billing form must follow both the billing instructions provided by the department and the Washington state version of the *National Uniform Billing Data Element Specifications* as adopted by the National Uniform Billing Committee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0150, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0160 How must hospitals submit charges for ambulance and professional services? Hospitals must submit charges for ambulance services and professional services provided by hospital staff physicians on the current Health Insurance Claim Form (as defined by the National Uniform Claim Committee), using the provider account number(s) assigned by the department for these services. Hospitals using any of the electronic transfer options must follow department instructions for electronic billing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.36.080, 7.68.030, 7.68.080. 07-08-088, § 296-23A-0160, filed 4/3/07, effective 5/23/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0160, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0170 How must hospitals bill the department or self-insurer for preadmission services? Preadmission services performed in a hospital outpatient setting within one day prior to hospital admission must be billed as hospital inpatient services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0170, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

PART 1.2 - SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

WAC 296-23A-0180 What supporting documentation must hospitals send for hospital services? Hospitals must send the following supporting documentation for hospital services:

- Admission history and physical examination
- Discharge summary for stays over forty-eight hours
- Emergency room reports
- Operative reports
- Anesthesia records
- Other documentation as requested by the department or self-insurer.

Hospitals must place the worker's name and claim number on the upper right-hand corner of each page of supporting documentation submitted.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0180, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0190 Where must hospitals send supporting documentation for hospital services for state fund claims? Do not submit supporting documentation with the bill for services. Hospitals must send supporting documentation for hospital services for state fund claims to:

Department of Labor and Industries
Claims Section
P.O. Box 44291
Olympia, WA 98504-4291

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0190, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0195 When must providers using electronic medium submit supporting documentation? Providers using any of the electronic transfer options provided by the department must send the department or self-insurer the required supporting documentation within thirty calendar days of the date billing information was sent to the department on electronic medium. Providers must comply with the electronic billing instructions supplied by the department regarding the submission of hospital bill documentation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0195, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

PART 2 - PAYMENT METHODS FOR HOSPITAL SERVICES

WAC 296-23A-0200 How does the department pay for hospital inpatient services? The department will pay for hospital inpatient services according to the following table:

Hospital Type or Location	*Do Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) payment methods apply?*	*Do per diem payment methods apply?*	*Do percent of allowed charges (POAC) payment methods apply to hospital inpatient services?*
Children's Hospitals	No	No	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges
Chronic Pain Management Program	Exempt, paid per department agreement.	Exempt, paid per department agreement.	Exempt, paid per department agreement.
Health Maintenance Organizations	No	No	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges
Military	No	No	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges
Veterans Administration	No	No	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges
State psychiatric facility	No	No	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges
All other Washington hospitals	Yes	Yes, statewide average per diem rates apply for designated categories: Chemical dependency, psychiatric, rehabilitation, low volume medical, and low volume surgical DRGs	Yes, applies to low cost outlier payments and high cost outlier payments above the high cost outlier threshold

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.12.330. 06-12-073, § 296-23A-0200, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080. 00-06-027, § 296-23A-0200, filed 2/24/00, effective 3/26/00; 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0200, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0210 How do self-insurers pay for hospital inpatient services? Self-insurers will pay for hospital inpatient services using percent of allowed charges (POAC) factors, according to the following table:

Hospital Type or Location	*Do percent of allowed charges (POAC) payment methods apply to hospital inpatient services?*
Military, Veteran's Administration, Health Maintenance Organizations, State Psychiatric Facilities, Children's Hospitals	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges
All other Washington hospitals	Yes, paid the hospital specific POAC factor

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080. 00-06-027, § 296-23A-0210, filed 2/24/00, effective 3/26/00; 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0210, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0220 How does the department pay for hospital outpatient services? The department will pay for hospital outpatient services according to the following table:

Hospital Type or Service Location	*Does the Ambulatory Payment Classification System apply?*	*Do percent of allowed charges (POAC) payment methods apply?*	*Do the department's Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules apply to hospital outpatient radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy services?*
Children's hospitals	No	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges	Yes
Chronic Pain Management Program	No	Exempt, paid per department agreement	Exempt, paid per department agreement
Health Maintenance Organizations	Yes, paid statewide average per APC rate	Yes, applies to certain hospital outpatient services excluded from OPPS except radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy	Yes
Military	No	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges	No, paid 100% of allowed charges
Veterans Administration	No	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges	No, paid 100% of allowed charges
State psychiatric facility	No	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges	Yes
Other psychiatric hospitals	No	Yes, applies to hospital outpatient services except radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy	Yes
Rehabilitation hospitals	No	Yes, applies to hospital outpatient services except radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy	Yes
Cancer hospitals	No	Yes, applies to hospital outpatient services except radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy	Yes
Critical access hospitals	No	Yes, applies to hospital outpatient services except radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy	Yes
All other Washington hospitals	Yes	Yes, applies to certain hospital outpatient services excluded from OPPS except radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy	Yes

Hospitals are reimbursed only for the technical component of rates listed in the fee schedules, for outpatient radiology, pathology and laboratory services.

See chapter 296-23 WAC for rules on radiology, pathology, laboratory, physical therapy, occupational therapy, and work hardening services.

See WAC 296-23A-700 for rules on prospective payment system for hospital outpatient services.

See WAC 296-20-132 and 296-20-135 for information on the conversion factor used for certain hospital outpatient services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.12.330. 06-12-073, § 296-23A-0220, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080, 51.36.085. 01-24-045, § 296-23A-0220, filed 11/29/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080. 00-06-027, § 296-23A-0220, filed 2/24/00, effective 3/26/00; 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0220, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0221 How does the self-insurer pay for hospital outpatient services? The self-insurer will pay for hospital outpatient services according to the following table:

Hospital Type or Service Location	*Do percent of allowed charges (POAC) payment methods apply?*	*Do the department's Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules apply to hospital outpatient radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy services?*
Children's hospitals	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges	Yes
Chronic Pain Management Program	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Health Maintenance Organizations	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges	Yes
Military	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges	No, paid 100% of allowed charges
Veterans Administration	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges	No, paid 100% of allowed charges
State psychiatric facility	Yes, paid 100% of allowed charges	Yes
Other psychiatric hospitals	Yes, applies to hospital outpatient services except radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy	Yes
Rehabilitation hospitals	Yes, applies to hospital outpatient services except radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy	Yes
Cancer hospitals	Yes, applies to hospital outpatient services except radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy	Yes
All other Washington hospitals	Yes, applies to hospital outpatient services except radiology, laboratory, pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy	Yes

Hospitals are reimbursed only for the technical component of rates listed in the fee schedules, for outpatient radiology, pathology and laboratory services.

See chapter 296-23 WAC for rules on radiology, pathology, laboratory, physical therapy, occupational therapy, and work hardening services.

See WAC 296-23A-700 for rules on the prospective payment system for hospital outpatient services.

See WAC 296-20-132 and 296-20-135 for information on the conversion factor used for certain hospital outpatient services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.12.330. 06-12-073, § 296-23A-0221, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080, 51.36.085. 01-24-045, § 296-23A-0221, filed 11/29/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23A-0230 How does the department or self-insurer pay out-of-state hospitals for hospital services? The department or self-insurer pays out-of-state hospitals for hospital services using a percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor or department fee schedule. The POAC factor may differ for services performed in inpatient and outpatient settings. Payment rates to hospitals located outside of Washington state are calculated by multiplying the out-of-state percent of allowed charges factor (POAC) by the allowed charges.

Amount paid = (out-of-state POAC Factor) X (Allowed Charges).

Out-of-state hospital providers should bill and the department or self-insurer will pay out-of-state hospitals services according to the following table:

Hospital Professional and Ambulance Services	*Hospital Outpatient Services*	*Hospital Inpatient Services*
Professional and ambulance services should be billed with CPT and HCPCS codes on current Health Insurance Claim Forms (as defined by the National Uniform Claim Committee) under separate provider numbers. These services will be paid using the fee schedule rates and payment policies stated in the Washington *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules*.	All hospital outpatient services should be billed on UB forms under the hospital provider number with revenue codes. These services will be paid at the out-of-state percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor as stated in the Washington *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules*.	All hospital inpatient services should be billed on UB forms under the hospital provider number using revenue codes. These services will be paid at the out-of-state percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor as stated in the Washington *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules*.

Hospital Professional and Ambulance Services	*Hospital Outpatient Services*	*Hospital Inpatient Services*
Military and veteran's administration professional and ambulance services should be billed on current Health Insurance Claim Forms (as defined by the National Uniform Claim Committee) and will be paid at 100% of allowed charges.	Military, veteran's administration, health maintenance organization, children's, and state-run psychiatric hospitals will be paid at 100% of allowed charges for outpatient hospital services.	Military, veteran's administration, health maintenance organization, children's, and state-run psychiatric hospitals will be paid at 100% of allowed charges for inpatient hospital services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.36.080, 7.68.030, 7.68.080. 07-08-088, § 296-23A-0230, filed 4/3/07, effective 5/23/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080. 00-09-078, § 296-23A-0230, filed 4/18/00, effective 7/1/00; 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0230, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0240 How does the department define and pay a new hospital? New hospitals are those open for less than one year prior to the implementation of the department's most recent hospital payment rates. The department will pay new hospitals according to the following table:

Hospital Type or Location	*What Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) base price applies?*	*What Per Diem Payment Rates Apply?*	*What percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor applies?*
Military, Veterans Administration, State Psychiatric, Health Maintenance Organization, Children's,	Exempt	Exempt	Paid 100% of allowed charges
Chronic Pain Management Program	Exempt, paid per department agreement	Exempt, paid per department agreement	Exempt, Paid per department agreement
Other Washington Hospital	Weighted median case-mix adjusted average cost per case for Washington DRG hospitals, except major teaching hospitals	Washington statewide average per diem rates	Washington statewide average POAC

A new hospital will be paid using its hospital-specific POAC within three years of receiving a provider account number(s) from the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.12.330. 06-12-073, § 296-23A-0240, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080. 00-06-027, § 296-23A-0240, filed 2/24/00, effective 3/26/00; 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0240, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0250 Does a change in hospital ownership affect a hospital's payment rate? A change in ownership does not constitute the creation of a new hospital. If a hospital changes ownership, rates will remain the same as those payable to the previous owner.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0250, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

PART 2.1 - PERCENT OF ALLOWED CHARGES (POAC) PAYMENT METHODS AND POLICIES

WAC 296-23A-0300 When do percent of allowed charges (POAC) payment factors apply? The department may designate from time to time, those hospitals and hospital services to be paid using POAC factors.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0300, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0310 What is the method for calculating percent of allowed charges (POAC) factors? POAC factors are based on medicare cost report data and are calculated by dividing adjusted operating expenses by adjusted patient revenues. The department will allow costs for graduate medical education and charity care. Allowable costs for charity care shall not exceed a maximum of two percent of the facility's total allowable costs. A hospital's POAC factor shall not exceed one hundred percent of allowed charges.

Payment rates are calculated by multiplying the POAC factor by the allowed charges.

Amount Paid = (POAC Factor) X (Allowed Charges)

Each hospital will be notified of their revised POAC factor thirty days prior to implementation. Incorrect data or erroneous calculations can be appealed in accordance with WAC 296-23A-0600.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0310, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

PART 2.2 - PER DIEM PAYMENT METHODS AND POLICIES

WAC 296-23A-0350 When do per diem rates apply? The department may designate from time to time, those hospitals and hospital services paid on a per diem basis. For example, the department may develop per diem rates for the following diagnosis-related-group (DRG) categories:

- Psychiatric;
- Rehabilitation;
- Substance abuse;
- Medical;
- Surgical; and
- Other categories as determined by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0350, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0360 What is the method for calculating per diem rates? Per diem rates are calculated by dividing the total costs for all relevant cases in the historical data base by the total number of days. The total number of days is equal to the sum of the number of days for each relevant case. The number of days per case is equal to last date of service minus the first date of service. The department will allocate costs at the detailed revenue code level using medicare cost report data and medicare definitions for allowable costs. The department will allow costs for graduate medical education and charity care. Allowable costs for charity care shall not exceed a maximum of two percent of the facility's total allowable costs.

Payment rates are equal to the applicable per diem rate multiplied by the number of days allowed by the department. The department does not pay for the day of discharge. Payment shall not exceed allowed billed charges.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0360, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

PART 2.3 - DIAGNOSIS-RELATED-GROUP PAYMENT METHODS AND POLICIES

WAC 296-23A-0400 What is a "diagnosis-related-group" payment system? A diagnosis-related-group (DRG) system categorizes patients into clinically coherent and homogenous groups with respect to resource use. The department will use an all-patient grouper to perform the diagnostic categorization. To the extent feasible, where DRG relative weights meet acceptable reliability and validity standards, the department will use DRG per case rates for payment of hospital inpatient services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0400, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0410 How does the department calculate diagnosis-related-group (DRG) relative weights? In calculating DRG relative weights, the department will:

(1) Allocate costs for hospital services at a detailed revenue code level using medicare cost report data and medicare definitions for allowable costs. The department will allow costs for graduate medical education and charity care. Allowable costs for charity care shall not exceed a maximum of two percent of the facility's total allowable costs.

(2) Classify department hospital admissions data and hospital discharge data in the Washington state department of health's comprehensive hospital abstract reporting system (CHARS), using an all-patient grouper.

(3) Establish relative weights from department of labor and industries' hospital admission data. If the department's data is not sufficient to calculate stable relative weights, the department may use hospital discharge data in the Washington state department of health's comprehensive hospital abstract reporting system (CHARS) or another appropriate data source.

(4) Exclude the following types of cases from DRG relative weight calculations: Transfers, statistical outliers, length of stay equal to zero, psychiatric, substance abuse and rehabilitation DRGs, out-of-state hospitals, other hospitals and services designated as exempt from DRG payment rates.

See WAC 296-23A-0470 and 296-23A-0480 for exclusions and exceptions to DRG payments for hospital services.

(5) Test each DRG statistically for adequacy of sample size to ensure that relative weights meet acceptable reliability and validity standards.

(6) Replace unstable department relative weights with stable CHARS derived relative weights.

(7) Standardize department and CHARS relative weights to a statewide case-mix index of 1.0.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0410, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0420 How does the department determine the base price for hospital services paid using per case rates? The department determines the base price for hospital services paid using per case rates according to the following table:

Type of Hospital	*Base Price*
Major Teaching Hospital: Harborview Medical Center or University of Washington	Hospital-specific case-mix adjusted average cost per case
Other DRG Hospital	Weighted median case-mix adjusted average cost per case for DRG hospitals, except major teaching hospitals

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0420, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0430 How does the department calculate a hospital specific case-mix adjusted average cost per case? The department determines the case-mix adjusted average cost per case for each hospital by:

(1) Allocating costs for hospital services at a detailed revenue code level using medicare cost report data and medicare definitions for allowable costs. The department will allow costs for graduate medical education and charity care. Allowable costs for charity care shall not exceed a maximum of two percent of the facility's total allowable costs;

(2) Totaling the costs of all DRG cases;

(3) Dividing the total by the number of cases; and

(4) Then dividing that number by the hospital's case-mix index.

(5) Per case costs are indexed to the payment period for inflation and other factors.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0430, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0440 How does the department calculate the base price for DRG hospitals, except major teaching hospitals? The department calculates the base price for DRG hospitals, except major teaching hospitals by:

(1) Calculating each hospital's case-mix adjusted average cost per case;

(2) Weighting each hospital's case-mix adjusted average cost per case by the number of cases at that hospital;

(3) Determining the median (fiftieth percentile) of the list of case-mix adjusted average costs per case.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0440, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0450 What cases does the department exclude from base price calculations? The department excludes the following types of cases from base price calculations:

- Transfers;
- Statistical outliers;
- Length of stay equal to zero;
- Psychiatric, substance abuse and rehabilitation DRGs;
- Out-of-state hospitals; and
- Other hospitals and services designated as exempt from DRG payment rates.

See WAC 296-23A-0470 and 296-23A-0480 for exclusions and exceptions to DRG payments for hospital services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0450, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0460 How does the department calculate the diagnosis-related-group (DRG) per case payment rate for a particular hospital? The DRG per case rate for a particular hospital is calculated by multiplying the assigned DRG relative weight for that admission by the applicable base price.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0460, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0470 Which exclusions and exceptions apply to diagnosis-related-group (DRG) payments for hospital services? The following exclusions and exceptions apply to DRG payments for hospital services:

- Psychiatric, rehabilitation, and chemical dependency (substance abuse) services will be excluded from payment by DRG rates. These services will be paid using per diem payment rates.
- Ambulance and air transportation services are excluded from DRG payments.
- Bills assigned to a DRG that is defined as ungroupable will be denied.
- Bills where the principal diagnosis is invalid as a discharge diagnosis will be denied.
- Bills where the injured worker has been admitted and discharged in less than twenty-four hours will be reviewed by the department and may be paid as hospital outpatient services.
- The department may choose to exclude other DRGs from DRG payment rates due to concerns about access, case volume or other considerations. These services will be paid using the applicable percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor and per diem rates.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0470, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0480 Which hospitals does the department exclude from diagnosis-related-group (DRG) payments? The following hospitals are excluded from DRG payments:

- Military, Veterans Administration, state psychiatric facilities, health maintenance organizations (HMO), and children's hospitals will be paid their allowed charges.
- Department-approved chronic pain management programs will be paid according to department agreement or contract.
- Hospitals located outside of Washington will be paid a percent of allowed charges (POAC).
- Other hospitals, as determined by the department, may be excluded from DRG reimbursement rates due to concerns about access, case volume or other considerations. These facilities will be paid using the applicable POAC factor and per diem rates.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.12.330. 06-12-073, § 296-23A-0480, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0480, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0490 Which hospital services does the department include in diagnosis-related-group (DRG) rates? Unless otherwise specified, the department will include in the DRG rate all hospital services provided to an injured worker admitted to a hospital. Hospital services must be medically necessary for the treatment of the accepted occupational disease or injury.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0490, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0500 When does a case qualify for high outlier status? Outlier payments apply only to diagnosis-related-group (DRG) reimbursed cases with unusually high or low costs. Outlier status does not apply to cases paid using a percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor or per diem rates.

A case is considered a high cost outlier if the costs for the case exceed the outlier threshold for the assigned diagnosis-related-group. The costs for a case are determined by multiplying the allowed charges for the case by the hospital specific POAC factor. The threshold used to define a high outlier case is the greater of a dollar threshold of twelve thousand dollars or two standard deviations above the statewide average cost for each DRG paid by the department.

The dollar threshold may be adjusted annually for inflation or other factors as determined by the department. The standard deviations for DRGs will be computed from all relevant cases in the historical data base, excluding statistical outliers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030. 00-24-066, § 296-23A-0500, filed 12/1/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0500, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0520 How does the department pay for high outlier cases? Cases defined as high cost outliers will be reimbursed at the diagnosis-related-group (DRG) payment rate plus one hundred percent of costs in excess of the threshold. Costs are determined by multiplying the

allowed charges by the hospital specific percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0520, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0530 How does a case qualify for low outlier status? To qualify as a low outlier, the allowed charges multiplied by that hospital's percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor must be less than ten percent of the statewide diagnosis-related-group (DRG) rate or five hundred dollars whichever is greater. The standard deviations for DRGs will be computed from all relevant cases in the historical data base, excluding statistical outliers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0530, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0540 How does the department pay for low outlier cases? Low outlier cases are paid by multiplying each hospital's specific percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor by the allowed charges for the case.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0540, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0550 Under what circumstances will the department pay for interim bills? The department will deny interim bills which are assigned to diagnosis-related-groups (DRGs) paid per case rates by the department.

If an interim bill is coded as a diagnosis-related-group (DRG) not paid per case rates by the department, then the bill will be paid using the applicable percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor and per diem rates. If a subsequent bill coded as a DRG paid per case rates by the department, for the same injured worker, has a first date of service within seven days of the last date of service of the previous bill, then the bills will be subject to review and adjustment by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0550, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0560 How does the department define and pay for hospital readmissions? The department will review hospital readmissions occurring within seven days of discharge and will determine whether the second admission resulted from premature discharge. Payment for services associated with readmission will depend upon the review. For example:

- If the second admission is determined unnecessary, reimbursement may be denied.
- If the admission was avoidable, the two admissions may be combined and a single diagnosis-related-group (DRG) payment made.
- If two different DRG assignments are involved, reimbursement for the appropriate DRG will be based upon review of the case.
- Readmissions involving different hospitals will be reviewed by the department and may be paid using the payment method for transfers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0560, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0570 How does the department define a transfer case? A transfer case is defined as an injured worker's admission to another acute care hospital within seven days of that worker's previous discharge. All bills for transfer cases will be subject to review by the department and payment will be determined based on that analysis. The transferring hospital may qualify for high and low outlier status.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0570, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0575 How does the department pay a transferring hospital for a transfer case? When the stay at the transferring hospital is a diagnosis-related-group (DRG) paid by the department, and does not qualify as a low outlier, the transferring hospital is paid a graduated per diem rate for each day of care allowed by the department. If the case qualifies as a low cost outlier, the hospital will be paid the graduated per diem amount or low cost outlier payment amount, whichever is lower. The per diem rate is determined by dividing that hospital's rate for the appropriate DRG by that DRG's average length of stay as determined by the department. Payment for the first day of service will be two times the per diem rate. For subsequent allowed days, the basic per diem rate will be paid up to the full DRG payment amount. Unless the case qualifies as a high outlier, payment to the transferring hospital will not exceed the appropriate DRG rate that would have been paid had the injured worker not been transferred to another hospital.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0575, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0580 How does the department pay the receiving hospital for a transfer case? The hospital receiving a transfer will be paid according to the department's review of the case. If the receiving hospital's stay is a diagnosis-related-group (DRG) paid by the department, then the hospital will receive the appropriate per case and outlier payments. If the case is not a DRG paid by the department, then the hospital is paid using applicable percent of allowed charges (POAC) factor or per diem rates.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0580, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

PART 3 - REQUESTING A HOSPITAL RATE ADJUSTMENT

WAC 296-23A-0600 How can a hospital request a rate adjustment? Hospitals may submit a request for adjustment to their rate if:

- The rate methodology or principles of reimbursement established in department publications were incorrectly applied, or
- Incorrect data or erroneous calculations were used in the establishment of the hospital's rate.

In all circumstances, requests for adjustments to rates must show how the rate adjustment was calculated and contain sufficient detail to permit an audit. Requests must specify the nature and the amount of the adjustment sought. The burden of proof is on the requesting hospital.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0600, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0610 Where must hospitals submit requests for rate adjustments? Hospitals must submit requests for rate adjustments in writing to:

Department of Labor and Industries
Health Services Analysis
Request for Hospital Rate Adjustment
P.O. Box 44322
Olympia, Washington 98504-4322.

Requests must be received within sixty days after the facility receives notice of its payment rates.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0610, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

WAC 296-23A-0620 What action will the department take upon receipt of a request for a rate adjustment? Upon receipt of the request, the department shall determine the need for a conference with the hospital and will contact the facility to arrange a conference if needed. The conference, if needed, must be held within sixty days of the department's receipt of the request.

Within thirty calendar days of the receipt of the request for review or the date of the conference, the department shall notify the facility of the action to be taken by the department.

If the department's review of the material submitted by the hospital results in a favorable determination for the hospital, the department will modify the hospital's payment rate(s). The revised rate(s) will apply to all bills with a date of admission on or after a date chosen by the department. The chosen date will be within one hundred twenty days of the department's and hospital's agreement to modify the rate(s).

If the department's review of the material submitted by the hospital results in an unfavorable determination for the hospital, the hospital may file an appeal with the board of industrial insurance appeals.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030 and 51.36.080. 97-06-066, § 296-23A-0620, filed 2/28/97, effective 4/1/97.]

PART 4 - AMBULATORY PAYMENT CLASSIFICATION PAYMENT METHODS AND POLICIES

WAC 296-23A-0700 What is the "ambulatory payment classification" (APC) payment system? The APC outpatient prospective payment system (OPPS) is a reimbursement method that categorizes outpatient visits into groups according to the clinical characteristics, the typical resource use, and the costs associated with the diagnoses and the procedures performed. The groups are called Ambulatory Payment Classifications (APCs). The department uses a modified version of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' (CMS) Prospective Payment System for Hospital Outpatient Department Services to pay some hospitals for covered outpatient services provided to injured workers. The department will utilize CMS' current outpatient code editor to categorize outpatient visits.

The payment system methodology uses CMS' outpatient prospective payment system's relative weight factor for each APC group and a blend of statewide and hospital-specific rates for each APC.

For a complete description of CMS' Prospective Payment System for Hospital Outpatient Department Services see 42 CFR, Chapter IV, Part 419, et al.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080, 51.36.085. 01-24-045, § 296-23A-0700, filed 11/29/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23A-0710 Definitions. "Alternate outpatient payment." A payment for proper and necessary services calculated using a method other than the APC method, such as the outpatient hospital rate or fee schedule.

"Ambulatory payment classification (APC) bill." An outpatient bill for hospital services that are grouped and paid using APCs.

"Ambulatory payment classification (APC) weight." The relative value assigned to each APC by CMS. For information on calculating the APC weights, please see 42 CFR, Chapter IV, Part 419, et al. Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System for Hospital Outpatient Services.

"Ambulatory payment classification (APC)." A grouping for outpatient visits which are similar both clinically and in the resources used.

"Ambulatory surgery centers (ASCs)." Ambulatory surgery centers as defined by the department. ASCs are excluded from the APC payment system.

"Blended rate." The dollar amount used to determine APC payments.

"Bundling." Including the costs of supplies and certain other items with the costs of APCs. Bundled services will not be paid separately.

"Cancer hospitals." Freestanding hospitals specializing in the treatment of individuals who have a neoplasm diagnosis.

"Children's hospitals." Freestanding hospitals specializing in the treatment of individuals less than fourteen years of age.

"CMS." Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, formerly the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA).

"Correct coding initiative." A process to encourage hospitals to code the most appropriate diagnosis and procedure for the services rendered.

"Critical access hospitals." Critical access hospitals as defined by the department of health.

"Current procedural terminology (CPT)." A systematic listing of descriptive terms and identifying codes for reporting medical services, procedures, interventions performed by physicians; the American Medical Association (AMA) publishes it annually.

"Discount factor." The percentage applied to additional significant procedures when a claim has multiple significant procedures or when the same procedure is performed multiple times.

"Exempt services." Services and hospitals that have been identified by CMS and/or L&I as exempt from the APC-based payment system.

"Health care common procedure coding system (HCPCS)." Medicare's procedure coding system, which consists of Level 1 CPT Codes, Level 2 National Codes, and Level 3 Local Codes.

"Incidental services." Proper and necessary services that are integral to the delivery of the significant procedure or medical visit and are not separately reimbursable.

"Inpatient only procedures." Certain procedures designated by CMS as being of sufficient resource intensity that an inpatient setting is always required.

"Modifier." A two-digit alphabetic and/or numeric identifier that is added to the procedure code to indicate the type of service performed. Modifiers add clarification to procedures and can affect payment. Modifiers are listed in the current CPT and HCPCS manuals.

"Non-APC services." Services specifically excluded by CMS or by L&I from APC payment.

"Out-of-state hospitals." Any hospital not physically located within the state of Washington.

"Outpatient code editor." A prepayment analysis program designed to exclude certain diagnostic and procedure codes from being classified within the APC payment system.

"Outpatient prospective payment system (OPPS)." A payment system that groups hospital outpatient visits into APCs and multiplies the relative weight factor by the OPPS conversion rate to determine the appropriate payment.

"Outpatient services." Proper and necessary health care services and treatment ordinarily furnished by a hospital in which the injured worker is not admitted as an inpatient.

"Outpatient." A patient who receives proper and necessary health care services or supplies in a hospital-type setting but is not admitted as an inpatient.

"Partial hospitalization." Mental health services provided in an inpatient setting without the traditional inpatient overnight stay.

"Pediatric services." Proper and necessary health care services and treatment ordinarily furnished by a hospital in which the injured worker is under the age of fourteen.

"Psychiatric hospitals." Freestanding hospitals specializing in the treatment of individuals with a mental health disease.

"Rehabilitation hospitals." Freestanding hospitals specializing in the treatment of individuals in need of rehabilitative services.

"Related encounters or related services." Multiple encounters which are:

- Provided within the same window of service; and
- By the same provider (hospital).

"Single visit." A single visit includes all related services that are combined for reimbursement when they occur with the same hospital during the window of service.

"Special programs." Programs specifically designated by the department.

"Transitional pass-through." Certain drugs, devices and biologicals, as identified by CMS that are entitled to a specified payment until CMS assigns and reimburses them under their own APC.

"Window of service." A single date of service. All services associated with the visit for that date constitute a single visit, even when those services are provided on different days.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.12.330. 06-12-073, § 296-23A-0710, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020. 03-21-069, § 296-23A-0710, filed 10/14/03, effective 12/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080, 51.36.085. 01-24-045, § 296-23A-0710, filed 11/29/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23A-0720 How does the department calculate the hospital-specific per APC rate used for paying outpatient services under the outpatient prospective payment system (OPPS)? (1) OPPS payment rates are calculated with a formula that blends a hospital-specific rate and a statewide rate. Each hospital's historic labor and industries' reimbursement level in combination with the department's statewide payments will determine payment rates.

(2) For the statewide rate, the department:

(a) Determines the total number of APC procedures that the department paid the covered hospitals. The relative weights for all of these APCs are summed.

(b) Determines the total dollar amount the department paid for those APCs.

(c) Determines the total dollar amount the department paid as outlier payments.

(d) Subtracts the total outlier payments in (c) of this subsection from the total dollar amount in (b) of this subsection and then divides the adjusted dollar amount by the APC relative weight total from (a) of this subsection.

(Sum of APC payments - Sum of outlier payments)/Sum of APC relative weights = Statewide rate

(3) For the hospital-specific rate, the department:

(a) Segregates all the APCs for each hospital and totals the relative weights for each hospital.

(b) Determines the total dollar amount the department historically paid each hospital for those APCs.

(c) Determines the total dollar amount the department historically paid each hospital as an outlier payment for those APCs.

(d) Subtracts the total hospital-specific outlier payments in (c) of this subsection from the total hospital-specific APC payments in (b) of this subsection and then divides the hospital's adjusted dollar amount by the hospital-specific APC relative weight total from (a) of this subsection.

(Sum of hospital-specific APC payment - Sum of hospital-specific outlier payments)/Sum of the hospital-specific APC relative weights = Hospital-specific rate

(4) The final per APC rate paid to a hospital is a blended combination of the hospital-specific and statewide rates.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080, 51.36.085. 01-24-045, § 296-23A-0720, filed 11/29/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23A-0730 How does the department determine the APC relative weights? The relative weight for each APC is the current relative weight listed by CMS for the corresponding APC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080, 51.36.085. 01-24-045, § 296-23A-0730, filed 11/29/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23A-0740 How does the department calculate payments for covered outpatient services through the outpatient prospective payment system (OPPS)? (1) Billed services that are reimbursed by the OPPS are grouped into one or more APCs using the outpatient code editor software.

(2) Additional payment may be made for services classified by CMS as transitional pass-through.

(3) Incidental services are grouped within an APC and are not paid separately.

(4) The OPPS APC payment method uses an APC relative weight for each classification group (APC) and the current hospital-specific blended rate to determine the APC payment for an individual service.

(5) For each additional APC listed on a single claim for services, the payment is calculated with the same formula and then discounted. L&I follows all discounting policies used by CMS for the Medicare Prospective Payment System for Hospital Outpatient Department Services.

(6) APC payment for each APC = (APC relative weight x hospital-specific blended rate)* discount factor (if applicable) x units (if applicable).

(7) The total payment on an APC claim is determined mathematically as follows:

(a) Sum of APC payments for each APC +

(b) Additional payment for each transitional pass-through (if applicable) +

(c) Additional outlier payment (if applicable).

(8) L&I follows all billing policies used by CMS for the Medicare Prospective Payment System for Hospital Outpatient Department Services with respect to:

(a) Billing of units of service;

(b) Outlier claims;

(c) Use of modifiers;

(d) Distinguishing between single and multiple visits during a span of time and reporting a single visit on one claim, but multiple visits with unrelated medical conditions on multiple claims; and

(e) For paying terminated procedures based on services actually provided and documented in the medical record, and properly indicated by the hospital through the CPT codes and modifiers submitted on the claim.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080, 51.36.085. 01-24-045, § 296-23A-0740, filed 11/29/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23A-0750 What exclusions and exceptions apply to ambulatory-payment-classification (APC) payments for hospital services? (1) Critical access hospitals as identified by the Washington state department of health (DOH).

(2) All out-of-state hospitals.

(3) Military/veterans hospitals.

(4) Psychiatric hospitals.

(5) Rehabilitation hospitals.

(6) Cancer hospitals.

(7) Children's hospitals.

(8) Ambulatory surgery centers.

(9) Any outpatient service or special program identified by the department or by CMS as being a non-APC service.

(10) Any inpatient-only procedures as identified by CMS.

(11) Any APCs identified by the department as a non-APC service.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.12.330. 06-12-073, § 296-23A-0750, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080, 51.36.085. 01-24-045, § 296-23A-0750, filed 11/29/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23A-0770 How will excluded outpatient services and hospitals be paid? Services excluded from APC-payment, if deemed appropriate for reimbursement, will be reimbursed using an alternate outpatient payment method, such as a specific fee schedule and/or using the hospital-specific or the statewide average percent of allowed charges (POAC).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080, 51.36.085. 01-24-045, § 296-23A-0770, filed 11/29/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23A-0780 What information needs to be submitted for the hospital to be paid for outpatient services? Each claim for services must include the required elements as described within the current L&I hospital billing and administrative guidelines.

Note: Includes Provider General Billing Manual; Billing Instructions for Hospital Services; Provider Bulletins; and Provider Updates.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.36.080, 51.36.085. 01-24-045, § 296-23A-0780, filed 11/29/01, effective 1/1/02.]

Chapter 296-23B WAC

AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER PAYMENT

WAC

296-23B-0100 Who may bill for ambulatory surgery center services?
296-23B-0110 How does an ambulatory surgery center bill for services?
296-23B-0120 What procedures are covered in an ambulatory surgery center?
296-23B-0130 What payment can an ambulatory surgery center expect for providing services?
296-23B-0140 When will the rates and policies for ambulatory surgery centers be updated?

WAC 296-23B-0100 Who may bill for ambulatory surgery center services? Only facilities that meet the criteria below may bill for ambulatory surgery center (ASC) services.

An ambulatory surgery center is an outpatient facility where surgical services are provided and that meets the following three requirements:

(1) Must be licensed by the state(s) in which it operates, unless that state does not require licensure.

(2) Must have at least one of the following credentials:

(a) Medicare certification as an ambulatory surgery center; or

(b) Accreditation as an ambulatory surgery center by a nationally recognized agency acknowledged by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

(3) Must have an active ambulatory surgery center provider account with the department of labor and industries.

Note: A provider account application may be obtained from Department of Labor and Industries, Provider Accounts, P.O. Box 44261, Olympia, WA 98504-4261, 360-902-5140. A copy can also be obtained online at www.lni.wa.gov.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.080, 51.04.030, 51.36.010, 51.04.020. 01-21-140, § 296-23B-0100, filed 10/24/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23B-0110 How does an ambulatory surgery center bill for services? Ambulatory surgery centers must submit bills for services on a national standard form specified by the department of labor and industries. Bills also may be submitted electronically using department file format

specifications. Providers must follow the instructions in the *General Provider Billing Manual* and *Billing Instructions*. Special billing policies for ambulatory surgery centers are in the *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules* under *Ambulatory Surgery Center Payment Policies*.

Note: Copies of billing manuals, billing instructions and the *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules* may be obtained from Department of Labor and Industries, Warehouse, P.O. Box 44843, Olympia, WA 98504-4843 or 360-902-5754. The *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules* may also be viewed online at www.lni.wa.gov.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.080, 51.04.030, 51.36.010, 51.04.020. 01-21-140, § 296-23B-0110, filed 10/24/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23B-0120 What procedures are covered in an ambulatory surgery center? The department will use the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) list of procedures covered in an ambulatory surgery center plus additional procedures as determined by the department. All procedures covered in an ambulatory surgery center are listed in the *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules, Ambulatory Surgery Center Payment Policies* section. Certain procedures are still subject to the utilization review program. Procedures that are not listed are not covered in an ambulatory surgery center.

Under certain conditions, the director, the director's designee, or self-insurer, in their sole discretion, may determine that a procedure not on the list may be authorized in an ambulatory surgery center. For example, if the procedure could be harmful to a particular patient unless performed in an ambulatory surgery center. Requests for coverage under these special circumstances require prior authorization. The process for requesting coverage is outlined in the *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules, Ambulatory Surgery Center Payment Policies* section.

The department will allow some procedures to be covered in an outpatient setting that CMS covers only in an inpatient setting. The department will cover these procedures in an ambulatory surgery center if the following criteria are met:

(1) The surgeon deems that it is safe and appropriate to perform such a procedure in an outpatient setting; and

(2) The procedure meets the department's utilization review requirements.

Notes: For information on the utilization review program please see the following:
WAC 296-20-024 for utilization management authority.
WAC 296-20-01002 for definition of utilization review.
WAC 296-20-02700 through 296-20-03002 for medical coverage policies.
Provider bulletins describing the utilization review program.
These may be viewed online at www.lni.wa.gov.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.080, 51.04.030, 51.36.010, 51.04.020. 01-21-140, § 296-23B-0120, filed 10/24/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23B-0130 What payment can an ambulatory surgery center expect for providing services? The department pays the lesser of the billed charge (the ASC's usual and customary fee) or the fee schedule's maximum allowed rate. The fee schedule for ambulatory surgery centers is in the *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules.*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.080, 51.04.030, 51.36.010, 51.04.020. 01-21-140, § 296-23B-0130, filed 10/24/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-23B-0140 When will the rates and policies for ambulatory surgery centers be updated? The fee schedule, codes, and policies for ambulatory surgery centers will be reviewed periodically. The department will publish provider bulletins to clarify, update, and inform ambulatory surgery centers about changes in policies or fees. They also will be published each July in the *Medical Aid Rules and Fee Schedules*.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.080, 51.04.030, 51.36.010, 51.04.020. 01-21-140, § 296-23B-0140, filed 10/24/01, effective 1/1/02.]

Chapter 296-24 WAC
GENERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

WAC

PART A-1
PURPOSE AND SCOPE

296-24-003 Subsections, subdivisions, items, subitems, and segments.
296-24-005 Purpose and scope.
296-24-012 Definitions applicable to all sections of this chapter.

PART A-2
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
RESERVE
Note: Personal protective equipment requirements have been moved to WAC 296-800-160.
Note: Electrical protective equipment requirements have been moved to WAC 296-24-980.

PART A-3
LATE NIGHT RETAIL WORKER CRIME PROTECTION
Note: Late night retail worker crime protection has been moved to chapter 296-832 WAC.

PART A-4
SAFETY PROCEDURES
Note: Safety procedures have been moved to chapter 296-803 WAC.

PART B-2
SAFETY COLOR CODE FOR MARKING PHYSICAL HAZARDS, ETC., WINDOW WASHING
Note: Safety color code for marking physical hazards, etc., window washing have been moved to WAC 296-800-11045.

PART C
MACHINERY AND MACHINE GUARDING
Note: Machinery and machine guarding has been moved to chapter 296-806 WAC.

PART D
MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE, INCLUDING CRANES, DERRICKS, ETC., AND RIGGING

Handling and Storage—Cranes, Derricks, Etc.

296-24-215 Materials handling and storage—Handling materials—General.
296-24-21501 Use of mechanical equipment.
296-24-21509 Clearance limits.
296-24-21511 Rolling railroad cars.
296-24-21513 Guarding.
296-24-235 Overhead and gantry cranes.
296-24-23501 Definitions.
296-24-23503 General requirements.
296-24-23505 Cabs.
296-24-23507 Footwalks and ladders.
296-24-23509 Stops, bumpers, rail sweeps, and guards.
296-24-23511 Brakes.
296-24-23513 Electric equipment.
296-24-23515 Hoisting equipment.
296-24-23517 Warning device.
296-24-23519 Inspection.
296-24-23521 Testing.
296-24-23523 Maintenance.
296-24-23525 Rope inspection.
296-24-23527 Handling the load.
296-24-23529 Operators.
296-24-23531 Other requirements—General.

296-24-23533 Crane and derrick suspended personnel (work) platforms.
296-24-237 Construction, operation and maintenance—Chain and electric hoists.
296-24-238 Air hoists.
296-24-240 Crawler locomotive and truck cranes.
296-24-24001 Definitions.
296-24-24003 General requirements.
296-24-24005 Load ratings.
296-24-24007 Inspection classification.
296-24-24009 Testing.
296-24-24011 Maintenance procedure.
296-24-24013 Rope inspection.
296-24-24015 Handling the load.
296-24-24017 Other requirements.
296-24-24019 Operating near overhead electric power lines.
296-24-245 Derricks.
296-24-24501 Definitions.
296-24-24503 General requirements.
296-24-24505 Load ratings.
296-24-24507 Inspection.
296-24-24509 Testing.
296-24-24511 Maintenance.
296-24-24513 Rope inspection.
296-24-24515 Operations of derricks.
296-24-24517 Handling the load.
296-24-24519 Other requirements.
296-24-293 "A" frames.
296-24-294 Rigging.
296-24-29401 Wire rope.
296-24-29403 Hemp rope.
296-24-29405 Hemp and wire rope slings.
296-24-29407 Guys.
296-24-29409 Thimbles.
296-24-29411 Blocks and falls.
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296-24-29415 Slings.
296-24-29417 Definitions.
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296-24-29421 Inspections.
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PART E
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, SPRAY FINISHING

Hazardous Materials

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296-24-29503 Compressed gases.
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PART F-1
STORAGE AND HANDLING OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

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PART F-2
STORAGE AND HANDLING OF ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
Note: Storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia has been moved to chapter 296-826 WAC.

PART G-1
MEANS OF EGRESS

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PART G-2
FIRE PROTECTION

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PART G-3
FIRE SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT

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296-24-62203 Specific requirements.
296-24-62299 Appendix A—Fixed extinguishing systems, dry chemical.
296-24-623 Fixed extinguishing systems, gaseous agent.
296-24-62301 Scope and application.
296-24-62303 Specific requirements.
296-24-62399 Appendix A—Fixed extinguishing systems, gaseous agent.
296-24-627 Fixed extinguishing systems, water spray and foam.
296-24-62701 Scope and application.
296-24-62703 Specific requirements.
296-24-62799 Appendix A—Fixed extinguishing systems, water spray and foam.

296-24-629 Fire detection systems.
296-24-62901 Scope and application.
296-24-62903 Installation and restoration.
296-24-62905 Maintenance and testing.
296-24-62907 Protection of fire detectors.
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296-24-62911 Number, location and spacing of detecting devices.
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296-24-63299 Appendix B—National consensus standards.
296-24-63399 Appendix C—Fire protection references for further information.
296-24-63499 Appendix D—Availability of publications incorporated by references in WAC 296-24-58505—Fire brigades.
296-24-63599 Appendix E—Test methods for protective clothing.

PART H-2
SAFE PRACTICES AND VENTILATION OF ABRASIVE BLASTING OPERATIONS

Note: Safe practices and ventilation of abrasive blasting operations have been moved to chapter 296-818 WAC.

PART I
WELDING, CUTTING AND BRAZING

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296-24-68001 Definitions.
296-24-682 Installation and operation of oxygen fuel gas systems for welding and cutting.
296-24-68201 General requirements.
296-24-68203 Cylinders and containers.
296-24-68205 Manifolding of cylinders.
296-24-68207 Service piping systems.
296-24-68209 Protective equipment, hose, and regulators.
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296-24-68213 Calcium carbide storage.
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296-24-68501 General.
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296-24-68505 Installation of arc welding equipment.
296-24-68507 Operation and maintenance.
296-24-690 Installation and operation of resistance welding equipment.
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296-24-69003 Spot and seam welding machines (nonportable).
296-24-69005 Portable welding machines.
296-24-69007 Flash welding equipment.
296-24-69009 Hazards and precautions.
296-24-69011 Maintenance.
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296-24-69501 Basic precautions.
296-24-69503 Special precautions.
296-24-69505 Welding or cutting containers.
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296-24-70003 Eye protection.
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296-24-715 Health protection and ventilation.
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296-24-71509 Fluorine compounds.
296-24-71511 Zinc.
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296-24-71523 Cutting of stainless steels.
296-24-71525 First-aid equipment.
296-24-720 Industrial applications.
296-24-72001 Transmission pipeline.
296-24-72003 Mechanical piping systems.
296-24-722 Welding, cutting, and heating in way of preservative coatings.

PART J-1
WORKING SURFACES, GUARDING FLOORS AND WALL OPENINGS

Note: Requirements relating to portable ladders and fixed ladders have been moved to chapter 296-876 WAC, Ladders, portable and fixed.

296-24-735 Walking-working surfaces.
296-24-73501 General requirements.
296-24-73505 Aisles and passageways.
296-24-73507 Covers and guardrails.
296-24-73511 Steam pipes.
296-24-750 Guarding floor and wall openings and holes.
296-24-75001 Terms.
296-24-75003 Protection for floor openings.
296-24-75005 Protection for wall openings and holes.
296-24-75007 Protection of open-sided runways.
296-24-75011 Railing, toeboards, and cover specifications.
296-24-765 Fixed industrial stairs.
296-24-76501 Terms.
296-24-76503 Application of requirements.
296-24-76507 Stair strength.
296-24-76509 Stair width.
296-24-76511 Angle of stairway rise.
296-24-76513 Stair treads.
296-24-76515 Length of stairways.
296-24-76519 Vertical clearance.
296-24-76521 Open risers.
296-24-76523 General.
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296-24-855 Other working surfaces.
296-24-85501 Dockboards (bridge plates).
296-24-85503 Forging machine area.
296-24-85505 Veneer machinery.

PART J-2
SCAFFOLDS

296-24-862 Nonmandatory appendices.

PART J-3
POWERED PLATFORMS

Note: Powered platforms have been moved to chapters 296-869 and 296-870 WAC.

296-24-88050 Appendix C—Personal fall arrest system (Part I—Mandatory; Parts II and III—Nonmandatory).

PART K
COMPRESSED GAS AND COMPRESSED GAS EQUIPMENT

296-24-920 Inspection of compressed gas cylinders.
296-24-92001 Definitions.
296-24-92003 General requirements.
296-24-92005 Inspection of low-pressure cylinders exempt from the hydrostatic test including acetylene cylinders.
296-24-92007 Low-pressure cylinders subject to hydrostatic testing.
296-24-92009 High-pressure cylinders.
296-24-92011 Internal inspection.
296-24-930 Safety relief devices for compressed gas cylinders.
296-24-93001 Definitions.
296-24-93003 General requirements.
296-24-935 Safety relief devices for cargo and portable tanks storing compressed gases.
296-24-93501 Definitions.
296-24-93503 General requirements.
296-24-940 Air receivers.
296-24-94001 General requirements.
296-24-94003 Installation and equipment requirements.

PART L
ELECTRICAL

296-24-956 Electrical.
296-24-95601 Definitions applicable to WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-985.
296-24-95603 Electric utilization systems.
296-24-95605 General requirements.
296-24-95607 Wiring design and protection.
296-24-95609 Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use.
296-24-95611 Specific purpose equipment and installations.
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296-24-95699 Appendices.
296-24-960 Working on or near exposed energized parts.
296-24-965 Safety-related work practices.

296-24-970 Training.
296-24-975 Selection and use of work practices.
296-24-980 Safeguards for personnel protection.
296-24-985 Use of equipment.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-24-001 Foreword. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-006 Equipment approval by nonstate agency or organization. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-006, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-006, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-006, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-007 Incorporation of standards of national organization. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-007, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-008 Incorporation of standards of federal agency. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-008, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-008, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-010 Variance and procedure. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-010, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-010, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 74-27, § 296-24-010, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-010, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-010, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-015 Education and first-aid standards. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-015, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-015, filed 11/13/80; Order 73-5, § 296-24-015, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-015, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-020 Management's responsibility. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-020, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-020, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-020, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-020, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240 and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-12-017 (Order 78-22), § 296-24-020, filed 11/13/78; Order 74-27, § 296-24-020, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-020, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-020, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-025 Employee's responsibility. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-025, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-025, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-025, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-040 Accident prevention programs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-093, § 296-24-040, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-040, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-050, 49.17.240 and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-12-017 (Order 78-22), § 296-24-040, filed 11/13/78; Order 74-27, § 296-24-040, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-040, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-040, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-045 Safety and health committee plan. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-045, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 80-17-014 (Order 80-20), § 296-24-045, filed 11/13/80; 78-12-017 (Order 78-22), § 296-24-045, filed 11/13/78.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-055 Safety bulletin board. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-055, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-055, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-060 First-aid training and certification. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-060, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-13-053 (Order 81-9), § 296-24-060, filed 6/17/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 80-17-014 (Order 80-20), § 296-24-060, filed 11/13/80; 78-12-017 (Order 78-22), § 296-24-060, filed 11/13/78; Order 74-27, § 296-24-060, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-060, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-060, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 98-06-061, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-061 First-aid requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-061, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06105 What workplaces does this rule apply to? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-023, § 296-24-06105, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06105, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06110 What is the purpose of this rule? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06110, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06115 What definitions apply to this section? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06115, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06120 How must an employer ensure that first-aid assistance is available in the workplace? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06120, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06125 How many employees must be trained in first aid? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06125, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06130 What must first-aid training cover? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06130, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06135 How often must employees complete first-aid training? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06135, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06140 How must an employer document first-aid training? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06140, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06145 What is the requirement for first-aid supplies? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06145, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-06150 What is the requirement to provide a first-aid station? [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06150, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06155 APPENDIX 1 Evaluation worksheet for the first-aid response plan. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06155, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-06160 APPENDIX 2—First-aid kit guidance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 98-06-061, § 296-24-06160, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-065 First-aid kit. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-065, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-065, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; Order 74-27, § 296-24-065, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-065, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-065, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 98-06-061, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-067 First-aid station. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-067, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-067, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 98-06-061, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-070 First-aid room. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-13-053 (Order 81-9), § 296-24-070, filed 6/17/81; Order 73-5, § 296-24-070, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-070, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 98-06-061, filed 3/2/98, effective 6/1/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-073 Safe place standards. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-073, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-24-073, filed 12/11/84; Order 74-27, § 296-24-073, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-073, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-073, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-075 Personal protective equipment. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-075, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-075, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-07501 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-24-07501, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-07501, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-07501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-07501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-078 Eye and face protection. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-078, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-078, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-07801 General. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 97-11-055, § 296-24-07801, filed 5/20/97, effective 8/1/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-07801, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-07801, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-07801, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-081 Respiratory protection. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-081, filed 5/9/73 and order 73-4, § 296-24-081, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 81-16-016 (order 81-19), filed 7/27/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-62 WAC.

296-24-08101 Permissible practice. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-08101, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-08101, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 81-16-016 (Order 81-19), filed 7/27/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

296-24-08103 Requirements for a minimal acceptable program. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.240. 80-11-010 (Order 80-14), § 296-24-08103, filed 8/8/80; Order 73-5, § 296-24-08103, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-08103, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 81-16-016 (Order 81-19), filed 7/27/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

296-24-08105 Selection of respirators. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-08105, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-08105, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 81-16-016 (Order 81-19), filed 7/27/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-050 and 49.17.240.

296-24-08107 Air quality. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.240. 80-11-010 (Order 80-14), § 296-24-08107, filed 8/8/80; Order 73-5, § 296-24-08107, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-08107, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 81-16-016 (Order 81-19), filed 7/27/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

296-24-08109 Use of respirators. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.240. 80-11-010 (Order 80-14), § 296-24-08109, filed 8/8/80; Order 73-5, § 296-24-08109, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-08109, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 81-16-016 (Order 81-19), filed 7/27/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

296-24-08111 Maintenance and care of respirators. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-08111, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-08111, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 81-16-016 (Order 81-19), filed 7/27/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 And 49.17.240.

296-24-08113 Identification of gas mask canisters. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-08113, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-08113, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 81-16-016 (Order 81-19), filed 7/27/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240.

296-24-084 Occupational head protection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 97-11-055, § 296-24-084, filed 5/20/97, effective 8/1/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 96-09-030, § 296-24-084, filed 4/10/96, effective 6/1/96; 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-084, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-084, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; Order 74-27, § 296-24-084, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-084, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-084, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-086 Personal flotation devices. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-086, filed 3/1/76.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-088 Occupational foot protection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 97-11-055, § 296-24-088, filed 5/20/97, effective 8/1/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-088, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-088, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-088, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-088, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-090 Hand protection. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-090, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-092 Electrical protective equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 96-09-030, § 296-24-092, filed 4/10/96, effective 6/1/96; 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-092, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-092, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-092, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01,

effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-094 Lighting and illumination. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-094, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-096 Appendix A to Part A-2—References for further information (nonmandatory). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-096, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-098 Appendix B to Part A-2—Nonmandatory compliance guidelines for hazard assessment and personal protective equipment selection. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-098, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-102 Scope and application. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-102, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90.] Repealed by 02-16-087, filed 8/7/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].-060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-832 WAC.

296-24-10203 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-10203, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-10203, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90.] Repealed by 02-16-087, filed 8/7/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-832 WAC.

296-24-110 The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-110, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-11001 Scope, application, and purpose. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-24-11001, filed 3/2/94, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-11001, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-11001, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-11001, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-11003 Definitions applicable to this part. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 93-19-142 (Order 93-04), § 296-24-11003, filed 9/22/93, effective 11/1/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-11003, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/08/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-11003, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-11003, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-11005 General. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-11005, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-11005, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-11005, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-11007 Application of control. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-11007, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-11007, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-11007, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-11009 Release from lockout or tagout. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-11009, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-11009, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-11009, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-11011 Additional requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-11011, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-11011, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-11011, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-11013 Reserved. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-11013, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-11013, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-11013, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-11015 Reserved. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-11015, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-11015, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-11015, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-11017 Reserved. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-11017, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-11017, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-11017, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-119 Appendices. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-119, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-119, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; 90-20-091 (Order 90-14), § 296-24-119, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90.] Repealed by 04-15-105, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-120 Sanitation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 03-18-090, § 296-24-120, filed 9/2/03, effective 11/1/03; Order 73-5, § 296-24-120, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-120, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-07-161, filed 3/23/04, effective 6/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-12001 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-12001, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 95-22-015, § 296-24-12001, filed 10/20/95, effective 1/16/96. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-24-12001, filed 3/2/94, effective 3/1/95; Order 74-27, § 296-24-12001, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-18-090, filed 9/2/03, effective 11/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-800 WAC.

296-24-12002 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-24-12002, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-24-12002, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91; Order 74-27, § 296-24-12002, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 03-18-090, filed 9/2/03, effective 11/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-800 WAC.

296-24-12003 General requirements. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-12003, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-12005 Water supply. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), § 296-24-12005, filed 6/11/82; Order 74-27, § 296-24-12005, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-12007 Toilet facilities. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-12007, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-12007, filed 12/24/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-12007, filed 11/13/80; Order 74-27, § 296-24-12007, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-12009 Washing facilities. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-12009, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-12009, filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-12009, filed 11/13/80; Order 74-27, § 296-24-12009, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-12010 Showers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-12010, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01.] Repealed by 03-18-090, filed 9/2/03, effective 11/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-800 WAC.

296-24-12011 Change rooms. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-12011, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-18-090, filed 9/2/03, effective 11/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-800 WAC.

296-24-12013 Lunchrooms. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-12013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12013, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74.

296-24-12015 Food handling. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-12015, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12015, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74.

296-24-12017 Consumption of food and beverages on the premises. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-12017, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-27, § 296-24-12017, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 03-18-090, filed 9/2/03, effective 11/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-800 WAC.

296-24-12019 Waste disposal. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-12019, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-12021 Vermin control. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-12021, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-125 Temporary labor camps. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-125, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-125, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12501 What requirements apply to camp sites? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12501, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12503 How must camp shelters be constructed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12503, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12504 What electricity must be provided for temporary labor camps? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12504, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12505 What requirements apply to the water supply? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12505, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12507 Must an employer provide toilet facilities for the camp? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12507, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12509 Must sewer lines connect to public sewers? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12509, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12509, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12511 What facilities must an employer provide for laundry, handwashing, and bathing? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12511, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-12511, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12511, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12513 What lighting must an employer provide for camp buildings? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12513, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12513, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12515 What requirements apply to refuse disposal? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12515, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12515, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12517 What cooking and food-handling facilities must be provided in temporary labor camps? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12517, filed

12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12517, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12519 Must an employer provide insect and rodent control? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12519, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12519, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12521 What first-aid facilities must be available in the camp? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12521, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12521, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12521, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-12523 When must an employer report communicable diseases in a camp? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-24-096, § 296-24-12523, filed 12/1/98, effective 3/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-12523, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-12523, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-23-073, filed 11/19/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.[17.]040, 49.[17.]050, and 49.[17.]060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-833 WAC.

296-24-130 Nonwater carriage disposal systems. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-130, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-130, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 And 49.17.050.

296-24-13001 Acceptable industrial disposal systems. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-13001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-13001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-13003 Privy specifications. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-13003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-13003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-13005 Chemical toilet specifications. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-13005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-13005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-13007 Seepage pit construction. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-13007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-13007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-13009 Combustion toilet. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-13009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-13009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-13011 Recirculating toilet specifications. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-13011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-13011, filed 5/9/73.] Repealed by 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-13013 Portable toilet construction. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-13013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-13013, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-135 Safety color code for marking physical hazards. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-135, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-135, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-18-080, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-13501 Color identification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 95-22-015, § 296-24-13501, filed 10/20/95, effective 1/16/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), § 296-24-13501, filed 6/11/82; Order 73-5, § 296-24-13501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-13501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-18-080, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-13503 Color specifications. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-13503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-13503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-140 Specifications for accident prevention signs and tags. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-140, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-140, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-18-080, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-14001 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-24-14001, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02; Order 76-6, § 296-24-14001, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-14001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-18-080, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-14003 Definitions. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-14003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-18-080, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-14005 Classification of signs according to use. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-14005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-18-080, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-14007 Sign design and colors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-14007, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), § 296-24-14007, filed 6/11/82; Order 73-5, § 296-24-14007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-18-080, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-14009 Sign wordings. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-14009, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-14009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-18-080, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-14011 Accident prevention tags. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 95-22-015, § 296-24-14011, filed 10/20/95, effective 1/16/96. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-14011, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-24-14011, filed 3/2/94, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.050(2) and 49.14.040 [49.17.040]. 87-07-022 (Order 87-01), § 296-24-14011, filed 3/12/87; Order 76-6, § 296-24-14011, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-14011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-18-080, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-145 Window washing. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-145, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-145, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-14501 Definitions. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-14501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-14503 Application. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-14503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-14505 Protection of persons engaged at window cleaning. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-14505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-14507 General. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-14507, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-14507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-14509 Belt terminals, anchors and bolts. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-14509, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-14509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14509 filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-14511 Belts. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-14511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14511, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-14513 Anchor installations. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-14513, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-14513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14513, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-14515 Reversible and pivot windows. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-14515, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-14515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14515, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-14517 Ladders. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-14517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14517, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-14519 Boatswain's chairs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-14519, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-14519, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-14519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-14519, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-22-027, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-878 WAC.

296-24-150 Machinery and machine guarding—General requirements for all machines—Scope and application. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-150, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-150, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 74-27, § 296-24-150, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-150, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-150, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-15001 Machine guarding. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-15001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-15001, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-15001, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-15001, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 74-27, § 296-24-15001, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-15001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-15001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-15003 Anchoring fixed machinery. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-15003, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-15003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-15003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-15005 Means to prevent slipping. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-15005, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-15005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-15005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-15007 Machines shall be stopped when making repairs. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-15007, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-15009 Counterweights. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-15009, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-165 Fixed and portable power tool requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-165, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-24-165, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83; Order 76-6, § 296-24-165, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-165, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-165, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16501 Definitions. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-16501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16503 Machine construction general. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-16503, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-24-16503, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83; 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), § 296-24-16503, filed 6/11/82; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16505 Machine controls and equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-16505, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16507 Hand-fed ripsaws. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-16507, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16509 Hand-fed crosscut table saws. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-16509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16509, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16511 Circular resaws. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-16511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16511, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16513 Self-feed circular saws. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-24-16513, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16513, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16515 Swing cutoff saws. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-16515, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16515, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16517 Radial saws. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-16517, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), §

296-24-16517, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16517, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16519 Bandsaws and band resaws. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-16519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16519, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16521 Jointers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-24-16521, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16521, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16521, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16523 Tenoning machines. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-16523, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16523, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16523, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16525 Boring and mortising machines. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-16525, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16525, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16527 Shapers and similar equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-24-16527, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16527, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16527, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16529 Planing, molding, sticking, and matching machines. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-16529, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16529, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16531 Profile and swing-head lathes and heel turning machine. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-16531, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-24-16531, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16531, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16531, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16533 Sanding machines. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-16533, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16533, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16535 Veneer cutters and wringers. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-16535, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16535, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16537 Miscellaneous machines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-24-16537, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16537, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16537, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-16539 Inspection and maintenance of machinery. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-16539, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-24-16539, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83; 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), § 296-24-16539, filed 6/11/82; Order 73-5, § 296-24-16539, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-16539, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-170 Cooperage machinery. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-170, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-170, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17001 Definitions. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17003 Heading bolt sawing machine. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17005 Bolt, equalizer, stave, and heading saws (tilting table style). [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17007 Barrel stave saws (cylindrical saws). [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17009 Hand-fed ripsaws. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17011 Self-feed stave and heading equalizer saws. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17013 Stave and heading planers (single and double heads). [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17013, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17015 Stave jointing machines (wheel). [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17015, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17015, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17017 Heading jointer and doweler machine (wheel). [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17017, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17017, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17019 Heading rounder. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17019, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17019, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17021 Power windlass machine. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17021, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17021, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17023 Crozing machine (stationary heads). [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17023, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17023, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17025 Heading-up machine. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17025, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17025, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17027 Head charring machine. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17027, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17027, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17029 Bilge truss hoop ring removing machine. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17029, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17029, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17031 Hoop elevators and conveyors. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17031, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17031, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17033 Barrel sanding machine. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17033, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17033, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17035 Hoop drivers and trussers. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17035, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17035, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed

6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17037 Head sanding machine. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17037, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17037, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17039 Hand jointer. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17039, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17039, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17041 Hoop punching and coiling machine. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17041, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17041, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17043 Hoop riveting machine. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17043, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17043, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17045 Hoop flaring and expanding machine. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17045, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-17045, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-17047 Inspection and maintenance of cooperage machinery. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-17047, filed 5/9/73 and order 73-4, § 296-24-17047, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 82-13-045 (order 82-22), filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-180 Abrasive wheel machinery. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-180, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-180, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-18001 Definitions. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-18001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-18001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-18003 General requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-18003, filed 5/9/73; Order 73-4, § 296-24-18003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-18005 Guarding of abrasive wheel machinery. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].-050. 98-02-028, § 296-24-18005, filed 12/31/97, effective 1/31/98; Order 76-6, § 296-24-18005, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-18005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-18005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-18007 Flanges. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-18007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-18007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-18009 Mounting. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-18009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-18009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-190 Mills and calenders in the rubber and plastics industries. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-190, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-190, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19001 Definitions. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-19001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19003 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-19003, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-19003, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-19003, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-19003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19005 Mill safety controls. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-19005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19007 Calender safety controls. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-19007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19009 Protection by location. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-19009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19011 Trip and emergency switches. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-19011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19013 Stopping limits. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-19013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19013, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19015 Alarm. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-19015, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19015, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-195 Mechanical power presses. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-195, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 76-6, § 296-24-195, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-195, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-195, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19501 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 95-17-036, § 296-24-19501, filed 8/9/95, effective 9/25/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-19501, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-19501, filed 11/14/88; Order 76-6, § 296-24-19501, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-19501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19503 General requirements. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-19503, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-19503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19505 Mechanical power press guarding and construction, general. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-19505, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; Order 76-6, § 296-24-19505, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-27, § 296-24-19505, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-19505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19507 Safeguarding the point of operation. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-19507, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-19507, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-19507, filed 11/13/80; Order 76-6, § 296-24-19507, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-19507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19509 Design, construction, setting and feeding of dies. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-19509, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-19509, filed 12/24/81; Order 76-6, § 296-24-19509, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-19509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19509, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by

04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19511 Inspection, maintenance and modification of presses. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-19511, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-19511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19511, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19513 Operation of power presses. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-19513, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-6, § 296-24-19513, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-19513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-19513, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19514 Reports of injuries to employees operating mechanical power presses. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 95-17-036, § 296-24-19514, filed 8/9/95, effective 9/25/95.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-19515 Reports of point of operation injuries—Mechanical power presses. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-19515, filed 3/1/76.] Repealed by 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), filed 7/6/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-19517 Presence sensing device initiation (PSDI). [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 95-17-036, § 296-24-19517, filed 8/9/95, effective 9/25/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-19517, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 92-17-022 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-19517, filed 8/10/92, effective 9/10/92; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-19517, filed 11/14/88.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-197 Compactors. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-197, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-200 Forging machines. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-200, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-200, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-200, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20001 Definitions. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-20001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20003 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-20003, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-6, § 296-24-20003, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20005 Hammers, general. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-20005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20007 Presses. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-20007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20009 Power-driven hammers. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-20009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20011 Gravity hammers. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-20011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20013 Forging presses. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-20013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20013, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20015 Trimming presses. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-20015, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20015, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20017 Upsetters. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-20017, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20017, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20019 Other forging equipment. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-20019, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20019, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20021 Other forge facility equipment. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-20021, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20021, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-205 Safeguarding power transmission parts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17.]040 and [49.17.]-050. 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-205, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-205, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-205, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20501 What is an employer's duty to protect employees from hazards of power transmission parts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20501, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20501, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-20501, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20503 What requirements must guards meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].-050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20503, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20503, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-20503, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-20503, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20505 What requirements must devices meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20505, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20505, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20507 What requirements must safeguarding by distance meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20507, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20507, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20509 What requirements must safeguarding by location meet? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20509, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20509, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effec-

tive 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20509, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20511 What other responsibilities beyond safeguarding does an employer have to protect employees from power transmission parts? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20511, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20511, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-20511, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20511, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20513 When may a guardrail be used as a safeguard? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20513, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20513, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20513, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20515 What are the additional requirements for flywheels? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20515, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20515, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20515, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20517 What are the additional requirements for shafting? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20517, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20517, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20517, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20519 What are the additional requirements for pulleys? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17.]040 and [49.17.]050. 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20519, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20519, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20521 What are the additional requirements for belt and rope drives? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20521, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20521, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20521, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20521, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20523 What are the additional requirements for gears? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17.]040 and [49.17.]050. 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20523, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20523, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20523, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20525 What are the additional requirements for belt shifters? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20525, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20525, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-20525, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-6, § 296-24-20525, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20525, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20525, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20527 What are the additional requirements for sewing machines? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-19-112, § 296-24-20527, filed 9/21/99, effective 1/1/00; 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20527, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20527, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20527, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20529 Reserve. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17.]040 and [49.17.]050. 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20529, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20529, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20529, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20531 Reserve. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17.]040 and [49.17.]050. 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20531, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00; Order 76-6, § 296-24-20531, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20531, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20531, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20533 Reserve. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17.]040 and [49.17.]050. 98-10-073, 98-24-120 and 99-12-091, § 296-24-20533, filed 5/4/98, 12/2/98 and 6/1/99, effective 1/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-20533, filed 11/13/80; Order 73-5, § 296-24-20533, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-20533, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20699 Appendices A through D are added to Part C of chapter 296-24 WAC, to describe the federal procedures for third-party validation and certification of presence sensing devices on mechanical power presses. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-20699, filed 11/14/88.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20700 Appendix A to WAC 296-24-195. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 92-17-022 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-20700, filed 8/10/92, effective 9/10/92; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-20700, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-20700, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-20700, filed 11/14/88.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20710 Appendix B to WAC 296-24-195. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-20710, filed 11/14/88.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20720 Appendix C to WAC 296-24-195. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-20720, filed 11/14/88.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-20730 Appendix D to WAC 296-24-195. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 92-17-022 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-20730, filed 8/10/92, effective 9/10/92; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-20730, filed 11/14/88.] Repealed by 04-14-028, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-24-21503 Secure storage. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-21503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-21503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-21505 Housekeeping. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-21505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-21505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-21507 Drainage. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-21507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-21507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-21515 Conveyors. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-21515, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 74-27, § 296-24-21515, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-21515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-21515, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-05-027, filed 2/7/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-217 Servicing multipiece and single-piece rim wheels. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 84-17-099 (Order 84-18), § 296-24-217, filed 8/21/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 80-17-014 (Order 80-20), § 296-24-217, filed 11/13/80.] Repealed by 07-03-163, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-21701 Scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-24-21701, filed 7/6/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 84-17-099 (Order 84-18), § 296-24-21701, filed 8/21/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 80-17-014 (Order 80-20), § 296-24-21701, filed 11/13/80.] Repealed by 04-20-079, filed 10/5/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-864 WAC.

296-24-21703 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-21703, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 84-17-099 (Order 84-18), § 296-24-21703, filed 8/21/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 80-17-014 (Order 80-20), § 296-24-21703, filed 11/13/80.] Repealed by 04-20-079, filed 10/5/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-864 WAC.

296-24-21705 Employee training. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-21705, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-24-21705, filed 1/17/86; 84-17-099 (Order 84-18), § 296-24-21705, filed 8/21/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 80-17-014 (Order 80-20), § 296-24-21705, filed 11/13/80.] Repealed by 04-20-079, filed 10/5/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-864 WAC.

296-24-21707 Tire servicing equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-21707, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; 88-11-021 (Order 88-04), § 296-24-21707, filed 5/11/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-24-21707, filed 1/17/86; 84-17-099 (Order 84-18), § 296-24-21707, filed 8/21/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.-240, chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 80-17-014 (Order 80-20), § 296-24-21707, filed 11/13/80.] Repealed by 04-20-079, filed 10/5/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-864 WAC.

296-24-21709 Wheel component acceptability. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 84-17-099 (Order 84-18), § 296-24-21709, filed 8/21/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 80-17-014 (Order 80-20), § 296-24-21709, filed 11/13/80.] Repealed by 04-20-079, filed 10/5/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-864 WAC.

296-24-21711 Safe operating procedure—Multipiece rim wheels. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-21711, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-24-21711, filed 1/17/86; 84-17-099 (Order 84-18), § 296-24-21711, filed 8/21/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 80-17-014 (Order 80-20), § 296-24-21711, filed 11/13/80.] Repealed by 04-20-079, filed 10/5/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-864 WAC.

296-24-21713 Safe operating procedure—Single-piece rim wheels. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-21713, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 84-17-099 (Order 84-18), § 296-24-21713, filed 8/21/84.] Repealed by 04-20-079, filed 10/5/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-864 WAC.

296-24-220 Indoor general storage. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-220, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-220, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74.

296-24-22001 Definitions. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-22001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-22001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74.

296-24-22003 General requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-22003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-22003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74.

296-24-22005 Piling procedures and precautions. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-22005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-22005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74.

296-24-22007 Fire protection requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-22007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-22007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74.

296-24-22009 Mechanical handling equipment. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-22009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-22009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74.

296-24-22011 Building service equipment. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-22011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-22011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74.

296-24-230 Powered industrial trucks. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-230, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-230, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23001 Definition. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23001, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-23001, filed 11/14/88; Order 74-27, § 296-24-23001, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23003 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-24-23003, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02; 00-01-176, § 296-24-23003, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 76-6, § 296-24-23003, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-27, § 296-24-23003, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5 § 296-24-23003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23005 Designations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23005, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23007 Designated locations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23007, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-23007, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory

Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23009 Converted industrial trucks. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23009, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23011 Safety guards. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23011, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23013 Fuel handling and storage. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23013, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23013, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23015 Changing and charging storage batteries. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].-050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23015, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23015, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23015, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23017 Lighting for operating areas. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23017, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23017, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23017, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23019 Control of noxious gases and fumes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23019, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23019, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23019, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23021 Dockboards (bridge plates). [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23021, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23021, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23021, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23023 Trucks and railroad cars. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23023, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-23023, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23023, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23023, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23025 Operator training. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23025, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23025, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23025, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23027 Powered industrial truck operations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-23027, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00; 00-01-176, § 296-24-23027, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-23027, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; Order 74-27, § 296-24-23027, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23027, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23027, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23029 Traveling. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23029, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23029, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23029, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23031 Loading. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23031, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23031, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23031, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23033 Operation of the truck. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23033, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23033, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23033, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23035 Maintenance of industrial trucks. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23035, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23035, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23035, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-23037 Appendix 1 stability of powered industrial trucks nonmandatory appendix. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-176, § 296-24-23037, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00.] Repealed by 04-19-051, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-233 Motor vehicle trucks and trailers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 04-20-079, § 296-24-233, filed 10/5/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-233, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-29, § 296-24-233, filed 9/30/76; Order 76-6, § 296-24-233, filed 3/1/76; Order 75-11, § 296-24-233, filed 4/4/75; Order 74-27, § 296-24-233, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-233, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-233, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 05-17-059, filed 8/10/05, effective 10/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-865 WAC.

296-24-260 Helicopters. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-260, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-260, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-260, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 76-28, § 296-24-260, filed 9/28/76.] Repealed by 04-09-099, filed 4/20/04, effective 9/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-829 WAC.

296-24-405 Dip tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-405, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-405, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-15-102, filed 7/17/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-40501 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-40501, filed 11/14/88; Order 73-5, § 296-24-40501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-40501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-15-102, filed 7/17/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-40503 Ventilation. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-40503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-40503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-15-102, filed 7/17/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-40505 Construction of dip tanks. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-40505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-40505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-15-102, filed 7/17/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-40507 Liquids used in dip tanks, storage and handling. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-40507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-40507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-15-102,

filed 7/17/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-40509 Electrical and other sources of ignition. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-40509, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-40509, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-40509, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-40509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-40509, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-15-102, filed 7/17/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-40511 Operations and maintenance. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-40511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-40511, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-15-102, filed 7/17/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-40513 Extinguishment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-40513, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-40513, filed 12/24/81; Order 73-5, § 296-24-40513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-40513, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-15-102, filed 7/17/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-40515 Special dip tank applications. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-40515, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-27, § 296-24-40515, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-40515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-40515, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 02-15-102, filed 7/17/02, effective 10/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-47515 LP-gas system installations on commercial vehicles. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-47515, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-6, § 296-24-47515, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-47515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-47515, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 99-17-094, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-24-510 Storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-510, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-510, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51001 Scope. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-51001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51003 General. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-51003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51005 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-24-51005, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-51005, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 74-27, § 296-24-51005, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-51005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51007 Use of water in emergencies. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-51007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51009 Basic rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-24-51009, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02; 99-10-071, § 296-24-51009, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-51009, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-51009, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-51009, filed 11/13/80; Order 76-6, § 296-24-51009, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-27, § 296-24-51009, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-51009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51011 Systems utilizing stationary, pier-mounted or skid-mounted aboveground or underground, nonrefrigerated storage. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-24-51011, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02; Order 76-6, § 296-24-51011, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-51011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51013 Refrigerated storage. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-51013, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-51013, filed 11/13/80; Order 76-6, § 296-24-51013, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-51013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51013, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51015 Systems utilizing portable DOT containers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-24-51015, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02; Order 73-5, § 296-24-51015, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51015, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51017 Systems mounted on trucks, semi-trailers, and trailers for transportation of ammonia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-24-51017, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-51017, filed 11/13/80; Order 76-6, § 296-24-51017, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-51017, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51017, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51019 Systems mounted on farm wagons (implements of husbandry) for the transportation of ammonia. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-51019, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51019, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51021 Systems mounted on farm equipment (implements of husbandry) for the application of ammonia. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-51021, filed 11/13/80; Order 73-5, § 296-24-51021, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-51021, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-51099 Appendix C—Availability of reference material. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-51099, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-6, § 296-24-51099, filed 3/1/76.] Repealed by 06-10-067, filed 5/2/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-826 WAC.

296-24-550 Means of egress. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-550, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-550, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-550, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01.

Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-55003 General requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-55003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-55003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-55005 Fundamental requirements. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-55005, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-55005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-55005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-55007 Protection of employees exposed by construction and repair operations. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-55007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-55007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-55009 Maintenance. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-55009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-55009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-565 Means of egress, general. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-565, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-565, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56501 Permissible exit components. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56503 Protective enclosure of exits. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56505 Width and capacity of means of egress. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56507 Egress capacity and occupant load. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56509 Arrangement of exits. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56509, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56511 Access to exits. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56511, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56513 Exterior ways of exit access. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-56513, filed 11/14/88; Order 73-5, § 296-24-56513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56513, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56515 Discharge from exits. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-56515, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-56515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56515, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56517 Headroom. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56517, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56519 Changes in elevation. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56519, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56521 Maintenance and workmanship. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56521, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56521, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56523 Furnishings and decorations. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56523, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56523, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56529 Fire retardant paints. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56529, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56529, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-56531 Exit marking. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-56531, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56531, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-58505 Fire brigades. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-05-080, § 296-24-58505, filed 2/17/99, effective 6/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-58505, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 06-01-073, filed 12/20/05, effective 3/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-811 WAC.

296-24-58507 Organization. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-58507, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 06-01-073, filed 12/20/05, effective 3/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-811 WAC.

296-24-58509 Training and education. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-58509, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 06-01-073, filed 12/20/05, effective 3/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-811 WAC.

296-24-58511 Fire fighting equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-58511, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 06-01-073, filed 12/20/05, effective 3/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-811 WAC.

296-24-58513 Protective clothing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-24-58513, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-58513, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-10-071, § 296-24-58513, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-58513, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 92-23-017 (Order 92-13), § 296-24-58513, filed 11/10/92, effective 12/18/92; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-58513, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-24-58513, filed 7/6/88; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-58513, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-58513, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 06-01-073, filed 12/20/05, effective 3/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-811 WAC.

296-24-58515 Respiratory protection devices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-24-58515, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-24-58515, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-58515, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-58515, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 06-01-073, filed 12/20/05, effective 3/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-811 WAC.

296-24-58516 Procedures for interior structural fire fighting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-24-58516, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99.] Repealed by 06-01-073, filed 12/20/05, effective 3/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW

49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-811 WAC.

296-24-58517 Appendix A—Fire brigades. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-24-58517, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-58517, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-10-071, § 296-24-58517, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-58517, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-58517, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 06-01-073, filed 12/20/05, effective 3/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-811 WAC.

296-24-590 Portable fire suppression equipment—Portable fire extinguishers. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-590, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-590, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 88-11-021 (Order 88-04), filed 5/11/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-59001 General requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-59001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-59001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-59003 Selection of extinguishers. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-59003, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-59003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-59003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-59005 Distribution of portable fire extinguishers. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-59005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-59005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-59007 Inspection, maintenance, and hydrostatic tests. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-59007, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-59007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-59007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-59203 Exemptions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-59203, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-17-033, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-59205 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-59205, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-59207 Selection and distribution. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-59207, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-59209 Inspection, maintenance and testing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-59209, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-59211 Hydrostatic testing. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 92-23-017 (Order 92-13), § 296-24-59211, filed 11/10/92, effective 12/18/92; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-59211, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-59211, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-59213 Training and education. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-59213, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-600 Standpipe and hose systems. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-600, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-600, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-60001 General requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-60001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-60001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-60003 Hose outlets. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-60003, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-60003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-60003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-60005 Water supplies. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-60005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-60005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-60007 Tests and maintenance. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-60007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-60007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-605 Fixed fire suppression equipment—Automatic sprinkler systems. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-605, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-605, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 88-11-021 (Order 88-04), filed 5/11/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-60501 General requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-60501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-60501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-60503 Fire department connections. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-60503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-60503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-60505 Sprinkler alarms. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-60505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-60505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-60507 Maintenance of sprinkler system. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-60507, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-60507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-60507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-60509 Sprinkler head clearance. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-60509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-60509, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-615 Fixed dry chemical extinguishing systems. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-615, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-615, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-61501 General requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-61501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-61501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-61503 Alarms and indicators. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-61503, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-61503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-61503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-61505 Inspection and maintenance. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-61505, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-61505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-61505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-620 Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-620, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-620, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-62001 General requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-62001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-62001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-62003 Inspection and maintenance. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-62003, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-62003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-62003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-625 Local fire alarm signaling systems. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-625, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-631 Employee alarm systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-631, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-17-033, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-63101 Scope and application. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-63101, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-17-033, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-63103 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-63103, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-17-033, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-63105 Installation and restoration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-63105, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-17-033, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-63107 Maintenance and testing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-63107, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-17-033, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-63109 Manual operation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-63109, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-17-033, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-63199 Appendix A—Employee alarm systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-63199, filed 12/24/81.] Repealed by 01-17-033, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-650 Hand and portable powered tools and equipment—General. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-650, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-650, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].-060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-65001 General requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-65001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-65001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-65003 Compressed air used for cleaning. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-65003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-65003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-65005 Compressed air tools. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-65005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-65005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-65007 Air hammer. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-65007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-65007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-655 Guarding of portable powered tools. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-655, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-655, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-65501 Portable powered tools. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-65501, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-65501, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-65501, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-65501, filed 11/13/80; Order 74-27, § 296-24-65501, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-65501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-65501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-657 Pneumatic powered tools and hose. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-657, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-657, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-65701 Portable tools. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-65701, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-65701, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-65703 Airhose. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-65703, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-65703, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-660 Portable abrasive wheels. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-660, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-660, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66001 Abrasive wheel terms. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66003 General requirements. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-66003, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-66003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66005 Cup wheels. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66007 Vertical portable grinders. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66009 Other portable grinders. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66011 Mounting and inspection of abrasive wheels. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-66011, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-66011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-662 Safety requirements for explosive-actuated fastening tools. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-662, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-662, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66201 Scope. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66201, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66201, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66203 Purpose. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66203, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66203, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66205 Definitions. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66205, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66205, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66207 Design requirements—High velocity tools. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66207, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66207, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66209 Low velocity piston tools. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66209, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66209, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66211 Hammer-operated piston tools—Low velocity type. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66211, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66211, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66213 Requirements for loads and fasteners. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66213, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66213, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66215 Approvals. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66215, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66215, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66217 Operation. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66217, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66217, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66219 Servicing. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66219, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66219, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66221 Qualification and certification of operators. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66221, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66221, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66223 Storage of explosive-actuated tools, instruction books, cleaning kits, and tools. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66223, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66223, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-66225 Use low velocity tools when possible. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66225, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66225, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240.

296-24-663 Safety requirements for powder actuated fastening systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-663, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66301 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66301, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66303 Purpose. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66303, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].-060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66305 Definitions applicable to this section. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-66305, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66305, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66307 Requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66307, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].-060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66309 Power loads. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66309, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].-060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66311 Fasteners. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66311, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].-060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66313 Operation. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-66313, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66313, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66315 Limitations of use. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66315, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].-060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66317 Maintenance and storage. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66317, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66319 Authorized instructor. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-66319, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66319, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66321 Qualified operator. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-66321, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-66321, filed 7/31/79.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-665 Power lawnmowers. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-665, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-665, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66501 Terms. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-66501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66503 General requirements. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-66503, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-66503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66505 Walk-behind and riding rotary mowers. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-66505, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-66505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66507 Walk-behind rotary mowers. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-66507, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-66507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-66509 Riding rotary mowers. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-66509, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-66509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-66509, filed 5/7/73.]

Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-670 Jacks. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-670, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-670, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-67001 Jack terms. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-67001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-67003 Loading and marking. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-67003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-67005 Operation and maintenance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-67005, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-67005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 03-09-009, filed 4/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060. Later promulgation, see chapter 296-807 WAC.

296-24-675 Safe practices of abrasive blasting operations. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-675, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-675, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67501 Purpose. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67501, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98; Order 73-5, § 296-24-67501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67503 Application. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-67503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67505 Selection of abrasives and equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67505, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98; Order 73-5, § 296-24-67505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67507 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-24-67507, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67507, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-67507, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-67507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67509 Dust hazards from abrasive blasting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67509, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-67509, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-67509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67509, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67511 Blast cleaning enclosures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67511, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98; Order 73-5, § 296-24-67511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67511, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67513 Construction and maintenance of the exhaust ventilation systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-24-67513, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67513, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98; Order 73-5, § 296-24-67513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67513, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67515 Personal protective equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-24-67515, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-24-67515, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02; 01-11-038, § 296-24-67515, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-10-071, § 296-24-67515, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67515, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-67515, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-67515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67515, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67517 Air supply and air compressors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-24-67517, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-24-67517, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67517, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98; Order 73-5, § 296-24-67517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67517, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67519 Operational procedures and general safety. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67519, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98; Order 73-5, § 296-24-67519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67519, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67520 Ventilation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67520, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-67521 Appendix 1. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-02-006, § 296-24-67521, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98.] Repealed by 06-12-074, filed 6/6/06, effective 9/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-677 Ventilation. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-677, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-677, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 98-02-006, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-24-67701 Scope. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-67701, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-67701, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 98-02-006, filed 12/26/97, effective 3/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-24-73503 Housekeeping. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-73503, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-73503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-73503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-73509 Floor loading protection. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-73509, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-73509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-73509, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-73513 Buildings—Floors. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-73513, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective

9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-75009 Stairway railings and guards. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-75009, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-75009, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-75009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-75009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-17-033, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-76505 Where fixed stairs are required. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-76505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-76517 Railings and handrails. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-76517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76517, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-780 Portable wood ladders. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-780, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-780, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 05-20-068, filed 10/4/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-78003 Application of requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-78003, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 73-5, § 296-24-78003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-78003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 05-20-068, filed 10/4/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-78005 Materials. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-78005, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 73-5, § 296-24-78005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-78005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 05-20-068, filed 10/4/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-78007 Construction requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-78007, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-78007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-78007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 05-20-068, filed 10/4/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-78009 Ladder tests. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-78009, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-78009, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-11-021 (Order 88-04), § 296-24-78009, filed 5/11/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-78009, filed 7/31/79; Order 76-6, § 296-24-78009, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-78009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-78009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 05-20-068, filed 10/4/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-795 Portable metal ladders. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-795, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-795, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 05-20-068, filed 10/4/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-79501 Terms. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-79501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-79501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 05-20-068, filed 10/4/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-79503 Requirements. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-79503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-79503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 05-20-068, filed 10/4/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-79505 Testing. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-79505, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-79505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-79505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 05-20-068, filed 10/4/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-79507 Care and maintenance and use of ladders. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-79507, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-79507, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 76-6, § 296-24-79507, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-79507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-79507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-810 Fixed ladders. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-810, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-810, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-16-020, filed 7/24/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-81001 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-81001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-81001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-81001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-16-020, filed 7/24/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-81003 Design requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-81003, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-81003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-81003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-16-020, filed 7/24/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-81005 Specific features. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-81005, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-81005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-81005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-16-020, filed 7/24/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-81007 Clearance. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-81007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-81007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-16-020, filed 7/24/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-81009 Special requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-81009, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-81009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-81009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-16-020, filed 7/24/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-81011 Pitch. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-81011, filed 11/13/80; Order 73-5, § 296-24-81011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-81011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-16-020, filed 7/24/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-81013 Maintenance and use. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-81013, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-6, § 296-24-81013, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-81013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-81013, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-16-020, filed 7/24/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-825 Safety requirements for scaffolding. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-825, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-825, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82501 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-82501, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82503 General requirements for all scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-82503, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-82503, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; Order 74-27, § 296-24-82503, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82505 General requirements for wood pole scaffolds. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-82505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82505, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82507 Tube and coupler scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-82507, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82507, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82509 Tubular welded frame scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-82509, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82509, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82511 Outrigger scaffolds. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-82511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82511, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82513 Masons' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-82513, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-82513, filed 11/14/88; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82513, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82515 Two-point suspension scaffolds (swinging scaffolds). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-82515, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-82515, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.240. 80-11-010 (Order 80-14), § 296-24-82515, filed 8/8/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-82515, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82515, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82517 Stone setters' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-82517, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-82517, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82517, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82519 Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-82519, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-82519, filed 11/14/88; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82519, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-82521 Boatswain's chairs. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-82521, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.240. 80-11-010 (Order 80-14), § 296-24-82521, filed 8/8/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-82521, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82521, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82521, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82523 Carpenters' bracket scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-82523, filed 7/31/79; Order 76-6, § 296-24-82523, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82523, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82523, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82525 Bricklayers' square scaffolds. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-82525, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82525, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82527 Horse scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-82527, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82527, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82527, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82529 Needle beam scaffold. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-82529, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-82529, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82529, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82529, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82531 Plasterers', decorators', and large area scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-82531, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82531, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82531, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82533 Interior hung scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-82533, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82533, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82533, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82535 Ladder-jack scaffolds. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-82535, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82535, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82537 Window-jack scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-82537, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82537, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82537, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82539 Roofing brackets. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-82539, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82539, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82541 Crawling boards or chicken ladders. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-82541, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82541, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82543 Float or ship scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-82543, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-82543, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82543, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-82545 Scope. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-82545, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-82545, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-840 Manually propelled mobile ladder stands and scaffolds (towers). [Order 73-5, § 296-24-840, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-840, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-84001 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-84001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-84001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-84001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-84003 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-84003, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-84003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-84003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-84005 Mobile tubular welded frame scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-84005, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-84005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-84005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-84007 Mobile tubular welded sectional folding scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-84007, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-84007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-84007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-84009 Mobile tube and coupler scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-84009, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-84009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-84009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-84011 Mobile work platforms. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-84011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-84011, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-84013 Mobile ladder stands. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-84013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-84013, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-860 Scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-860, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-86005 Definitions applicable to this part. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-86005, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-86010 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-86010, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-86015 Additional requirements applicable to specific types of scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-86015, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-86020 Training. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-86020, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-861 Manually propelled mobile ladder stands and scaffolds (towers). [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-861, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-86105 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-86105, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-86110 Mobile tubular welded frame scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-86110, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-86115 Mobile tubular welded sectional folding scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-86115, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-86120 Mobile tube and coupler scaffolds. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-86120, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-86125 Mobile work platforms. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-86125, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-86130 Mobile ladder stands. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-86130, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 05-01-054, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-870 Power platforms for exterior building maintenance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-870, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-870, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-870, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-87001 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-87001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87001, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-87001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-87001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-87003 General requirements. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-87003, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-87003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-87003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-87005 Type F powered platforms. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-87005, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-87005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-87005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-87007 Type T powered platforms. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-87007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-87007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-24-87009 Inspections and tests. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87009, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-87009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-87009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-87011 Powered platform installations—Affected parts of buildings. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-87011, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87011, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-87013 Powered platform installations—Equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-87013, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87013, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-87015 Maintenance. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-87015, filed

7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87015, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-87017 Operations. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87017, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-87019 Personal fall protection. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87019, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-87031 Appendix A—Guidelines (advisory). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-87031, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87031, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-87033 Appendix B—Exhibits (advisory). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87033, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-24-87035 Appendix C—Personal fall arrest system (Part I—Mandatory; Parts II and III—Nonmandatory). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-87035, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87035, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-87037 Appendix D—Existing installations (mandatory). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-24-87037, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-875 Elevating work platforms. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-875, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-87505 Self-propelled elevating work platforms. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-87505, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-87510 Boom supported elevating work platforms. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-87510, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-87515 Aerial lifts. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-87515, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-880 Power platforms for exterior building maintenance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-880, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-88005 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88005, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-88010 Inspections and tests. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88010, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-88015 Powered platform installations—Affected parts of buildings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88015, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-88020 Powered platform installations—Equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-14-028, § 296-24-88020, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88020, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-88025 Maintenance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88025, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-88030 Operations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88030, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-88035 Personal fall protection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88035, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-88040 Appendix A—Guidelines (advisory). [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88040, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-88045 Appendix B—Exhibits (advisory). [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88045, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-88055 Appendix D—Existing installations (mandatory). [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88055, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-885 Vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating work platforms. [Order 76-6, § 296-24-885, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-885, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-885, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-88501 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-88501, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-6, § 296-24-88501, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-88501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-88501, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-88503 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-88503, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 76-6, § 296-24-88503, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-88503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-88503, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-88505 Specific requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-88505, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-6, § 296-24-88505, filed 3/1/76.] Repealed by 00-08-078, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-24-900 Manlifts. [Order 73-5, § 296-24-900, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-900, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory

Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-90001 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-90001, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-90001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-90001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-90001, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-90003 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-14-028, § 296-24-90003, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-90003, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-90003, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 76-6, § 296-24-90003, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-90003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-90003, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-90005 Mechanical requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-90005, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-90005, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-90005, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 74-27, § 296-24-90005, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-90005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-90005, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-90007 Operating rules. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-90007, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00; Order 73-5, § 296-24-90007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-90007, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-90009 Periodic inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-90009, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-90009, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-90009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-90009, filed 5/7/73.] Repealed by 06-19-073, filed 9/19/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-24-950 Electrical—Application. [Order 74-27, § 296-24-950, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 83-24-013 (Order 83-34), filed 11/30/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-24-955 National electrical code. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-955, filed 11/13/80; 78-12-017 (Order 78-22), § 296-24-955, filed 11/13/78; Order 77-12, § 296-24-955, filed 7/11/77; Order 74-27, § 296-24-955, filed 5/7/74.] Repealed by 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

PART A-1
PURPOSE AND SCOPE

WAC 296-24-003 Subsections, subdivisions, items, subitems, and segments. (1) That portion of section numeration appearing after the chapter designation appears in either a three digit or a five digit format (e.g. 296-24-330 and 296-24-33002). The final two digits of the section number are implied decimal extensions of the first three digits and represent a further division of the three digit enumeration.

(2) Sections of this chapter may be divided into subsections (1), (2), (3), etc., which may in turn be divided into subdivisions (a), (b), (c), etc., which may be further divided into items (i), (ii), (iii),etc.,which may be further divided into subitems (A), (B), (C), etc.,which may be further divided into segments (I), (II), (III), etc.,all according to the following hierarchy, e.g.

Sections	296-24-330 and 296-24-33002
Subsections	(1)
	(2)
Subdivisions	(a)
	(b)
Items	(i)
	(ii)
Subitems	(A)
	(B)
Segments	(I)
	(II)

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-003, filed 11/14/88; Order 76-6, § 296-24-003, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-005 Purpose and scope. The rules in this chapter are designed to protect the safety and health of employees by creating a healthy work environment by establishing requirements to control safety hazards in the workplace. Chapter 296-800 WAC, the safety and health core rules, contain safety and health rules that apply to most workplaces. Other special industry rules complement the rules found in this chapter and in the safety and health core rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-005, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 73-5, § 296-24-005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-005, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-012 Definitions applicable to all sections of this chapter.

Note: Meaning of words. Unless the context indicates otherwise, words used in this chapter shall have the meaning given in this section.

(1) "Approved" means approved by the director of the department of labor and industries or his/her authorized representative: Provided, however, That should a provision of this chapter state that approval by an agency or organization other than the department of labor and industries is required, such as Underwriters' Laboratories or the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the provisions of WAC 296-800-360 shall apply.

(2) "Authorized person" means a person approved or assigned by the employer to perform a specific type of duty or duties or to be at a specific location or locations at the job site.

(3) "Competent person" means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective action to eliminate them.

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

(5) "Director" means the director of the department of labor and industries, or his/her designated representative.

(6) "Employer" means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other busi-

ness entity which engages in any business, industry, profession, or activity in this state and employs one or more employees or who contracts with one or more persons, the essence of which is the personal labor of such person or persons and includes the state, counties, cities, and all municipal corporations, public corporations, political subdivisions of the state, and charitable organizations: Provided, That any person, partnership, or business entity not having employees, and who is covered by the industrial insurance act shall be considered both an employer and an employee.

(7) "First aid" means, for purposes of this section, the extent of treatment that could be expected to be given by a person trained in basic first aid, using supplies from a first-aid kit. Tests, such as X rays, shall not be confused with treatment.

(8) "Hazard" means that condition, potential or inherent, which can cause injury, death, or occupational disease.

(9) "Hospitalization" means to be admitted to a hospital or an equivalent medical facility on an emergent in-patient basis requiring an overnight stay.

(10) "Qualified" means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

(11) "Safety factor" means the ratio of the ultimate breaking strength of a member or piece of material or equipment to the actual working stress or safe load when in use.

(12) "Safety and health standard" means a standard which requires the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes reasonably necessary or appropriate to provide safe or healthful employment and places of employment.

(13) "Shall" means mandatory.

(14) "Should" means recommended.

(15) "Standard safeguard" means a device designed and constructed with the object of removing the hazard of accident incidental to the machine, appliance, tool, building, or equipment to which it is attached.

Standard safeguards shall be constructed of either metal or wood or other suitable material or a combination of these. The final determination of the sufficiency of any safeguard rests with the director of the department of labor and industries.

(16) "Suitable" means that which fits, or has the qualities or qualifications to meet a given purpose, occasion, condition, function, or circumstance.

(17) "Working day" means a calendar day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays as set forth in RCW 1.16.050, as now or hereafter amended, and for the purposes of the computation of time within which an act is to be done under the provisions of this chapter, shall be computed by excluding the first working day and including the last working day.

(18) "Worker," "personnel," "person," "employee," and other terms of like meaning, unless the context of the provision containing such term indicates otherwise, mean an employee of an employer who is employed in the business of his/her employer whether by way of manual labor or otherwise and every person in this state who is engaged in the employment of or who is working under an independent contract the essence of which is his/her personal labor for an employer whether by manual labor or otherwise.

(19) "Work place" means any plant, yard, premises, room, or other place where an employee or employees are employed for the performance of labor or service over which the employer has the right of access or control, and includes, but is not limited to, all work places covered by industrial insurance under Title 51 RCW, as now or hereafter amended.

(20) Abbreviations used in this chapter:

(a) "ANSI" means American National Standards Institute.

(b) "API" means American Petroleum Institute.

(c) "ASA" means American Standards Association.

(d) "ASAE" means American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

(e) "ASHRE" means American Society of Heating and Refrigeration Engineers.

(f) "ASME" means American Society for Mechanical Engineers.

(g) "ASTM" means American Society for Testing and Materials.

(h) "AWS" means American Welding Society.

(i) "BTU" means British thermal unit.

(j) "BTUH" means British thermal unit per hour.

(k) "CFM" means cubic feet per minute.

(l) "CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations.

(m) "CGA" means Compressed Gas Association.

(n) "CIE" means Commission Internationale de l' Eclairage.

(o) "DOT" means department of transportation.

(p) "FRP" means fiberglass reinforced plastic.

(q) "GPM" means gallons per minute.

(r) "ICC" means Interstate Commerce Commission.

(s) "ID" means inside diameter.

(t) "LPG" means liquefied petroleum gas.

(u) "MCA" means Manufacturing Chemist Association. (New name: Chemical Manufacturers Association.)

(v) "NBFU" means National Board of Fire Underwriters.

(w) "NEMA" means National Electrical Manufacturing Association.

(x) "NFPA" means National Fire Protection Association.

(y) "NTP" means normal temperature and pressure.

(z) "OD" means outside diameter.

(aa) "PSI" means pounds per square inch.

(bb) "PSIA" means pounds per square inch atmospheric.

(cc) "PSIG" means pounds per square inch gauge.

(dd) "RMA" means Rubber Manufacturers Association.

(ee) "SAE" means Society of Automotive Engineers.

(ff) "TFI" means The Fertilizer Institute.

(gg) "TSC" means Trailer Standard Code.

(hh) "UL" means Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

(ii) "USASI" means United States of America Standards Institute.

(jj) "USC" means United States Code.

(kk) "USCG" means United States Coast Guard.

(ll) "WAC" means Washington Administrative Code.

(mm) "WISHA" means Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act of 1973.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 09-01-158, § 296-24-012, filed 12/23/08, effective 3/1/09; 04-07-161, § 296-24-012, filed 3/23/04, effective 6/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010,

[49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-24-012, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-012, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-012, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 73-5, § 296-24-012, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-012, filed 5/7/73.]

PART A-2
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT RESERVE

Note: Personal protective equipment requirements have been moved to WAC 296-800-160.

Note: Electrical protective equipment requirements have been moved to WAC 296-24-980.

PART A-3
LATE NIGHT RETAIL WORKER CRIME PROTECTION

Note: Late night retail worker crime protection has been moved to chapter 296-832 WAC.

PART A-4
SAFETY PROCEDURES

Note: Safety procedures has been moved to chapter 296-803 WAC.

PART B-2
SAFETY COLOR CODE FOR MARKING PHYSICAL HAZARDS, ETC., WINDOW WASHING

Note: Safety color code for marking physical hazards, etc., window washing has been moved to WAC 296-800-11045.

PART C
MACHINERY AND MACHINE GUARDING

Note: Machinery and machine guarding has been moved to chapter 296-806 WAC.

PART D
MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE, INCLUDING CRANES, DERRICKS, ETC., AND RIGGING

Handling and Storage—Cranes, Derricks, etc.

WAC 296-24-215 Materials handling and storage—Handling materials—General.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-215, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-215, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-21501 Use of mechanical equipment. Where mechanical handling equipment is used, sufficient safe clearances shall be allowed for aisles, at loading docks, through doorways and wherever turns or passage must be made. Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear and in good repair, with no obstruction across or in aisles that could create a hazard. Permanent aisles and passageways shall be appropriately marked.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-21501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-21501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-21509 Clearance limits. Clearance signs to warn of clearance limits shall be provided.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-21509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-21509, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-21511 Rolling railroad cars. (1) Derail and/or bumper blocks shall be provided on spur railroad tracks where a rolling car could contact other cars being worked, enter a building, work or traffic area. This does not apply to cars being moved by a locomotive, switch engine, donkey engine, or a car puller, but only to cars which are "cut loose." The standard does not apply to "cut loose" cars in railroad yards where trains are made up using gravity feed arrangements.

(2) A clearly audible warning system shall be employed when cars are being moved by car pullers or locomotives, and when the person responsible for the moving does not have assurance that the area is clear, and it is safe to move the car or cars.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-21511, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 74-27, § 296-24-21511, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-21511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-21511, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-21513 Guarding. Covers and/or guardrails shall be provided to protect personnel from the hazards of open pits, tanks, vats, ditches, etc.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-21513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-21513, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-235 Overhead and gantry cranes.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-235, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-235, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23501 Definitions. (1) A "crane" is a machine for lifting and lowering a load and moving it horizontally, with the hoisting mechanism and integral part of the machine. Cranes whether fixed or mobile are driven manually or by power.

(2) An "automatic crane" is a crane which when activated operates through a preset cycle or cycles.

(3) A "cab-operated crane" is a crane controlled by an operator in a cab located on the bridge or trolley.

(4) "Cantilever gantry crane" means a gantry or semigantry crane in which the bridge girders or trusses extend transversely beyond the crane runway on one or both sides.

(5) "Floor-operated crane" means a crane which is pendant or nonconductive rope controlled by an operator on the floor or an independent platform.

(6) "Gantry crane" means a crane similar to an overhead crane except that the bridge for carrying the trolley or trolleys is rigidly supported on two or more legs running on fixed rails or other runway.

(7) "Hot metal handling crane" means an overhead crane used for transporting or pouring molten material.

(8) "Overhead crane" means a crane with a movable bridge carrying a movable or fixed hoisting mechanism and traveling on an overhead fixed runway structure.

(9) "Power-operated crane" means a crane whose mechanism is driven by electric, air, hydraulic, or internal combustion means.

(10) A "pulpit-operated crane" is a crane operated from a fixed operator station not attached to the crane.

(11) A "remote-operated crane" is a crane controlled by an operator not in a pulpit or in the cab attached to the crane, by any method other than pendant or rope control.

(12) A "semigantry crane" is a gantry crane with one end of the bridge rigidly supported on one or more legs that run on a fixed rail or runway, the other end of the bridge being supported by a truck running on an elevated rail or runway.

(13) "Storage bridge crane" means a gantry type crane of long span usually used for bulk storage of material; the bridge girders or trusses are rigidly or nonrigidly supported on one or more legs. It may have one or more fixed or hinged cantilever ends.

(14) "Wall crane" means a crane having a jib with or without trolley and supported from a side wall or line of columns of a building. It is a traveling type and operates on a runway attached to the side wall or columns.

(15) "Appointed" means assigned specific responsibilities by the employer or the employer's representative.

(16) "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.

(17) An "auxiliary hoist" is a supplemental hoisting unit of lighter capacity and usually higher speed than provided for the main hoist.

(18) A "brake" is a device used for retarding or stopping motion by friction or power means.

(19) A "drag brake" is a brake which provides retarding force without external control.

(20) A "holding brake" is a brake that automatically prevents motion when power is off.

(21) "Bridge" means that part of a crane consisting of girders, trucks, end ties, footwalks, and drive mechanism which carries the trolley or trollies.

(22) "Bridge travel" means the crane movement in a direction parallel to the crane runway.

(23) A "bumper" (buffer) is an energy absorbing device for reducing impact when a moving crane or trolley reaches the end of its permitted travel; or when two moving cranes or trolleys come in contact.

(24) The "cab" is the operator's compartment on a crane.

(25) "Clearance" means the distance from any part of the crane to a point of the nearest obstruction.

(26) "Collectors" (current) are contacting devices for collecting current from runway or bridge conductors.

(27) "Conductors, bridge" are the electrical conductors located along the bridge structure of a crane to provide power to the trolley.

(28) "Conductors, runway" (main) are the electrical conductors located along a crane runway to provide power to the crane.

(29) The "control braking means" is a method of controlling crane motor speed when in an overhauling condition.

(30) "Countertorque" means a method of control by which the power to the motor is reversed to develop torque in the opposite direction.

(31) "Dynamic" means a method of controlling crane motor speeds when in the overhauling condition to provide a retarding force.

(32) "Regenerative" means a form of dynamic braking in which the electrical energy generated is fed back into the power system.

(33) "Mechanical" means a method of control by friction.

(34) "Controller, spring return" means a controller which when released will return automatically to a neutral position.

(35) "Designated" means selected or assigned by the employer or the employer's representative as being qualified to perform specific duties.

(36) A "drift point" means a point on a travel motion controller which releases the brake while the motor is not energized. This allows for coasting before the brake is set.

(37) The "drum" is the cylindrical member around which the ropes are wound for raising or lowering the load.

(38) An "equalizer" is a device which compensates for unequal length or stretch of a rope.

(39) "Exposed" means capable of being contacted inadvertently. Applied to hazardous objects not adequately guarded or isolated.

(40) "Fail-safe" means a provision designed to automatically stop or safely control any motion in which a malfunction occurs.

(41) "Footwalk" means the walkway with handrail, attached to the bridge or trolley for access purposes.

(42) A "hoist" is an apparatus which may be a part of a crane, exerting a force for lifting or lowering.

(43) "Hoist chain" means the load bearing chain in a hoist.

Note: Chain properties do not conform to those shown in ANSI B30.9-1971, Safety Code for Slings.

(44) "Hoist motion" means that motion of a crane which raises and lowers a load.

(45) "Load" means the total superimposed weight on the load block or hook.

(46) The "load block" is the assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, bearing, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended by the hoisting rope.

(47) "Magnet" means an electromagnetic device carried on a crane hook to pick up loads magnetically.

(48) "Main hoist" means the hoist mechanism provided for lifting the maximum rated load.

(49) A "man trolley" is a trolley having an operator's cab attached thereto.

(50) "Rated load" means the maximum load for which a crane or individual hoist is designed and built by the manufacturer and shown on the equipment nameplate(s).

(51) "Rope" refers to wire rope, unless otherwise specified.

(52) "Running sheave" means a sheave which rotates as the load block is raised or lowered.

(53) "Runway" means an assembly of rails, beams, girders, brackets, and framework on which the crane or trolley travels.

(54) "Side pull" means that portion of the hoist pull acting horizontally when the hoist lines are not operated vertically.

(55) "Span" means the horizontal distance center to center of runway rails.

(56) "Standby crane" means a crane which is not in regular service but which is used occasionally or intermittently as required.

(57) A "stop" is a device to limit travel of a trolley or crane bridge. This device normally is attached to a fixed structure and normally does not have energy absorbing ability.

(58) A "switch" is a device for making, breaking, or for changing the connections in an electric circuit.

(59) An "emergency stop switch" is a manually or automatically operated electric switch to cut off electric power independently of the regular operating controls.

(60) A "limit switch" is a switch which is operated by some part or motion of a power-driven machine or equipment to alter the electric circuit associated with the machine or equipment.

(61) A "main switch" is a switch controlling the entire power supply to the crane.

(62) A "master switch" is a switch which dominates the operation of contractors, relays, or other remotely operated devices.

(63) The "trolley" is the unit which travels on the bridge rails and carries the hoisting mechanism.

(64) "Trolley travel" means the trolley movement at right angles to the crane runway.

(65) "Truck" means the unit consisting of a frame, wheels, bearings, and axles which supports the bridge girders or trolleys.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-23501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23503 General requirements. (1) Application. This section applies to overhead and gantry cranes, including semigantry, cantilever gantry, wall cranes, storage bridge cranes, and others having the same fundamental characteristics. These cranes are grouped because they all have trolleys and similar travel characteristics.

(2) New and existing equipment. All new overhead and gantry cranes constructed and installed on or after the effective date of these standards, shall meet the design specifications of the American National Standards Institute, Safety Code for Overhead and Gantry Cranes, ANSI B30.2.0-1967. Overhead and gantry cranes constructed before the effective date of these standards, should be modified to conform to those design specifications, unless it can be shown that the crane cannot feasibly or economically be altered and that the crane substantially complies with the requirements of this section. (See chapter 296-900 WAC, Administrative rules, for information on applying for a variance.)

(3) Modifications. Cranes may be modified and rerated provided such modifications and the supporting structure are checked thoroughly for the new rated load by a qualified engineer or the equipment manufacturer. The crane shall be tested in accordance with WAC 296-24-23521(2). New rated load shall be displayed in accordance with (5) of this section.

(4) Wind indicators and rail clamps.

(a) Outdoor storage bridges shall be provided with automatic rail clamps. A wind-indicating device shall be provided which will give a visible or audible alarm to the bridge operator at a predetermined wind velocity. If the clamps act on the rail heads, any beads or weld flash on the rail heads shall be ground off.

(b) Calculations for wind pressure on outside overhead traveling cranes shall be based on not less than 30 pounds per square foot of exposed surface.

(5) Rated load marking. The rated load of the crane shall be plainly marked on each side of the crane, and if the crane has more than one hoisting unit, each hoist shall have its rated load marked on it or its load block and this marking shall be clearly legible from the ground or floor.

(6) Clearance from obstruction.

(a) Minimum clearance of 3 inches overhead and 2 inches laterally shall be provided and maintained between crane and obstructions in conformity with Specification No. 61 Crane Manufactures Association of America, Inc., 8720 Red Oak Blvd., Suite 201, Charlotte, NC 28217.

(b) Where passageways or walkways are provided obstructions shall not be placed so that safety of personnel will be jeopardized by movements of the crane.

(7) Clearance between parallel cranes. If the runways of two cranes are parallel, and there are no intervening walls or structure, there shall be adequate clearance provided and maintained between the two bridges.

(8) Designated personnel. Only designated personnel shall be permitted to operate a crane covered by this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-24-23503, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-23503, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-23503, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 74-27, § 296-24-23503, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23505 Cabs. (1) Cab location.

(a) The general arrangement of the cab and the location of control and protective equipment shall be such that all operating handles are within convenient reach of the operator when facing the area to be served by the load hook, or while facing the direction of travel of the cab. The arrangement shall allow the operator a full view of the load hook in all positions.

(b) The cab shall be located to afford a minimum of 3 inches clearance from all fixed structures within its area of possible movement.

(c) The clearance of the cab above the working floor or passageway should be not less than seven feet.

(2) Access to crane. Access to the cab and/or bridge walkway shall be by a conveniently placed fixed ladder, stairs, or platform, requiring no step over any gap exceeding 12 inches. Fixed ladders shall be in conformance with the American National Standards Institute, Safety Code for Fixed Ladders, ANSI A14.3-1956.

(3) Fire extinguisher. A carbon dioxide, dry-chemical, or equivalent hand fire extinguisher should be kept in the cab. Carbon tetrachloride extinguishers shall not be used.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

(4) Lighting. Light in the cab shall be sufficient to enable the operator to see clearly enough to perform the work.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-23505, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-23505, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23505, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23507 Footwalks and ladders. (1) Location of footwalks.

(a) If sufficient headroom is available on cab-operated cranes, a footwalk shall be provided on the drive side along the entire length of the bridge of all cranes having the trolley running on the top of the girders. To give sufficient access to the opposite side of the trolley, there should be provided either a footwalk mounted on the trolley, a suitable footwalk or platform in the building, or a footwalk on the opposite side of the crane at least twice the length of the trolley.

(b) Footwalks should be located to give a headroom not less than 78 inches. In no case shall less than 48 inches be provided. If 48 inches of headroom cannot be provided, footwalks should be omitted from the crane and a stationary platform or landing stage built for workers making repairs.

(2) Construction of footwalks.

(a) Footwalks shall be of rigid construction and designed to sustain a distributed load of at least 50 pounds per square foot.

(b) Footwalks shall have a walking surface of antislip type.

Note: Wood will meet this requirement.

(c) Footwalks should be continuous and permanently secured.

(d) Footwalks should have a clear passageway at least 18 inches wide except opposite the bridge motor, where they should be not less than 15 inches. The inner edge shall extend at least to the line of the outside edge of the lower cover plate or flange of the girder.

(3) Toeboards and handrails for footwalks. Toeboards and handrails shall be in compliance with WAC 296-24-750 through 296-24-75011 and WAC 296-800-260.

(4) Ladders and stairways.

(a) Gantry cranes shall be provided with ladders or stairways extending from the ground to the footwalk or cab platform.

(b) Stairways shall be equipped with rigid and substantial metal handrails. Walking surfaces shall be of an antislip type.

(c) Ladders shall be permanently and securely fastened in place and shall be constructed in compliance with chapter 296-876 WAC, Ladders, portable and fixed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-16-020, § 296-24-23507, filed 7/24/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-23507, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-23507, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23507, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23509 Stops, bumpers, rail sweeps, and guards. (1) Trolley stops.

(a) Stops shall be provided at the limits of travel of the trolley.

(b) Stops shall be fastened to resist forces applied when contacted.

(c) A stop engaging the tread of the wheel shall be of a height at least equal to the radius of the wheel.

(2) Bridge bumpers.

(a) A crane shall be provided with bumpers or other automatic means providing equivalent effect, unless the crane travels at a slow rate of speed and has a faster deceleration rate due to the use of sleeve bearings, or is not operated near the ends of bridge and trolley travel, or is restricted to a limited distance by the nature of the crane operation and there is no hazard of striking any object in this limited distance or is used in similar operating conditions. The bumpers shall be capable of stopping the crane (not including the lifted load) at an average rate of deceleration not to exceed 3 ft/s/s when traveling in either direction at 20 percent of the rated load speed.

(i) The bumpers shall have sufficient energy absorbing capacity to stop the crane when traveling at a speed of at least 40 percent of rated load speed.

(ii) The bumpers shall be so mounted that there is no direct shear on bolts.

(iii) Bumpers shall be so designed and installed as to minimize parts falling from the crane in case of breakage.

(3) Trolley bumpers.

(a) A trolley shall be provided with bumpers or other automatic means of equivalent effect, unless the trolley travels at a slow rate of speed, or is not operated near the ends of bridge and trolley travel, or is restricted to a limited distance of the runway and there is no hazard of striking any object in this limited distance, or is used in similar operating conditions. The bumpers shall be capable of stopping the trolley (not including the lifted load) at an average rate of deceleration not to exceed 4.7 ft./s/s when traveling in either direction at one-third of the rated load speed.

(i) When more than one trolley is operated on the same bridge, each shall be equipped with bumpers or equivalent on their adjacent ends.

(b) Bumpers or equivalent shall be designed and installed to minimize parts falling from the trolley in case of age.

(4) Rail sweeps. Bridge trucks shall be equipped with sweeps which extend below the top of the rail and project in front of the truck wheels.

(5) Guards for hoisting ropes.

(a) If hoisting ropes run near enough to other parts to make fouling or chafing possible, guards shall be installed to prevent this condition.

(b) A guard shall be provided to prevent contact between bridge conductors and hoisting ropes if they could come into contact.

(6) Guards for moving parts.

(a) Exposed moving parts such as gears, set screws, projecting keys, chains, chain sprockets, and reciprocating components which might constitute a hazard under normal operating conditions shall be guarded.

(b) Guards shall be securely fastened.

(c) Each guard shall be capable of supporting without permanent distortion the weight of a 200-pound person unless the guard is located where it is impossible for a person to step on it.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-23509, filed 11/13/80; Order 74-27, § 296-24-23509, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23509, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23511 Brakes. (1) Brakes for hoists.

(a) Each independent hoisting unit of a crane shall be equipped with at least one self-setting brake, hereafter referred to as a holding brake, applied directly to the motor shaft or some part of the gear train.

(b) Each independent hoisting unit of a crane, except worm-geared hoists, the angle of whose worm is such as to prevent the load from accelerating in the lowering direction shall, in addition to a holding brake, be equipped with control braking means to prevent overspeeding.

(2) Holding brakes.

(a) Holding brakes for hoist motors shall have not less than the following percentage of the full load hoisting torque at the point where the brake is applied.

(i) 125 percent when used with a control braking means other than mechanical.

(ii) 100 percent when used in conjunction with a mechanical control braking means.

(iii) 100 percent each if two holding brakes are provided.

(b) Holding brakes on hoists shall have ample thermal capacity for the frequency of operation required by the service.

(c) Holding brakes on hoists shall be applied automatically when power is removed.

(d) Where necessary holding brakes shall be provided with adjustment means to compensate for wear.

(e) The wearing surface of all holding-brake drums or discs shall be smooth.

(f) Each independent hoisting unit of a crane handling hot metal and having power control braking means shall be equipped with at least two holding brakes.

(3) Control braking means.

(a) A power control braking means such as regenerative, dynamic or countertorque braking, or a mechanically controlled braking means shall be capable of maintaining safe lowering speeds of rated loads.

(b) The control braking means shall have ample thermal capacity for the frequency of operation required by service.

(4) Brakes for trolleys and bridges.

(a) Foot operated brakes shall not require an applied force of more than 70 pounds to develop manufacturer's rated brake torque.

(b) Brakes may be applied by mechanical, electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic, or gravity means.

(c) Where necessary brakes shall be provided with adjustment means to compensate for wear.

(d) The wearing surface of all brake drums or discs shall be smooth.

(e) All foot-brake pedals shall be constructed so that the operator's foot will not easily slip off the pedal.

(f) Foot-operated brakes shall be equipped with automatic means for positive release when pressure is released from the pedal.

(g) Brakes for stopping the motion of the trolley or bridge shall be of sufficient size to stop the trolley or bridge within a distance in feet equal to 10 percent of full load speed in feet per minute when traveling at full speed with full load.

(h) If holding brakes are provided on the bridge or trolley(s), they shall not prohibit the use of a drift point in the control circuit.

(i) Brakes on trolleys and bridges shall have ample thermal capacity for the frequency of operation required by the service to prevent impairment of functions from overheating.

(5) Application of trolley brakes.

(a) On cab-operated cranes with cab on trolley, a trolley brake shall be required as specified under (4) of this section.

(b) A drag brake may be applied to hold the trolley in a desired position on the bridge and to eliminate creep with the power off.

(6) Application of bridge brakes.

(a) On cab-operated cranes with cab on bridge, a bridge brake is required as specified under (4) of this section.

(b) On cab-operated cranes with cab on trolley, a bridge brake of the holding type shall be required.

(c) On all floor, remote and pulpit-operated crane bridge drives, a brake or noncoasting mechanical drive shall be provided.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-23511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23511, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23513 Electric equipment. (1) General.

(a) Wiring and equipment shall comply with chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-280.

(b) The control circuit voltage shall not exceed 600 volts for a.c. or d.c. current.

(c) The voltage at pendant pushbuttons shall not exceed 150 volts for a.c. and 300 volts for d.c.

(d) Where multiple conductor cable is used with a suspended pushbutton station, the station shall be supported in a manner that will protect the electrical conductors against strain.

(e) Pendant control boxes shall be constructed to prevent electrical shock and shall be clearly marked for identification of functions.

(2) Equipment.

(a) Electrical equipment shall be so located or enclosed that live parts will not be exposed to accidental contact under normal operating conditions.

(b) Electric equipment shall be protected from dirt, grease, oil, and moisture.

(c) Guards for live parts shall be substantial and so located that they cannot be accidentally deformed so as to make contact with the live parts.

(3) Controllers.

(a) Cranes not equipped with spring-return controllers or momentary contact pushbuttons shall be provided with a device which will disconnect all motors from the line on failure of power and will not permit any motor to be restarted until the controller handle is brought to the "off" position, or a reset switch or button is operated.

(b) Lever operated controllers shall be provided with a notch or latch which in the "off" position prevents the handle from being inadvertently moved to the "on" position. An "off" detent or spring return arrangement is acceptable.

(c) The controller operating handle shall be located within convenient reach of the operator.

(d) As far as practicable, the movement of each controller handle shall be in the same general directions as the resultant movements of the load.

(e) The control for the bridge and trolley travel shall be so located that the operator can readily face the direction of travel.

(f) For floor-operated cranes, the controller or controllers if rope operated, shall automatically return to the "off" position when released by the operator.

(g) Pushbuttons in pendant stations shall return to the off position when pressure is released by the crane operator.

(h) Automatic cranes shall be so designed that all motions shall fail-safe if any malfunction of operation occurs.

(i) Remote-operated cranes shall function so that if the control signal for any crane motion becomes ineffective the crane motion shall stop.

(4) Resistors.

(a) Enclosures for resistors shall have openings to provide adequate ventilation, and shall be installed to prevent the accumulation of combustible matter near hot parts.

(b) Resistor units shall be supported so as to be free as possible from vibration.

(c) Provision shall be made to prevent broken parts or molten metal falling upon the operator or from the crane.

(5) Switches.

(a) The power supply to the runway conductors shall be controlled by a switch or circuit breaker located on a fixed structure, accessible from the floor, and arranged to be locked in the open position.

(b) On cab-operated cranes a switch or circuit breaker of the enclosed type, with provision for locking in the open position shall be provided in the leads from the runway conductors. A means of opening this switch or circuit breaker shall be located within easy reach of the operator.

(c) On floor-operated cranes, a switch or circuit breaker of the enclosed type, with provision for locking in the open position, shall be provided in the leads from the runway conductors. This disconnect shall be mounted on the bridge or footwalk near the runway collectors. One of the following types of floor operated disconnects shall be provided:

(i) Nonconductive rope attached to the main disconnect switch.

(ii) An undervoltage trip for the main circuit breaker operated by an emergency stop button in the pendant pushbutton station.

(iii) A main line contactor operated by a switch or pushbutton in the pendant pushbutton station.

(d) The hoisting motion of all electric traveling cranes shall be provided with an overtravel limit switch in the hoisting direction.

(e) All cranes using a lifting magnet shall have a magnet circuit switch of the enclosed type with provision for locking in the open position. Means for discharging the inductive load of the magnet shall be provided.

(6) Runway conductors. Conductors of the open type mounted on the crane runway beams or overhead shall be so located or so guarded that persons entering or leaving the cab or crane footwalk normally could not come into contact with them.

(7) Extension lamps. If a service receptacle is provided in the cab or on the bridge of cab-operated cranes, it shall be a grounded three-prong type permanent receptacle, not exceeding 300 volts.

(8) Floor operated cranes.

(a) An unobstructed aisle not less than three feet wide shall be maintained for travel of the operator except in such cases where the control handles are hung from the trolleys of traveling cranes.

(b) The handles of control ropes shall be distinctly different in contour so that, without looking, the operator will know which is the hoisting and which is the lowering handle. The direction of all movements of the crane shall be clearly indicated in some manner so that the operator can easily become familiar with them.

(c) When repairing runways, repairpersons shall place rail stops and warning signs or signals so as to protect both ends of the section to be repaired.

(d) Repairpersons shall take care to prevent loose parts from falling or being thrown upon the floor beneath.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-23513, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-23513, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23513, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23515 Hoisting equipment. (1) Sheaves.

(a) Sheave grooves shall be smooth and free from surface defects which could cause rope damage.

(b) Sheaves carrying ropes which can be momentarily unloaded shall be provided with close-fitting guards or other suitable devices to guide the rope back into the groove when the load is applied again.

(c) The sheaves in the bottom block shall be equipped with close-fitting guards that will prevent ropes from becoming fouled when the block is laying on the ground with ropes loose.

(d) Pockets and flanges of sheaves used with hoist chains shall be of such dimensions that the chain does not catch or bind during operation.

(e) All running sheaves shall be equipped with means for lubrication. Permanently lubricated, sealed and/or shielded bearings meet this requirement.

(2) Ropes.

(a) In using hoisting ropes, the crane manufacturer's recommendation shall be followed. The rated load divided by the number of parts of rope shall not exceed 20 percent of the nominal breaking strength of the rope.

(b) Socketing shall be done in the manner specified by the manufacturer of the assembly.

(c) Rope shall be secured to the drum as follows:

(i) No less than two wraps of rope shall remain on the drum when the hook is in its extreme low position.

(ii) Rope end shall be anchored by a clamp securely attached to the drum, or by a socket arrangement approved by the crane or rope manufacturer.

(d) Rope clips attached with U-bolts shall have the U-bolts on the dead or short end of the rope. Spacing and number of all types of clips shall be in accordance with (2)(e) of this section. Clips shall be drop-forged steel in all sizes manufactured commercially. When a newly installed rope has been in operation for an hour, all nuts on the clip bolts shall be retightened.

(e)

Diameter of Rope	Number of Clips Required	Space Between Clips
1 1/2 inch	8	10 inches
1 3/8 inch	7	9 inches
1 1/4 inch	6	8 inches
1 1/8 inch	5	7 inches
1 inch	5	6 inches
7/8 inch	5	5 1/4 inches
3/4 inch	5	4 1/2 inches
3/8 to 5/8 inch	4	3 inches

(f) Swaged or compressed fittings shall be applied as recommended by the rope or crane manufacturer.

(g) Wherever exposed to temperatures, at which fiber cores would be damaged, rope having an independent wire-rope or wire-strand core, or other temperature-damage resistant core shall be used.

(h) Replacement rope shall be the same size, grade, and construction as the original rope furnished by the crane manufacturer, unless otherwise recommended by a wire rope manufacturer due to actual working condition requirements.

(3) Equalizers. If a load is supported by more than one part of rope, the tension in the parts shall be equalized.

(4) Hooks. Hooks shall meet the manufacturer's recommendations and shall not be overloaded. Safety latch-type hooks shall be used or the hook shall be moused.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-23515, filed 11/13/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-23515, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23515, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23517 Warning device. Except for floor operated cranes a gong or other effective warning signal shall be provided for each crane equipped with a powered traveling mechanism.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-23517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23517, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23519 Inspection. (1) Inspection classification.

(a) Initial inspection. Prior to initial use all new and altered cranes shall be inspected to insure compliance with the provisions of these standards.

(b) Inspection procedure for cranes in regular service is divided into two general classifications based upon the intervals at which inspection should be performed. The intervals in turn are dependent upon the nature of the critical components of the crane and the degree of their exposure to wear, deterioration, or malfunction. The two general classifications are herein designated as "frequent" and "periodic" with respective intervals between inspections as defined below:

(i) Frequent inspection - daily to monthly intervals.

(ii) Periodic inspection - 1 to 12 month intervals.

(2) Frequent inspection. The following items shall be inspected for defects at intervals as defined in (1)(b) of this section or as specifically indicated, including observation during operation for any defects which might appear between regular inspections. All deficiencies such as listed shall be carefully examined and determination made as to whether they constitute a safety hazard:

(a) All functional operating mechanisms for maladjustment interfering with proper operation. Daily.

(b) Deterioration or leakage in lines, tanks, valves, drain pumps, and other parts of air or hydraulic systems. Daily.

(c) Hooks with deformation or cracks. Visual inspection daily; monthly inspection with signed reports. For hooks with cracks or having more than 15 percent in excess of normal throat opening or more than 10° twist from the plane of the unbent hook refer to WAC 296-24-23523 (3)(c)(i).

(d) Hoist or load attachment chains, including end connections, for excessive wear, twist, distorted links interfering with proper function, or stretch beyond manufacturer's recommendations. Visual inspection daily; monthly inspection with signed report.

(e) Rope slings, including end connections, for excessive wear, broken wires, stretch, kinking, or twisting. Visual inspection daily; monthly inspection with signed report.

(f) All functional operating mechanisms for excessive wear of components.

(g) Rope reeving for noncompliance with manufacturer's recommendations.

(3) Periodic inspection. Complete inspections of the crane shall be performed at intervals as generally defined in (l)(b)(ii) of this section, depending upon its activity, severity of service, and environment, or as specifically indicated below. These inspections shall include the requirements of (2) of this section and in addition, the following items. Any deficiencies such as listed shall be carefully examined and determination made as to whether they constitute a safety hazard:

(a) Deformed, cracked, or corroded members.

(b) Loose bolts or rivets.

(c) Cracked or worn sheaves and drums.

(d) Worn, cracked or distorted parts such as pins, bearings, shafts, gears, rollers, locking and clamping devices.

(e) Excessive wear on brake system parts, linings, pawls, and ratchets.

(f) Load, wind, and other indicators over their full range, for any significant inaccuracies.

(g) Gasoline, diesel, electric, or other powerplants for improper performance or noncompliance with applicable safety requirements.

(h) Excessive wear of chain drive sprockets and excessive chain stretch.

(i) Crane hooks. Magnetic particle or other suitable crack detecting inspection should be performed at least once each year.

(j) Electrical apparatus, for signs of pitting or any deterioration of controller contactors, limit switches and pushbutton stations.

(4) Cranes not in regular use.

(a) A crane which has been idle for a period of 1 month or more, but less than 6 months, shall be given an inspection conforming with requirements of (2) of this section and WAC 296-24-23525(2), before placing in service.

(b) A crane which has been idle for a period of over 6 months shall be given a complete inspection conforming with requirements of (2) and (3) of this section and WAC 296-24-23525(2) before placing in service.

(c) Standby cranes shall be inspected at least semi-annually in accordance with requirements of (2) of this section and WAC 296-24-23525(2). Standby cranes exposed to adverse environment should be inspected more frequently.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-23519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23519, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23521 Testing. (1) Operational tests.

(a) Prior to initial use all new and altered cranes shall be tested to insure compliance with this section including the following functions:

(i) Hoisting and lowering.

(ii) Trolley travel.

(iii) Bridge travel.

(iv) Limit switches, locking and safety devices.

(b) The trip setting of hoist limit switches shall be determined by tests with an empty hook traveling in increasing speeds up to the maximum speed. The actuating mechanism of the limit switch shall be located so that it will trip the switch, under all conditions, in sufficient time to prevent contact of the hook or hook block with any part of the trolley.

(2) Rated load test. Prior to initial use all new, extensively repaired, and altered cranes should be tested by or under the direction of an appointed or authorized person, confirming the load rating of the crane. The load rating should not be more than 80 percent of the maximum load sustained during the test. Test loads shall not be more than 125 percent of the rated load unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer. The tests reports shall be placed on file where readily available to appointed personnel.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-23521, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23521, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23523 Maintenance. (1) Preventive maintenance. A preventive maintenance program based on the crane manufacturer's recommendations shall be established.

(2) Maintenance procedure.

(a) Before adjustments and repairs are started on a crane the following precautions shall be taken:

(i) The crane to be repaired shall be run to a location where it will cause the least interference with other cranes and operations in the area.

(ii) All controllers shall be at the off position.

(iii) The main or emergency switch shall be open and locked in the open position.

(iv) Warning or "out of order" signs shall be placed on the crane, also on the floor beneath or on the hook where visible from the floor.

(v) Where other cranes are in operation on the same runway, rail stops or other suitable means shall be provided to prevent interference with the idle crane.

(vi) Where temporary protective rail stops are not available, or practical, a signalperson should be placed at a visual vantage point for observing the approach of an active crane and warning its operator when reaching the limit of safe distance from the idle crane.

(b) After adjustments and repairs have been made the crane shall not be operated until all guards have been reinstalled, safety devices reactivated and maintenance equipment removed.

(3) Adjustments and repairs.

(a) Any unsafe conditions disclosed by the inspection requirements of WAC 296-24-23519 shall be corrected before operation of the crane is resumed. Adjustments and repairs shall be done only by designated personnel.

(b) Adjustments shall be maintained to assure correct functioning of components. The following are examples:

(i) All functional operating mechanisms.

(ii) Limit switches.

(iii) Control systems.

(iv) Brakes.

(v) Power plants.

(c) Repairs or replacements shall be provided promptly as needed for safe operation. The following are examples:

(i) Accessory components, such as hooks, shall be carefully examined periodically and at the time of annual examination and inspection. Cracked or deformed hooks shall be discarded immediately and not reused on any equipment subject to the provisions of this code.

(ii) Load attachment chains and rope slings showing defects described in WAC 296-24-23519 (2)(d) and (e) respectively.

(iii) All critical parts which are cracked, broken, bent, or excessively worn.

(iv) Pendant control stations shall be kept clean and function labels kept legible.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-23523, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23523, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23523, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23525 Rope inspection. (1) Running ropes. A thorough inspection of all ropes shall be made at least once a month and a full written, dated, and signed report of rope condition kept on file where readily available to appointed personnel. Any deterioration, resulting in appreciable loss of original strength, such as described below, shall be carefully noted and determination made as to whether further use of the rope would constitute a safety hazard:

(a) Reduction of rope diameter below nominal diameter due to loss of core support, internal or external corrosion, or wear of outside wires.

(b) A number of broken outside wires and the degree of distribution or concentration of such broken wires.

(c) Worn outside wires.

(d) Corroded or broken wires at end connections.

(e) Corroded, cracked, bent, worn, or improperly applied end connections.

(f) Severe kinking, crushing, cutting, or unstranding.

(2) Other ropes. All rope which has been idle for a period of a month or more due to shutdown or storage of a crane on which it is installed shall be given a thorough inspection before it is placed in service. This inspection shall be for all types of deterioration and shall be performed by an appointed person whose approval shall be required for further use of the rope. A written and dated report of the rope condition shall be available for inspection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-23525, filed 11/13/80; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23525, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23525, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23527 Handling the load. (1) Size of load. The crane shall not be loaded beyond its rated load except for test purposes as provided in WAC 296-24-23521.

(2) Attaching the load.

(a) The hoist chain or hoist rope shall be free from kinks or twists and shall not be wrapped around the load.

(b) The load shall be attached to the load block hook by means of slings or other approved devices.

(c) Care shall be taken to make certain that the sling clears all obstacles.

(3) Moving the load.

(a) The load shall be well secured and properly balanced in the sling or lifting device before it is lifted more than a few inches.

(b) Before starting to hoist the following conditions shall be noted:

(i) Hoist rope shall not be kinked.

(ii) Multiple part lines shall not be twisted around each other.

(iii) The hook shall be brought over the load in such a manner as to prevent swinging.

(c) During hoisting care shall be taken that:

(i) There is no sudden acceleration or deceleration of the moving load.

(ii) The load does not contact any obstructions.

(d) Cranes shall not be used for side pulls except when specifically authorized by a responsible person who has determined that the stability of the crane is not thereby endangered and that various parts of the crane will not be overstressed.

(e) While any employee is on the load or hook, there shall be no hoisting, lowering, or traveling.

(f) The employer shall require that the operator avoid carrying loads over people.

(g) The operator shall test the brakes each time a load approaching the rated load is handled. The brakes shall be tested by raising the load a few inches and applying the brakes.

(h) The load shall not be lowered below the point where less than two full wraps of rope remain on the hoisting drum.

(i) When two or more cranes are used to lift a load one qualified responsible person shall be in charge of the operation. The qualified person shall analyze the operation and instruct all personnel involved in the proper positioning, rigging of the load, and the movements to be made.

(j) The employer shall assure that the operator does not leave the control position while the load is suspended.

(k) When starting the bridge and when the load or hook approaches near or over personnel, the warning signal shall be sounded.

(4) Hoist limit switch.

(a) At the beginning of each operator's shift, the upper limit switch of each hoist shall be tried out under no load. Extreme care shall be exercised; the block shall be "inched" into the limit or run in at slow speed. If the switch does not operate properly, the appointed person shall be immediately notified.

(b) The hoist limit switch which controls the upper limit of travel of the load block shall never be used as an operating control.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-23527, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23527, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23527, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23529 Operators. (1) Cranes shall be operated only by regular crane operators, authorized substitutes who have had adequate experience and training under the supervision of a competent operator, or by crane repairmen or inspectors.

(2) Crane operators must be able to communicate with others at the worksite sufficiently to understand the signs, notices, operation instructions, and the signal code in use to ensure safe operation of the crane.

(3) No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in occupations involving the operation of any power-driven hoisting apparatus or assisting in such operations by work such as hooking on, loading slings, rigging gear, etc.

(4) No person shall be permitted to operate a crane whose hearing or eye-sight is impaired, or who may be suffering from heart disease or similar ailments. The following physical qualifications shall be minimum requirements for overhead and gantry crane operators and trainees:

(a) They shall have vision of at least 20/30 in one eye, and 20/50 in the other, with or without corrective lenses.

(b) They shall be able to distinguish colors, regardless of position of colors, if color differential is required for operation.

(c) Their hearing, with or without hearing aid, must be adequate for a specific operation.

(d) They shall have sufficient strength, endurance, agility, coordination, and speed of reaction to meet the demands of equipment operation.

(e) They shall have normal depth perception, field of vision, reaction time, manual dexterity, coordination and no tendencies to dizziness or similar undesirable characteristics.

(f) Evidence of physical defects, or emotional instability which could render the operator or trainee a hazard to their self or others, or could interfere with their safe performance may be sufficient cause for disqualification. In such cases, specialized clinical or medical judgments or tests shall be required (which include annual medical certification for recovered heart attack patients).

(g) Evidence that an operator or trainee is subject to seizures or loss of physical control shall be sufficient reason for disqualification. Specialized medical tests shall be required to substantiate these conditions.

(5) Persons who have recovered from a heart attack shall be exempted from the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, as it pertains to their heart condition, provided:

(a) A medical release is obtained from their attending medical doctor.

(b) The release shall state that the operation of a crane will not present a hazard to their self or others.

(c) An examination by a medical doctor, and renewal of the work release certification is required annually.

(6) The operator shall be fully familiar with all crane rules and with the crane mechanism and its proper care. Needed adjustments or repairs shall be reported at once to the proper authority.

(7) The operator shall not eat, smoke or read while actually engaged in the operation of the crane, or operate the crane when physically unfit.

(8) The operator or someone especially designated shall properly lubricate all working parts of the crane.

(9) Cranes shall be kept clean.

(10) Whenever the operator finds the main or emergency switch open, it shall not be closed, even when starting on regular duty, until it is determined that no one is on or about the crane. The crane shall not be oiled or repaired unless the main switch is open.

(11) If the power goes off, the operator shall immediately throw all controllers to "off" position until the power is again available.

(12) Before closing the main switch the operator shall make sure that all controllers are in "off" position until the power is again available.

(13) The operator shall recognize signals only from the employee who is supervising the lift. Operating signals shall follow an established standard. Whistle signals may be used where one crane only is in operation.

(14) Bumping into runway stops or other cranes shall be avoided. When the operator is ordered to engage with or push other cranes, it shall be done with special care for the safety of persons on or below cranes.

(15) When lowering a load, the operator shall proceed carefully and make sure the load is under safe control.

(16) When leaving the cage the operator shall throw all controllers to "off" position and open the main switch.

(17) If the crane is located out-of-doors the operator shall lock the crane in a secure position to prevent it from being blown along or off the track by a severe wind.

(18) Operators shall not permit anyone to ride on the load or hooks, unless using a lifeline or safety device approved by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-24-23529, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-23529, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-23529, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 73-5, § 296-24-23529, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23529, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23531 Other requirements—General. (1) Ladders.

(a) The employer shall insure that hands are free from encumbrances while personnel are using ladders.

(b) Articles which are too large to be carried in pockets or belts shall be lifted and lowered by hand line.

(2) Cabs.

(a) Necessary clothing and personal belongings shall be stored in such a manner as not to interfere with access or operation.

(b) Tools, oil cans, waste, extra fuses, and other necessary articles shall be stored in the tool box, and shall not be permitted to lie loose in or about the cab.

(3) Fire extinguishers. The employer shall insure that operators are familiar with the operation and care of fire extinguishers provided.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-23531, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-23531, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-23533 Crane and derrick suspended personnel (work) platforms. (1) Scope and application. This standard applies to the design, construction, testing, use and maintenance of personnel platforms, and the hoisting of personnel platforms on the load lines of cranes or derricks.

(2) Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Failure" means load refusal, breakage, or separation of components.

(b) "Hoist" (or hoisting) means all crane or derrick functions such as lowering, lifting, swinging, booming in and out or up and down, or suspending a personnel platform.

(c) "Load refusal" means the point where the ultimate strength is exceeded.

(d) "Maximum intended load" means the total load of all employees tools, materials, and other loads reasonably anticipated to be applied to a personnel platform or personnel platform component at any one time.

(e) "Runway" means a firm, level surface designed, prepared, and designated as a path of travel for the weight and configuration of the crane being used to lift and travel with the crane suspended platform. An existing surface may be used as long as it meets these criteria.

(3) General requirements. The use of a crane or derrick to hoist employees on a personnel platform is prohibited, except when the erection, use, and dismantling of conventional means of reaching the worksite, such as a personnel hoist, ladder, stairway, aerial lift, elevating work platform or scaffold, would be more hazardous, or is not possible because of structural design or worksite conditions.

(4) Operational criteria.

(a) Hoisting of the personnel platform shall be performed in a slow, controlled, cautious manner with no sudden movements of the crane or derrick, or the platform.

(b) Load lines shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least seven times the maximum intended load, except that where rotation resistant rope is used, the lines shall be capable of supporting without failure, at least ten times the maximum intended load. The required design factor is achieved by taking the current safety factor of 3.5 and applying the fifty percent derating of the crane capacity.

(c) Load and boom hoist drum brakes, swing brakes, and locking devices such as pawls or dogs shall be engaged when the occupied personnel platform is in a stationary working position.

(d) Cranes and derricks with variable angle booms shall be equipped with a boom angle indicator, readily visible to the operator.

(e) Cranes with telescoping booms shall be equipped with a device to indicate clearly to the operator, at all times, the boom's extended length, or an accurate determination of the load radius to be used during the lift shall be made prior to hoisting personnel.

(f) A positive acting device shall be used which prevents contact between the load block or overhaul ball and the boom tip (anti-two-blocking device), or a system shall be used which deactivates the hoisting action before damage occurs in the event of a two-blocking situation (two block damage prevention feature).

(g) The load line hoist drum shall have a system or device on the power train, other than the load hoist brake,

which regulates the lowering rate of speed of the hoist mechanism (controlled load lowering). Free fall is prohibited.

(h) The crane shall be uniformly level within one percent of level grade and located on firm footing. Cranes equipped with outriggers shall have them all fully deployed following manufacturer's specifications, insofar as applicable, when hoisting employees.

(i) The total weight of the loaded personnel platform and related rigging shall not exceed fifty percent of the rated capacity for the radius and configuration of the crane or derrick.

(j) The use of machines having live booms (booms in which lowering is controlled by a brake without aid from other devices which slow the lowering speeds) is prohibited.

(k) Multiple-part line block: When a multiple-part line block is in use, a substantial strap shall be used between the crane hook and common ring, shackle, or other equivalent device, to eliminate employee exposure to the lines running through the block, and to the block itself.

(5) Rigging.

(a) Lifting bridles on box-type platforms shall consist of four legs of equal length, with one end securely shackled to each corner of the platform and the other end securely attached to a common ring, shackle, or other equivalent device to accommodate the crane hook, or a strap to the crane hook.

(b) Shackle bolts used for rigging of personnel platforms shall be secured against displacement.

(c) A substantial safety line shall pass through the eye of each leg of the bridle adjacent to the common ring, shackle, or equivalent device and be securely fastened with a minimum amount of slack to the lift line above the headache ball or to the crane hook itself.

(d) All eyes in wire rope sling shall be fabricated with thimbles.

(e) Wire rope, shackles, rings, master links, and other rigging hardware must be capable of supporting, without failure, at least five times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to that component. Where rotation resistant wire rope is used for slings, they shall be capable of supporting without failure at least ten times the maximum intended load.

(f) Hooks on headache ball assemblies, lower load blocks, or other attachment assemblies shall be of a type that can be closed and locked, eliminating the hook throat opening. Alternatively, an alloy anchor type shackle with a bolt, nut, and retaining pin shall be used.

(g) Bridles and associated rigging for attaching the personnel platform to the hoist line shall be used only for the platform and the necessary employees, their tools and the materials necessary to do their work, and shall not be used for any other purpose when not hoisting personnel.

(6) Personnel platforms - design criteria.

(a) The personnel platform and suspension system shall be designed by a qualified engineer or a qualified person competent in structural design.

(b) The suspension system shall be designed to minimize tipping of the platform due to movement of employees occupying the platform.

(c) The personnel platform itself, except the guardrail system and body belt/harness anchorages, shall be capable of supporting, without failure, its own weight and at least five times the maximum intended load based on a minimum allowance of five hundred pounds for the first person with light tools, and an additional two hundred fifty pounds for each additional person.

(d) Criteria for guardrail systems and body belt/harness anchorages are contained in Parts J-1 and J-2 of this chapter.

(e) The personnel platform shall be conspicuously posted with a plate or other permanent marking which indicates the weight of the platform and its rated load capacity or maximum intended load.

(7) Platform specifications.

(a) Each personnel platform shall be equipped with a guardrail system which meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-75007, and shall be enclosed at least from the toeboard to mid-rail with either solid construction or expanded metal having openings no greater than one-half inch (1.27cm).

(b) A grab rail shall be installed inside the entire perimeter of the personnel platform.

(c) Access gates, if installed, shall not swing outward during hoisting.

(d) Access gates, including sliding or folding gates, shall be equipped with a restraining device to prevent accidental opening.

(e) Headroom shall be provided which allows employees to stand upright in the platform.

(f) In addition to the use of hard hats, employees shall be protected by overhead protection on the personnel platform when employees are exposed to falling objects.

(g) All rough edges exposed to contact by employees shall be surfaced or smoothed in order to prevent injury to employees from punctures or lacerations.

(h) All welding of the personnel platform and its components shall be performed by a qualified welder familiar with the weld grades, types, and material specified in the platform design.

(i) Occupants of all personnel platforms shall wear a safety belt or harness and lanyard which meets the requirements of ANSI A10.14-1975.

(j) Box-type platform: The workers lanyard shall be secured to the work platform or guardrail of the work platform.

(k) Rescue platform:

(i) If the platform is used as a rescue vehicle, the injured worker shall be strapped into the stretcher or basket.

(ii) The basket shall then be secured by lanyard to an anchorage within the platform.

(l) Boatswains chair: The workers lanyard shall be secured to the lift line above the headache ball or to the crane hook itself.

(m) Barrel-type platform:

(i) The workers lanyard shall be secured to the lift line above the headache ball or to the crane hook itself.

(ii) A solid bar or rod shall be substantially attached in a rigid position to the bottom or side of the platform.

(iii) The side bar or rod shall extend a minimum of eight feet above the floor of the work platform.

(iv) The bottom of the barrel-type platform shall be of a convex shape to cause the platform to lay on its side when lowered to the ground or floor.

(v) Workers shall enter and exit from barrel-type platforms only when they are in an upright position, stable, and securely attached to the load line.

(vi) The employer shall use methods or devices which allow employees to safely enter or exit barrel-type platforms.

(8) Personnel platform loading.

(a) The personnel platform shall not be loaded in excess of its rated load capacity.

(b) The number of employees occupying the personnel platform shall not exceed the number required for the work being performed.

(c) Personnel platforms shall be used only for employees, their tools, and the materials necessary to do their work, and shall not be used to hoist only materials or tools when not hoisting personnel.

(d) Materials and tools for use during a personnel lift shall be secured to prevent displacement.

(e) Materials and tools for use during a personnel lift shall be evenly distributed within the confines of the platform while the platform is suspended.

(9) Trial lift, inspection, and prooftesting.

(a) A trial lift with the unoccupied personnel platform loaded at least to the anticipated liftweight shall be made from ground level, or any other location where employees will enter the platform, to each location at which the personnel platform is to be hoisted and positioned. This trial lift shall be performed immediately prior to placing personnel on the platform. The operator shall determine that all systems, controls, and safety devices are activated and functioning properly; that no interferences exist; and that all configurations necessary to reach those work locations will allow the operator to remain under the fifty percent limit of the hoist's rated capacity. Materials and tools to be used during the actual lift can be loaded in the platform, as provided in subsection (8)(d) and (e) of this section for the trial lift. A single trial lift may be performed at one time for all locations that are to be reached from a single set-up position.

(b) The trial lift shall be repeated prior to hoisting employees whenever the crane or derrick is moved and set up in a new location or returned to a previously used location. Additionally, the trial lift shall be repeated when the lift route is changed unless the operator determines that the route change is not significant (i.e., the route change would not affect the safety of hoisted employees).

(c) After the trial lift, and just prior to hoisting personnel, the platform shall be hoisted a few inches and inspected to ensure that it is secure and properly balanced. Employees shall not be hoisted unless the following conditions are determined to exist:

(i) Hoist ropes shall be free of kinks;

(ii) Multiple part lines shall not be twisted around each other;

(iii) The primary attachment shall be centered over the platform; and

(iv) The hoisting system shall be inspected if the load rope is slack to ensure all ropes are properly stated on drums and in sheaves.

(d) A visual inspection of the crane or derrick, rigging, personnel platform, and the crane or derrick base support or ground shall be conducted by a competent person immediately after the trial lift to determine whether the testing has exposed any defect or produced any adverse effect upon any component or structure.

(e) Any defects found during inspections which create a safety hazard shall be corrected before hoisting personnel.

(f) At each job site, prior to hoisting employees on the personnel platform, and after any repair or modification, the platform and rigging shall be prooftested to one hundred twenty-five percent of the platform's rated capacity by holding it in a suspended position for five minutes with the test load evenly distributed on the platform (this may be done concurrently with the trial lift). After prooftesting, a competent person shall inspect the platform and rigging. Any deficiencies found shall be corrected and another prooftest shall be conducted. Personnel hoisting shall not be conducted until the prooftesting requirements are satisfied.

(g) The employer shall retain at the jobsite and produce when requested, documentation such as lift capacity information, verifying that the requirements of this standard have been met.

(10) Work practices.

(a) Employees shall keep all parts of the body inside the platform during raising, lowering, and positioning. This provision does not apply to an occupant of the platform performing the duties of a signal person.

(b) Before employees exit or enter a hoisted personnel platform that is not landed, the platform shall be secured to the structure where the work is to be performed, unless securing to the structure creates an unsafe situation.

(c) Tag lines shall be used unless their use creates an unsafe condition.

(d) The crane or derrick operator shall remain at the controls at all times when the crane engine is running and the platform is occupied.

(e) Hoisting of employees shall be promptly discontinued upon indication of any dangerous weather conditions or other impending danger.

(f) Employees being hoisted shall remain in continuous sight of and in direct communication with the operator or signal person. In those situations where direct visual contact with the operator is not possible, and the use of a signal person would create a greater hazard for that person, direct communication alone such as by radio may be used.

(g) Hand signals to the operator shall be in accordance with those prescribed by the applicable ANSI standard for the type of crane or lift in use unless voice communication equipment is utilized. Signals shall be discernable or audible at all times.

(h) Except over water, employees occupying the personnel platform shall use a body belt/harness system with lanyard appropriately attached to the lower load block or overhaul ball, or to a structural member within the personnel platform capable of supporting a fall impact for employees using the anchorage.

(i) No lifts shall be made on another of the crane's or derrick's load lines while personnel are suspended on a platform.

(11) Traveling.

(a) Hoisting of employees while the crane is traveling is prohibited except for portal, tower and locomotive cranes, or where the employer demonstrates that there is no less hazardous way to perform the work.

(b) Under any circumstances where a crane would travel while hoisting personnel, the employer shall implement the following procedures to safeguard employees:

(i) Crane travel shall be restricted to a fixed track or runway;

(ii) Travel shall be limited to the load radius of the boom used during the lift; and

(iii) The boom must be parallel to the direction of travel.

(c) A complete trial run shall be performed to test the route of travel before employees are allowed to occupy the platform. This trial run can be performed at the same time as the trial lift required by subsection (9)(a) of this section which tests the route of the lift.

(d) If travel is done with a rubber tired-carrier, the condition and air pressure of the tires shall be checked. The chart capacity for lifts on rubber shall be used for application of the fifty percent reduction of rated capacity. Notwithstanding subsection (4)(i) of this section, outriggers may be partially retracted as necessary for travel.

(12) Prelift meeting.

(a) A meeting attended by the crane or derrick operator, signal person(s) (if necessary for the lift), employee(s) to be lifted, and the person responsible for the task to be performed shall be held to review the appropriate requirements of this section and the procedures to be followed.

(b) This meeting shall be held prior to the trial lift at each new location, and shall be repeated for any employees newly assigned to the operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-23533, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 96-09-030, § 296-24-23533, filed 4/10/96, effective 6/1/96; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-23533, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91.]

WAC 296-24-237 Construction, operation and maintenance—Chain and electric hoists. (1) Chain and electric hoists shall be of what is known as "all steel construction." No cast iron shall be used in parts subject to tension except drums, bearings or brake shoes.

(2) The chains shall be made of the best quality steel or iron with welded links.

(3) Chain and electric hoists shall have a factor of safety of at least five.

(4) Chain and electric hoists shall be equipped with an approved device which will automatically lock the load when hoisting is stopped.

(5) Electric hoists shall be provided with an approved limit stop to prevent the hoist block from traveling too far in case the operating handle is not released in time.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-237, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-237, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-238 Air hoists. (1) To prevent piston rod lock nuts from becoming loose and allowing rod to drop when supporting a load, lock nut shall be secured to piston rod by a castellated nut and cotter-pin.

(2) A clevis or other means shall be used to prevent hoists cylinder becoming detached from hanger.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-238, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-238, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-240 Crawler locomotive and truck cranes.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-240, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-240, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24001 Definitions. (1) A "crawler crane" consists of a rotating superstructure with power plant, operating machinery, and boom, mounted on a base, equipped with crawler treads for travel. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

(2) A "locomotive crane" consists of a rotating superstructure with power plant, operating machinery and boom, mounted on a base or car equipped for travel on railroad track. It may be self-propelled or propelled by an outside source. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

(3) A "truck crane" consists of a rotating superstructure with power plant, operating machinery and boom, mounted on an automotive truck equipped with a power plant for travel. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

(4) A "wheel mounted crane" (wagon crane) consists of a rotating superstructure with power plant, operating machinery and boom, mounted on a base or platform equipped with axles and rubber-tired wheels for travel. The base is usually propelled by the engine in the superstructure, but it may be equipped with a separate engine controlled from the superstructure. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

(5) An "accessory" is a secondary part or assembly of parts which contributes to the overall function and usefulness of a machine.

(6) "Appointed" means assigned specific responsibilities by the employer or the employer's representative.

(7) "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.

(8) An "angle indicator" (boom) is an accessory which measures the angle of the boom to the horizontal.

(9) The "axis of rotation" is the vertical axis around which the crane superstructure rotates.

(10) "Axle" means the shaft or spindle with which or about which a wheel rotates. On truck- and wheel-mounted cranes it refers to an automotive type of axle assembly including housings, gearing, differential, bearings, and mounting appurtenances.

(11) "Axle" (bogie) means two or more automotive-type axles mounted in tandem in a frame so as to divide the load between the axles and permit vertical oscillation of the wheels.

(12) The "base" (mounting) is the traveling base or carrier on which the rotating superstructure is mounted such as a car, truck, crawlers, or wheel platform.

(13) The "boom" (crane) is a member hinged to the front of the rotating superstructure with the outer end supported by ropes leading to a gantry or "A" frame and used for supporting the hoisting tackle.

(14) The "boom angle" is the angle between the longitudinal centerline of the boom and the horizontal. The boom longitudinal centerline is a straight line between the boom foot pin (heel pin) centerline and boom point sheave pin centerline.

(15) The "boom hoist" is a hoist drum and rope reeving system used to raise and lower the boom. The rope system may be all live reeving or a combination of live reeving and pendants.

(16) The "boom stop" is a device used to limit the angle of the boom at the highest position.

(17) A "brake" is a device used for retarding or stopping motion by friction or power means.

(18) A "cab" is housing which covers the rotating superstructure machinery and/or operator's station. On truck crane trucks a separate cab covers the driver's station.

(19) The "clutch" is a friction, electromagnetic, hydraulic, pneumatic, or positive mechanical device for engagement or disengagement of power.

(20) The "counterweight" is a weight used to supplement the weight of the machine in providing stability for lifting working loads.

(21) "Designated" means selected or assigned by the employer or the employer's representative as being qualified to perform specific duties.

(22) The "drum" is the cylindrical members around which ropes are wound for raising and lowering the load or boom.

(23) "Dynamic" (loading) means loads introduced into the machine or its components by forces in motion.

(24) The "gantry" (A-frame) is a structural frame, extending above the superstructure, to which the boom supports ropes are reeved.

(25) A "jib" is an extension attached to the boom point to provide added boom length for lifting specified loads. The jib may be in line with the boom or offset to various angles.

(26) "Load" (working) means the external load, in pounds, applied to the crane, including the weight of load-attaching equipment such as load blocks, shackles, and slings.

(27) "Load block" (upper) means the assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended from the boom point.

(28) "Load block" (lower) means the assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended by the hoisting ropes.

(29) A "load hoist" is a hoist drum and rope reeving system used for hoisting and lowering loads.

(30) "Load ratings" are crane ratings in pounds established by the manufacturer in accordance with WAC 296-24-24005.

(31) "Outriggers" are extendable or fixed metal arms, attached to the mounting base, which rest on supports at the outer ends.

(32) "Rail clamp" means a tong-like metal device, mounted on a locomotive crane car, which can be connected to the track.

(33) "Reeving" means a rope system in which the rope travels around drums and sheaves.

(34) "Rope" refers to a wire rope unless otherwise specified.

(35) "Side loading" means a load applied at an angle to the vertical plane of the boom.

(36) A "standby crane" is a crane which is not in regular service but which is used occasionally or intermittently as required.

(37) A "standing (guy) rope" is a supporting rope which maintains a constant distance between the points of attachment to the two components connected by the rope.

(38) "Structural competence" means the ability of the machine and its components to withstand the stresses imposed by applied loads.

(39) "Superstructure" means the rotating upper frame structure of the machine and the operating machinery mounted thereon.

(40) "Swing" means the rotation of the superstructure for movement of loads in a horizontal direction about the axis of rotation.

(41) "Swing mechanism" means the machinery involved in providing rotation of the superstructure.

(42) "Tackle" is an assembly of ropes and sheaves arranged for hoisting and pulling.

(43) "Transit" means the moving or transporting of a crane from one jobsite to another.

(44) "Travel" means the functions of the machine moving from one location to another, on a job site.

(45) The "travel mechanism" is the machinery involved in providing travel.

(46) "Wheelbase" means the distance between centers of front and rear axles. For a multiple axle assembly the axle center for wheelbase measurement is taken as the midpoint of the assembly.

(47) The "whipline" (auxiliary hoist) is a separate hoist rope system of lighter load capacity and higher speed than provided by the main hoist.

(48) A "winch head" is a power driven spool for handling of loads by means of friction between fiber or wire rope and spool.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24003 General requirements. (1) Application. This section applies to crawler cranes, locomotive cranes, wheel mounted cranes of both truck and self-propelled wheel type, and any variations thereof which retain the same fundamental characteristics. This section includes only cranes of the above types, which are basically powered by internal combustion engines or electric motors and which utilize drums and ropes. Cranes designed for railway and automobile wreck clearances are excepted. The requirements of these standards are applicable only to machines when used as lifting cranes.

(2) New and existing equipment. All new crawler, locomotive, and truck cranes constructed and utilized on or after the effective date of these standards, shall meet the design specifications of the American National Standard Safety Code for Crawler, Locomotive, and Truck Cranes, ANSI B 30.5-1968. Crawler, locomotive, and truck cranes constructed prior to the effective date of these standards should be modified to conform to those design specifications by December 31, 1973, unless it can be shown that the crane cannot feasibly or economically be altered and that the crane substantially complies with the requirements of this section. Replacement parts shall be of equal or better quality than the original equipment and suitable for the purpose. Repairs or modifications shall be such as to render the equipment equal to or better than the original construction or design.

(3) Designated personnel. Only designated personnel shall be permitted to operate a crane covered by this section.

[Order 74-27, § 296-24-24003, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-24003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24005 Load ratings. (1) Load ratings—Where stability governs lifting performance.

(a) The margin of stability for determination of load ratings, with booms of stipulated lengths at stipulated working radii for the various types of crane mountings is established by taking a percentage of the loads which will produce a condition of tipping or balance with the boom in the least stable direction, relative to the mounting. The load ratings shall not exceed the following percentages for cranes, with the indicated types of mounting under conditions stipulated in (1)(b) and (c) of this section.

Type of crane mounting:	Maximum load ratings (percent of tipping loads)
Locomotive, without outriggers;	
Booms 60 feet or less	85
Booms over 60 feet	85[1]
Locomotive, using outriggers fully extended	80
Crawler, without outriggers	75
Crawler, using outriggers fully extended	85
Truck and wheel mounted without outriggers or using outriggers fully extended	85

[1] Unless this results in less than 30,000 pound-feet net stabilizing moment about the rail, which shall be minimum with such booms.

(b) The following stipulation shall govern the application of the values in (1)(a) of this section for locomotive cranes:

(i) Tipping with or without the use of outriggers occurs when half of the wheels farthest from the load leave the rail.

(ii) The crane shall be standing on track which is level within 1 percent grade.

(iii) Radius of the load is the horizontal distance from a projection of the axis of rotation to the rail support surface, before loading, to the center of vertical hoist line or tackle with load applied.

(iv) Tipping loads from which ratings are determined shall be applied under static conditions only, i.e., without dynamic effect of hoisting, lowering, or swinging.

(v) The weight of all auxiliary handling devices such as hoist blocks, hooks, and slings shall be considered a part of the load rating.

(c) Stipulations governing the application of the values in (1)(a) of this section for crawler, truck, and wheel-mounted cranes shall be in accordance with Crane Load-Stability Test Code. Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) J765.

Note: The effectiveness of these preceding stability factors will be influenced by such additional factors as freely suspended loads, track, wind, or ground conditions, condition and inflation of rubber tires, boom lengths, proper operating speeds for existing conditions, and, in general, careful and competent operation. All of these shall be taken into account by the user.

(2) Rated capacity chart. A chart indicating the manufacturer's rated capacity at all operating radii for all permissible boom lengths and jib lengths with alternate ratings for optional equipment affecting such ratings shall be posted in all mobile type cranes and shall be readily visible to the operator in the normal operating position.

(3) Inspection classification. Initial inspection. Prior to initial use all new and altered cranes shall be inspected to insure compliance with provisions of these standards.

(4) All hooks shall be of the safety latch-type or the hook shall be moused.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-24005, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-24005, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-24005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24005, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24007 Inspection classification. (1) Regular inspection. Inspection procedure for cranes in regular service is divided into two general classifications based upon the intervals at which inspection should be performed. The intervals in turn are dependent upon the nature of the critical components of the crane and the degree of their exposure to wear, deterioration, or malfunction. The two general classifications are herein designated as "frequent" and "periodic" with respective intervals between inspections as defined below:

(a) Frequent inspection: Daily to monthly intervals.

(b) Periodic inspection: One- to 12-month intervals, or as specifically recommended by the manufacturer.

(2) Frequent inspection. Items such as the following shall be inspected for defects at intervals as defined in (2)(a) of this section or as specifically indicated including observation during operation for any defects which might appear between regular inspection. Any deficiencies such as listed shall be carefully examined and determination made as to whether they constitute a safety hazard:

(a) All control mechanisms for maladjustment interfering with proper operation: Daily.

(b) All control mechanisms for excessive wear of components and contamination by lubricants or other foreign matter.

(c) All safety devices for malfunction.

(d) Deterioration or leakage in air or hydraulic systems: Daily.

(e) Crane hooks with deformations or cracks. For hooks with cracks or having more than 15 percent in excess of normal throat opening or more than 10° twist from the plane of the unbent hook.

(f) Rope reeving for noncompliance with manufacturer's recommendations.

(g) Electrical apparatus for malfunctioning, signs of excessive deterioration, dirt, and moisture accumulation.

(3) Periodic inspection. Complete inspections of the crane shall be performed at intervals as generally defined in (2)(b) of this section depending upon its activity, severity of service, and environment, or as specifically indicated below. These inspections shall include the requirements of (3) of this section and in addition, items such as the following. Any deficiencies such as listed shall be carefully examined and

determination made as to whether they constitute a safety hazard:

(a) Deformed, cracked, or corroded members, in the crane structure and boom.

(b) Loose bolts or rivets.

(c) Cracked or worn sheaves and drums.

(d) Worn, cracked, or distorted parts such as pins, bearings, shafts, gears, rollers and locking devices.

(e) Excessive wear on brake and clutch system parts, linings, pawls, and ratchets.

(f) Load, boom angle, and other indicators over their full range, for any significant inaccuracies.

(g) Gasoline, diesel, electric, or other power plants for improper performance or noncompliance with safety requirements.

(h) Excessive wear of chain-drive sprockets and excessive chain stretch.

(i) Travel steering, braking, and locking devices, for malfunction.

(j) Excessively worn or damaged tires.

(4) Cranes not in regular use.

(a) A crane which has been idle for a period of one month or more, but less than 6 months, shall be given an inspection conforming with requirements of (3) of this section and WAC 296-24-24013 (2)(b) before placing in service.

(b) A crane which has been idle for a period of six months shall be given a complete inspection conforming with requirements of (3) and (4) of this section and WAC 296-24-24013 (2)(b) before placing in service.

(c) Standby cranes shall be inspected at least semi-annually in accordance with requirements of (3) of this section and WAC 296-24-24013 (2)(b). Such cranes which are exposed to adverse environment should be inspected more frequently.

(5) Inspection records. Written, dated, and signed inspection reports and records shall be made monthly on critical items in use such as brakes, crane hooks, and ropes. Records shall be kept readily available.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24007, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24009 Testing. (1) Operational tests.

(a) In addition to prototype tests and quality-control measures, the user of each new production crane shall require that it be tested and related data supplied by the manufacturer to the extent necessary to assure compliance with the operational requirements of this subsection including functions such as the following:

(i) Load hoisting and lowering mechanisms

(ii) Boom hoisting and lower mechanisms

(iii) Swinging mechanism

(iv) Travel mechanism

(v) Safety devices

(b) Where the complete production crane is not supplied by one manufacturer such tests shall be conducted at final assembly.

(c) Certified production-crane test results shall be made available.

(2) Rated load test.

(a) Written reports shall be available showing test procedures and confirming the adequacy of repairs or alterations.

(b) Test loads shall not exceed 110 percent of the rated load at any selected working radius.

(c) Where rerating is necessary:

(i) Crawler, truck, and wheel-mounted cranes shall be tested in accordance with SAE Recommended Practice, Crane Load Stability Test Code J765 (April 1961).

(ii) Locomotive cranes shall be tested in accordance with WAC 296-24-24005 (1)(a) and (b).

(iii) Rerating test report shall be readily available.

(d) No cranes shall be rerated in excess of the original load ratings unless such rating changes are approved by the crane manufacturer or final assembler.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-24009, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-24009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24009, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24011 Maintenance procedure. (1) Any unsafe conditions disclosed by the inspection requirements of this section shall be corrected before operation of the crane is resumed. Adjustments and repairs shall be done only by designated personnel.

(2) After adjustments and repairs have been made the crane shall not be operated until all guards have been reinstalled, safety devices reactivated, and maintenance equipment removed.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24011, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24013 Rope inspection. (1) Running ropes. A thorough inspection of all ropes in use shall be made at least once a month and a full written, dated, and signed report of rope condition kept on file where readily available. All inspections shall be performed by an appointed or authorized person. Any deterioration, resulting in appreciable loss of original strength, such as described below, shall be carefully noted and determination made as to whether further use of the rope would constitute a safety hazard:

(a) Reduction of rope diameter below nominal diameter due to loss of core support, internal, or external corrosion or wear of outside wires.

(b) A number of broken outside wires and the degree of distribution of concentration of such broken wires.

(c) Worn outside wires.

(d) Corroded or broken wires at end connections.

(e) Corroded, cracked, bent, worn, or improperly applied end connections.

(f) Severe kinking, crushing, cutting, or unstranding.

(2) Other ropes.

(a) Heavy wear and/or broken wires may occur in sections in contact with equalizer sheaves or other sheaves where rope travel is limited, or with saddles. Particular care shall be taken to inspect ropes at these locations.

(b) All rope which has been idle for a period of a month or more due to shut down or storage of a crane on which it is installed shall be given a thorough inspection before it is placed in service. This inspection shall be for all types of deterioration and shall be performed by an appointed or authorized person whose approval shall be required for further use of the rope. A written and dated report of the rope condition shall be available.

(c) Particular care shall be taken in the inspection of non-rotating rope.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24013, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24015 Handling the load. (1) Size of load.

(a) No crane shall be loaded beyond the rated load, except for test purposes as provided in WAC 296-24-24009.

(b) When loads which are limited by structural competence rather than by stability are to be handled, it shall be ascertained that the weight of the load has been determined within plus or minus 10 percent before it is lifted.

(2) Attaching the load.

(a) The hoist rope shall not be wrapped around the load.

(b) The load shall be attached to the hook by means of slings or other approved devices.

(3) Moving the load.

(a) The employer shall assure that:

(i) The crane is level and where necessary blocked properly.

(ii) The load is well secured and properly balanced in the sling or lifting device before it is lifted more than a few inches.

(b) Before starting to hoist, the following conditions shall be noted:

(i) Hoist rope shall not be kinked.

(ii) Multiple part lines shall not be twisted around each other.

(iii) The hook shall be brought over the load in such a manner as to prevent swinging.

(iv) If there is a slack rope condition, it should be determined that the rope is properly seated on the drum and in the sheaves.

(c) During hoisting care shall be taken that:

(i) There is no sudden acceleration or deceleration of the moving load.

(ii) The load does not contact any obstructions.

(d) Side loading of booms shall be limited to freely suspended loads. Cranes shall not be used for dragging loads sideways.

(e) No hoisting, lowering, swinging, or traveling shall be done while anyone is on the load or hook.

(f) The operator should avoid carrying loads over people.

(g) On truck mounted cranes, no loads shall be lifted over the front area except as approved by the crane manufacturer.

(h) The operator shall test the brakes each time a load approaching the rated load is handled by raising it a few inches and applying the brakes.

(i) Outriggers shall be used when the load to be handled at that particular radius exceeds the rated load without outriggers as given by the manufacturer for that crane. Where floats are used they shall be securely attached to the outriggers. Wood blocks used to support outriggers shall:

(i) Be strong enough to prevent crushing.

(ii) Be free from defects.

(iii) Be of sufficient width and length to prevent shifting or toppling under load.

(j) Neither the load nor the boom shall be lowered below the point where less than two full wraps of rope remain on their respective drums.

(k) Before lifting loads with locomotive cranes without using outriggers, means shall be applied to prevent the load from being carried by the truck springs.

(l) When two or more cranes are used to lift one load, one designated person shall be responsible for the operation. They shall be required to analyze the operation and instruct all personnel involved in the proper positioning, rigging of the load, and the movements to be made.

(m) In transit the following additional precautions shall be exercised.

(i) The boom shall be carried in line with the direction of motion.

(ii) The superstructure shall be secured against rotation, except when negotiating turns when there is an operator in the cab or the boom is supported on a dolly.

(iii) The empty hook shall be lashed or otherwise restrained so that it cannot swing freely.

(n) Before traveling a crane with load, a designated person shall be responsible for determining and controlling safety. Decisions such as position of load, boom location, ground support, travel route, and speed of movement shall be in accord with their determinations.

(o) A crane with or without load shall not be traveled with the boom so high that it may bounce back over the cab.

(p) When rotating the crane, sudden starts and stops shall be avoided. Rotational speed shall be such that the load does not swing out beyond the radii at which it can be controlled. A tag or restraint line shall be used when rotation of the load is hazardous.

(q) When a crane is to be operated at a fixed radius, the boom-hoist pawl or other positive locking device shall be engaged.

(r) Ropes shall not be handled on a winch head without the knowledge of the operator.

(s) While a winch head is being used, the operator shall be within convenient reach of the power unit control lever.

(4) Holding the load.

(a) The operator shall not be permitted to leave the control position while the load is suspended.

(b) No person should be permitted to stand or pass under a load on the hook.

(c) If the load must remain suspended for any considerable length of time, the operator shall hold the drum from rotating in the lowering direction by activating the positive controllable means of the operator's station.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-24015, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-24015, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24015, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24017 Other requirements. (1) Rail clamps. Rail clamps shall not be used as a means of restraining tipping of a locomotive crane.

(2) Ballast or counterweight. Cranes shall not be operated without the full amount of any ballast or counterweight in place as specified by the maker, but truck cranes that have dropped the ballast or counterweight may be operated temporarily with special care and only for light loads without full ballast or counterweight in place. The ballast or counter-

weight in place specified by the manufacturer shall not be exceeded.

(3) Cabs.

(a) Necessary clothing and personal belongings shall be stored in such a manner as to not interfere with access or operation.

(b) Tools, oil cans, waste, extra fuses, and other necessary articles shall be stored in the tool box, and shall not be permitted to lie loose in or about the cab.

(4) Refueling.

(a) Refueling with small portable containers shall be done with an approved safety type can equipped with an automatic closing cap and flame arrester. Refer to WAC 296-24-58501(19) for definition of approved.

(b) Machines shall not be refueled with the engine running.

(5) Fire extinguishers.

(a) A carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or equivalent fire extinguisher shall be kept in the cab or vicinity of the crane.

(b) Operating and maintenance personnel shall be made familiar with the use and care of the fire extinguishers provided.

(6) Swinging locomotive cranes. A locomotive crane shall not be swung into a position where railway cars on an adjacent track might strike it, until it has been ascertained that cars are not being moved on the adjacent track and proper flag protection has been established.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-24017, filed 11/14/88; Order 73-5, § 296-24-24017, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24017, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24019 Operating near overhead electric power lines. (1) For operations near overhead electric lines see chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(2) Boom guards. Cage-type boom guards, insulating links, or proximity warning devices may be used on cranes, but the use of such devices shall not operate to alter the requirements of (1) of this section.

(3) Notification. Before the commencement of operations near electrical lines, the owners of the lines or their authorized representative shall be notified and provided with all pertinent information. The cooperation of the owner shall be requested.

(4) Overhead wires. Any overhead wire shall be considered to be an energized line unless and until the person owning such line or the electrical utility authorities indicate that it is not an energized line.

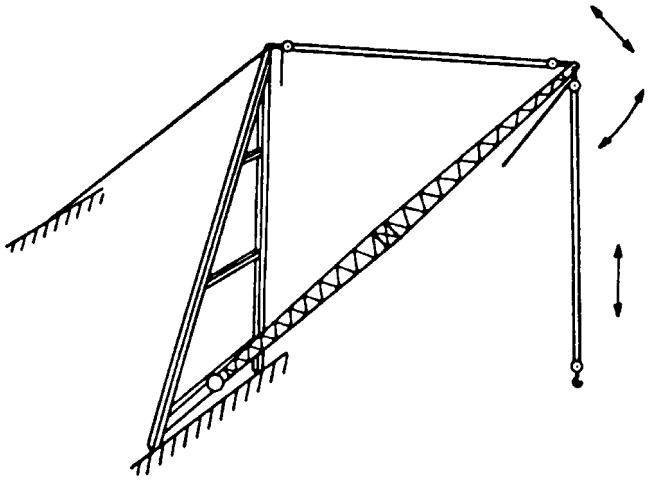
[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-24019, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-24019, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24019, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-245 Derricks.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-245, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-245, filed 5/7/73.]

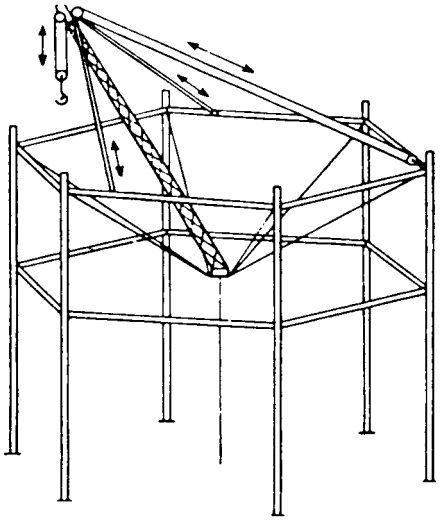
WAC 296-24-24501 Definitions. (1) A "derrick" is an apparatus consisting of a mast or equivalent member held at the head by guys or braces, with or without a boom, for use with a hoisting mechanism and operating ropes.

(2) "A-frame derrick" means a derrick in which the boom is hinged from a cross member between the bottom ends of two upright members spread apart at the lower ends and joined at the top; the boom point secured to the junction of the side members, and the side members are braced or guyed from this junction point.



A-FRAME

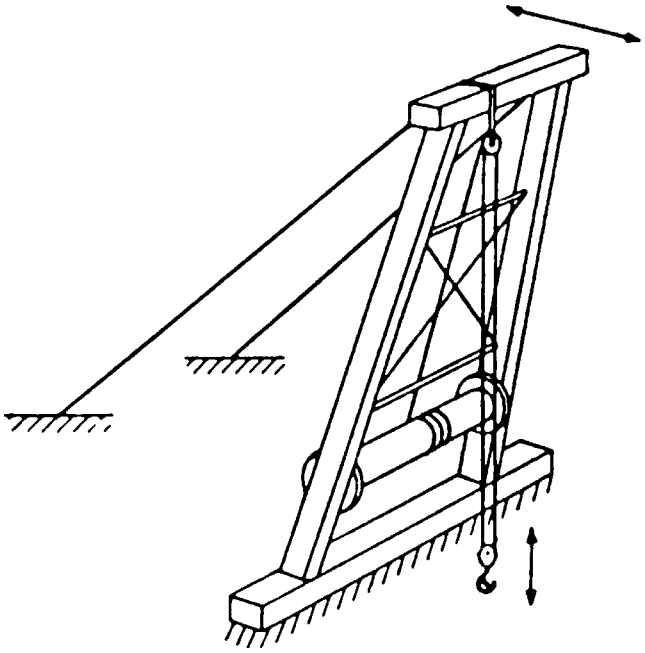
(3) A "basket derrick" is a derrick without a boom, similar to a gin pole with its base supported by ropes attached to corner posts or other parts of the structure. The base is at a lower elevation than its supports. The location of the base of a basket derrick can be changed by varying the length of the rope supports. The top of the pole is secured with multiple reeved guys to position the top of the pole to the desired location by varying the length of the upper guy lines. The load is raised and lowered by ropes through a sheave or block secured to the top of the pole.



BASKET

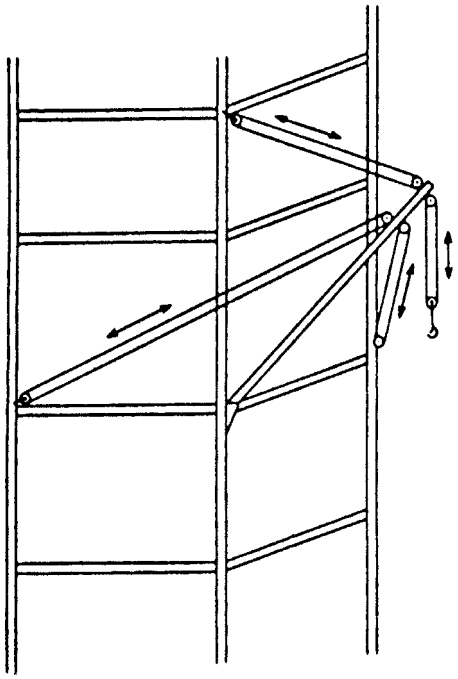
(4) "Breast derrick" means a derrick without boom. The mast consists of two side members spread farther apart at the base than at the top and tied together at top and bottom by rigid members. The mast is prevented from tipping forward by guys connected to its top. The load is raised and lowered

by ropes through a sheave or block secured to the top cross-piece.



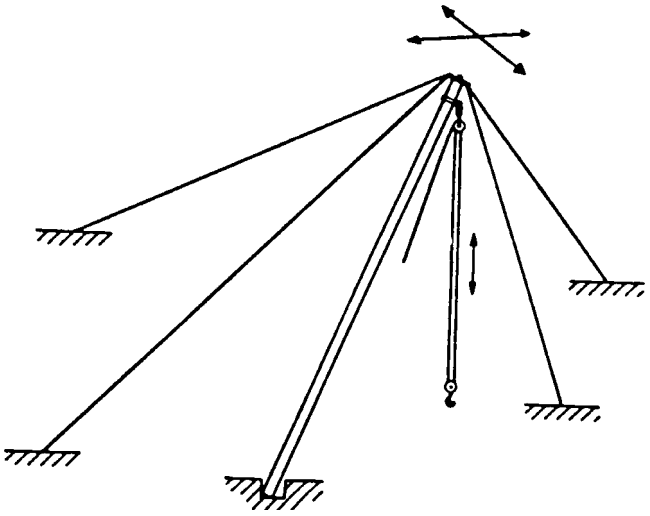
BREAST

(5) "Chicago boom derrick" means a boom which is attached to a structure, and outside upright member of the structure serving as the mast, and the boom being stepped in a fixed socket clamped to the upright. The derrick is complete with load, boom, and boom point swing line falls.



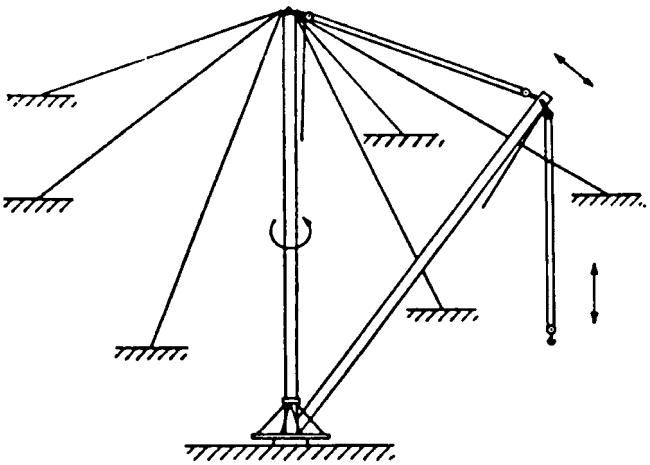
CHICAGO BOOM

(6) A "gin pole derrick" is a derrick without a boom. Its guys are so arranged from its top as to permit leaning the mast in any direction. The load is raised and lowered by ropes reeved through sheaves or blocks at the top of the mast.



GIN POLE

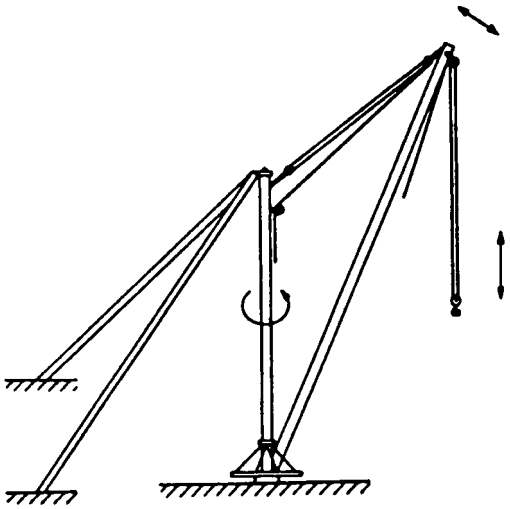
(7) "Guy derrick" means a fixed derrick consisting of a mast capable of being rotated, supported in a vertical position by guys, and a boom whose bottom end is hinged or pivoted to move in a vertical plane with a reeved rope between the head of the mast and the boom point for raising and lowering the boom, and a reeved rope from the boom point for raising and lowering the load.



GUY

(8) "Shearleg derrick" means a derrick without a boom and similar to a breast derrick. The mast, wide at the bottom and narrow at the top, is hinged at the bottom and has its top secured by a multiple reeved guy to permit handling loads at various radii by means of load tackle suspended from the mast top.

(9) A "stiffleg derrick" is a derrick similar to a guy derrick except that the mast is supported or held in place by two or more stiff members, called stifflegs, which are capable of resisting either tensile or compressive forces. Sills are generally provided to connect the lower ends of the stifflegs to the foot of the mast.



STIFF LEG

(10) "Appointed" means assigned specific responsibilities by the employer or the employer's representative.

(11) "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.

(12) A boom is a timber or metal section or strut, pivoted or hinged at the heel (lower end) at a location fixed in height on a frame or mast or vertical member, and with its point (upper end) supported by chains, ropes, or rods to the upper end of the frame mast, or vertical member. A rope for raising and lowering the load is reeved through sheaves or a block at the boom point. The length of the boom shall be taken as the straight line distance between the axis of the foot pin and the axis of the boom point sheave pin, or where used, the axis of the upper load block attachment pin.

(13) "Boom harness" means the block and sheave arrangement on the boom point to which the topping lift cable is reeved for lowering and raising the boom.

(14) The "boom point" is the outward end of the top section of the boom.

(15) "Derrick bullwheel" means a horizontal ring or wheel, fastened to the foot of a derrick, for the purpose of turning the derrick by means of ropes leading from this wheel to a powered drum.

(16) "Designated" means selected or assigned by the employer or employer's representative as being qualified to perform specific duties.

(17) "Eye" means a loop formed at the end of a rope by securing the dead end to the live end at the base of the loop.

(18) A "fiddle block" is a block consisting of two sheaves in the same plane held in place by the same cheek plates.

(19) The "foot bearing" or "foot block" (sill block) is the lower support on which the mast rotates.

(20) A "gudgeon pin" is a pin connecting the mast cap to the mast allowing rotation of the mast.

(21) A "guy" is a rope used to steady or secure the mast or other member in the desired position.

(22) "Load, working" means the external load, in pounds, applied to the derrick, including the weight of load attaching equipment such as load blocks, shackles, and slings.

(23) "Load block, lower" means the assembly of sheaves, pins, and frame suspended by the hoisting rope.

(24) "Load block, upper" means the assembly of sheaves, pins, and frame suspended from the boom.

(25) "Mast" means the upright member of the derrick.

(26) "Mast cap (spider)" means the fitting at the top of the mast to which the guys are connected.

(27) "Reeving" means a rope system in which the rope travels around drums and sheaves.

(28) "Rope" refers to wire rope unless otherwise specified.

(29) "Safety hook" means a hook with a latch to prevent slings or load from accidentally slipping off the hook.

(30) "Side loading" is a load applied at an angle to the vertical plane of the boom.

(31) The "sill" is a member connecting the foot block and stiffleg or a member connecting the lower ends of a double member mast.

(32) A "standby derrick" is a derrick not in regular service which is used occasionally or intermittently as required.

(33) "Stiff leg" means a rigid member supporting the mast at the head.

(34) "Swing" means rotation of the mast and/or boom for movements of loads in a horizontal direction about the axis of rotation.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24503 General requirements. (1) Application. This section applies to guy, stiffleg, basket, breast, gin pole, Chicago boom and A-frame derricks of the stationary type, capable of handling loads at variable reaches and powered by hoists through systems of rope reeving, used to perform lifting hook work, single or multiple line bucket work, grab, grapple, and magnet work. Derricks may be permanently installed for temporary use as in construction work. The requirements of this section also apply to any modification of these types which retain their fundamental features, except for floating derricks.

(2) New and existing equipment. All new derricks constructed and installed on or after the effective date of these standards shall meet the design specifications of the "American National Standards Institute, Safety Code for Derricks, ANSI B30.6-1969." Derricks constructed prior to the effective date of these standards should be modified to conform to these design specifications by December 31, 1973 unless it can be shown that the derrick cannot feasibly or economically be altered and that the derrick substantially complies with the requirements of this section.

(a) Operating controls shall be marked or an explanation of the controls shall be posted in full view of the operator.

(b) Cranes or derricks having a movable working boom shall have a radius or boom angle indicator installed. This shall be located where the operator can readily read it from the normal operating position.

(c) Top of boom painted. The top six feet of the boom or jib shall be painted bright yellow.

(3) Designated personnel. Only designated personnel shall be permitted to operate a derrick covered by this section.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-24503, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-6, § 296-24-24503, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-24503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24505 Load ratings. (1) Rated load marking. For permanently installed derricks with fixed lengths of boom, guy, and mast, a substantial, durable, and clearly legible rating chart shall be provided with each derrick and securely affixed where it is visible to personnel responsible for the safe operation of the equipment. The chart shall include the following data:

(a) Manufacturer's approved load ratings at corresponding ranges of boom angle or operating radii.

(b) Specific lengths of components on which the load ratings are based.

(c) Required parts for hoist reeving. Size and construction of rope may be shown either on the rating chart or in the operating manual.

(2) Nonpermanent installations. For nonpermanent installations, the employer shall provide sufficient information from which capacity charts can be prepared for the particular installation. The capacity charts shall be located at the derricks or the jobsite office.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24505, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24507 Inspection. (1) Inspection classification.

(a) Prior to initial use all new and altered derricks shall be inspected to insure compliance with the provisions of these standards.

(b) Inspection procedure for derricks in regular service is divided into two general classifications based upon the intervals at which inspection should be performed. The intervals in turn are dependent upon the nature of the critical components of the derrick and the degree of their exposure to wear, deterioration, or malfunction. The two general classifications are herein designated as frequent and periodic with respective intervals between inspections as defined below:

(i) Frequent inspection - daily to monthly intervals.

(ii) Periodic inspection - 1- to 12-month intervals, or as specified by the manufacturer.

(2) Frequent inspection. Items such as the following shall be inspected for defects at intervals as defined in (1)(b)(i) of this section or as specifically indicated, including observation during operation for any defects which might appear between regular inspections. Deficiencies shall be carefully examined for any safety hazard.

(a) All control mechanisms: Inspect daily for adjustment, wear, and lubrication.

(b) All chords and lacing: Inspect daily, visually.

(c) Tension in guys: Daily.

(d) Plumb of the mast.

(e) Deterioration or leakage in air or hydraulic systems: Daily.

(f) Derrick hooks for deformations or cracks; for hooks with cracks or having more than 15 percent in excess of normal throat opening or more than 10° twist from the plane of the unbent hook, refer to WAC 296-24-24511 (3)(c).

(g) Rope reeving; visual inspection for noncompliance with derrick manufacturer's recommendations.

(h) Hoist brakes, clutches, and operating levers: Check daily for proper functioning before beginning operations.

(i) Electrical apparatus for malfunctioning, signs of excessive deterioration, dirt, and moisture accumulation.

(3) Periodic inspection.

(a) Complete inspections of the derrick shall be performed at intervals as generally defined in (1)(b)(ii) of this section depending upon its activity, severity of service, and environment, or as specifically indicated below. These inspections shall include the requirements of (2) of this section and in addition, items such as the following. Deficiencies shall be carefully examined and a determination made as to whether they constitute a safety hazard:

(i) Structural members for deformations, cracks, and corrosion.

(ii) Bolts or rivets for tightness.

(iii) Parts such as pins, bearings, shafts, gears, sheaves, drums, rollers, locking and clamping devices, for wear, cracks, and distortion.

(iv) Gudgeon pin for cracks, wear, and distortion each time the derrick is to be erected.

(v) Power plants for proper performance and compliance with applicable safety requirements.

(vi) Hooks: Magnetic particle or other suitable crack detecting inspection should be performed at least once each year.

(b) Foundation or supports shall be inspected for continued ability to sustain the imposed loads.

(4) Derricks not in regular use.

(a) A derrick which has been idle for a period of 1 month or more, but less than 6 months, shall be given an inspection conforming with requirements of (2) of this section and WAC 296-24-24513(2) before placing in service.

(b) A derrick which has been idle for a period of over 6 months shall be given a complete inspection conforming with requirements of (2) and (3) of this section and WAC 296-24-24513(3) before placing in service.

(c) Standby derricks shall be inspected at least semiannually in accordance with requirements of (2) of this section and WAC 296-24-24513(3). Those exposed to adverse environment should be inspected more frequently.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24507, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24509 Testing. (1) Operational tests. Prior to initial use all new and altered derricks shall be tested to ensure compliance with this section including the following functions:

(a) Load hoisting and lowering.

(b) Boom up and down.

(c) Swing.

(d) Operation of clutches and brakes of hoist.

(2) Anchorages. All anchorages shall be approved by the appointed person. Rock and hairpin anchorages may require special testing.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24509, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24511 Maintenance. (1) Preventive maintenance. A preventive maintenance program based on the derrick manufacturer's recommendations shall be established.

(2) Maintenance procedure.

(a) Before adjustments and repairs are started on a derrick the following precautions shall be taken:

(i) The derrick to be repaired shall be arranged so it will cause the least interference with other equipment and operations in the area.

(ii) All hoist drum dogs shall be engaged.

(iii) The main or emergency switch shall be locked in the open position, if an electric hoist is used.

(iv) Warning or out of order signs shall be placed on the derrick and hoist.

(v) The repairs of booms or derricks shall either be made when the booms are lowered and adequately supported or safely tied off.

(vi) A good communication system shall be set up between the hoist operator and the appointed individual in charge of the derrick operations before any work on the equipment is started.

(vii) Welding repairs shall be approved by an appointed person.

(b) After adjustments and repairs have been made the derrick shall not be operated until all guards have been reinstalled, safety devices reactivated, and maintenance equipment removed.

(3) Adjustments and repairs.

(a) Any unsafe conditions disclosed by inspection shall be corrected before operation of the derrick is resumed.

(b) Adjustments shall be maintained to assure correct functioning of components.

(c) Repairs or replacements shall be provided promptly as needed for safe operation. The following are examples of conditions requiring prompt repair or replacement:

(i) Hooks showing defects described in WAC 296-24-24507 (2)(f) shall be discarded.

(ii) All critical parts which are cracked, broken, bent, or excessively worn.

(iii) Pitted or burned electrical contacts should be corrected only by replacement and in sets. Controller parts should be lubricated as recommended by the manufacturer.

(iv) All replacement and repaired parts shall have at least the original safety factor.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24511, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24513 Rope inspection. (1) Running ropes. A thorough inspection of all ropes in use shall be made at least once a month and a full written, dated, and signed report of rope condition kept on file where readily available. Any deterioration, resulting in appreciable loss of original strength, such as described below, shall be carefully noted and determination made as to whether further use of the rope would constitute a safety hazard:

(a) Reduction of rope diameter below nominal diameter due to loss of core support, internal or external corrosion, or wear of outside wires.

(b) A number of broken outside wires and the degree of distribution or concentration of such broken wires.

(c) Worn outside wires.

(d) Corroded or broken wires at end connections.

(e) Corroded, cracked, bent, worn, or improperly applied end connections.

(f) Severe kinking, crushing, cutting, or unstranding.

(2) Idle ropes. All rope which has been idle for a period of a month or more due to shutdown or storage of derrick on which it is installed shall be given a thorough inspection before it is placed in service. This inspection shall be for all types of deterioration. A written and dated report of the rope condition shall be available.

(3) Nonrotating ropes. Particular care shall be taken in the inspection of nonrotating rope.

Note: Limited travel ropes. Heavy wear and/or broken wires may occur in sections in contact with equalizer sheaves or other sheaves where rope travel is limited, or with saddles. Particular care shall be taken to inspect ropes at these locations.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24513, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24515 Operations of derricks. Derrick operation shall be directed only by the individual specifically designated for that purpose.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-24515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24515, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24517 Handling the load. (1) Size of load.

(a) No derrick shall be loaded beyond the rated load.

(b) When loads approach the maximum rating of the derrick, it shall be ascertained that the weight of the load has been determined within plus or minus 10 percent before it is lifted.

(2) Attaching the load.

(a) The hoist rope shall not be wrapped around the load.

(b) The load shall be attached to the hook by means of slings or other suitable devices.

(3) Moving the load.

(a) The load shall be well secured and properly balanced in the sling or lifting device before it is lifted more than a few inches.

(b) Before starting to hoist, the following conditions shall be noted:

(i) Hoist rope shall not be kinked.

(ii) Multiple part lines shall not be twisted around each other.

(iii) The hook shall be brought over the load in such a manner as to prevent swinging.

(iv) If there is a slack rope condition, it should be determined that the rope is properly seated on the drum and in the sheaves.

(c) During hoisting, care shall be taken that:

(i) There is no sudden acceleration or deceleration of the moving load.

(ii) Load does not contact any obstructions.

(d) A derrick shall not be used for side loading except when specifically authorized by a responsible person who has determined that the various structural components will not be overstressed.

(e) No hoisting, lowering, or swinging shall be done while anyone is on the load or hook.

(f) The operator shall avoid carrying loads over people.

(g) The operator shall test the brakes each time a load approaching the rated load is handled by raising it a few inches and applying the brakes.

(h) Neither the load nor boom shall be lowered below the point where less than two full wraps of rope remain on their respective drums.

(i) When rotating a derrick, sudden starts and stops shall be avoided. Rotational speed shall be such that the load does not swing out beyond the radius at which it can be controlled.

(j) Boom and hoisting rope systems shall not be twisted.

(4) Holding the load.

(a) The operator shall not be allowed to leave the control position while the load is suspended.

(b) People should not be permitted to stand or pass under a load on the hook.

(c) If the load must remain suspended for any considerable length of time, a dog, or pawl and ratchet, or other equivalent means, rather than the brake alone, shall be used to hold the load.

(5) Use of winch heads.

(a) Ropes shall not be handled on a winch head without the knowledge of the operator.

(b) While a winch head is being used, the operator shall be within convenient reach of the power unit control lever.

(6) Securing boom. Dogs, pawls, or other positive holding mechanism on the hoist shall be engaged. When not in use, the derrick boom shall:

(a) Be laid down;

(b) Be secured to a stationary member, as nearly under the head as possible, by attachment of a sling to the load block; or

(c) Be hoisted to a vertical position and secured to the mast.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-24517, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-24517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24517, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-24519 Other requirements. (1) Guards.

(a) Exposed moving parts, such as gears, ropes, setscrews, projecting keys, chains, chain sprockets, and reciprocating components, which constitute a hazard under normal operating conditions shall be guarded.

(b) Guards shall be securely fastened.

(c) Each guard shall be capable of supporting without permanent distortion, the weight of a two hundred-pound person unless the guard is located where it is impossible for a person to step on it.

(2) Hooks.

(a) Hooks shall meet the manufacturer's recommendations and shall not be overloaded.

(b) Safety latch type hooks shall be used or the hooks shall be moused.

(3) Fire extinguishers.

(a) A carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or equivalent fire extinguisher shall be kept in the immediate vicinity of the derrick.

(b) Operating and maintenance personnel shall be familiar with the use and care of the fire extinguishers proved.

(4) Refueling.

(a) Refueling with portable containers shall be done with approved safety type containers equipped with automatic closing spout and flame arrester. Refer to WAC 296-24-58501(19) for definition of approved.

(b) Machines shall not be refueled with the engine running.

(5) Operating near electric powerlines. For operations near overhead electric lines see chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(6) Cab or operating enclosure.

(a) Necessary clothing and personnel belongings shall be stored in such a manner as to not interfere with access or operation.

(b) Tools, oilcans, waste, extra fuses, and other necessary articles shall be stored in the toolbox, and shall not be permitted to lie loose in or about the cab or operating enclosure.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-24519, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-24519, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-24519, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-24519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-24519, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-293 "A" frames. (1) All timbers for "A" frames shall be of correct size, length, and condition to sustain the maximum contemplated loads.

(2) "A" frame timbers shall be braced with two spreaders spaced one-quarter the length of the "A" frame from each end. Cross bracing shall cross between the two spreaders. Bracing material shall be not less than two-thirds of the rated strength of the "A" frame timbers.

(3) Tie rods (staybolts) of not less than one-twelfth the diameter of the main "A" frame timbers shall be used. Tie rods shall be placed directly above the upper spreader and directly below the lower spreader. Ends of bolts shall be secured at each end with malleable washers and nuts.

(4) The base of the "A" frame shall be securely anchored. Elevating type "A" frames shall be set in pinion-type sockets. Pinion bases shall be securely anchored.

(5) Guy lines shall be of sufficient strength to carry the load imposed upon them and shall be securely fastened in place.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-293, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-293, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-294 Rigging.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-294, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-294, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-29401 Wire rope. (1) Safe loads. Whenever used in connection with work, employment, occupations or uses to which these standards are applicable, wire rope shall not be subjected to loads in excess of one-fifth the breaking load as given in the schedule of the cable manufacturer. Except as required in standard for material hoists.

(2) Condemned. When cables deteriorate through rust, wear, broken wires, undue strain or other conditions to the extent of fifteen percent of their original strength, use of cables shall be discontinued.

(3) Straps and ribbons. The strap or steel ribbon type of cable shall not be used in the suspension of scaffolding.

(4) Inspections. There shall be not less than monthly inspection of all wire rope in use, and all wire rope must be inspected before put into use.

(5) Fastening. The following methods of fastening and attaching wire rope shall be adhered to:

(a) Sockets. The end of wire rope to be set into socket fittings held securely with molten babbitt or zinc (not lead). The wires of the cable shall be frayed out and each wire bent toward the outside of socket, so that the end of each wire projects well into the depth of the socket. This method of fastening cables should be left in the hands of an experienced workers in this kind of work.

(b) Wrapping. Thimbles spliced into rope and the splice securely wrapped.

(c) Bolted. Thimbles inserted and held in place by at least a three bolt clamp or three U-bolt clips. Clamps shall be of standard size for the sizes of the cable in use.

(d) Lashing. For temporary work, by-passing rope at least twice around large object such as a post, avoiding sharp points and carrying the end back several feet and securing it by clamps, clips or lashing to the cable.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-29401, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-29, § 296-24-29401, filed 9/30/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-29401, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-29401, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-29403 Hemp rope. (1) Quality. Whenever hemp rope is used it shall be first grade long fiber Manila hemp rope.

(2) Strength. Rope shall not be used to support loads in excess of those given in table for hemp and Manila rope.

(3) Lashed. Supporting ropes shall be double lashed at each point of suspension.

(4) Pads. Where supporting ropes are brought over sharp corners of steel, stone, or other material liable to cut the rope, or are in any other way subject to abrasion, they shall be protected at such points by the use of bagging, wooden blocks or other protective padding.

(5) Knot ends. Rope knots shall have their loose and free ends lashed to the standing part in order to prevent their becoming untied.

(6) Inspection. All ropes shall be inspected before used.

(7) Defective rope. Rope badly frayed, rotted, exposed to the action of acid or caustic, or otherwise defective and unsafe, shall be condemned and destroyed to avoid all possibility of future use by mistake.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-29403, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-29403, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-29405 Hemp and wire rope slings. (1) Inspection. All rope slings shall be inspected thoroughly and regularly at intervals of not more than one month, and when not in use, shall be stored in a dry place.

(2) Pads. Rope slings shall be protected with pads or blocks when wrapped around sharp edges of structural shapes, casting, etc.

(3) Slip-noose. Slings shall not be used in single strand slip-noose form.

(4) Acids. Hemp rope shall not be used as slings for handling objects contaminated with acid.

(5) How attached. Hand-ropes (guide-ropes) shall not be attached to slings but to hoisting tackle, or (only when necessary) attached to the object handled.

(6) Strength. All slings shall be of sufficient strength for handling the imposed loads. See tables given for hemp and wire ropes.

(7) Double slings. Double slings shall be used on all horizontal loads over twelve feet in length, and the distance between the points where slings are attached shall be sufficient to prevent the load from tipping up endwise.

(8) Spreaders. Spreaders shall be used where there is a danger of sling ends or "hitches" slipping together.

(9) Defective—Destroyed. Defective and unsafe slings shall be destroyed in order to avoid possibility of their being used by mistake.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-29405, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-29405, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-29407 Guys. Guy wires and ropes shall be of sufficient strength to carry the load imposed upon them and shall be securely fastened in place.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-29407, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-29407, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-29409 Thimbles. Wherever rope is permanently fastened by a single wrap to a metal object less in diameter or shortest measurement than three times the diameter of the rope, a galvanized thimble (of size intended for the rope) shall be inserted between the object and the loop of the rope.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-29409, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-29409, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-29411 Blocks and falls. Blocks and falls shall be carefully inspected before being used. Blocks shall be of substantial construction and maintained in good condition while in use. Blocks shall fit the sizes of ropes they carry and shall not chafe or abrade the ropes running through them.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-29411, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-29411, filed 5/7/73.]

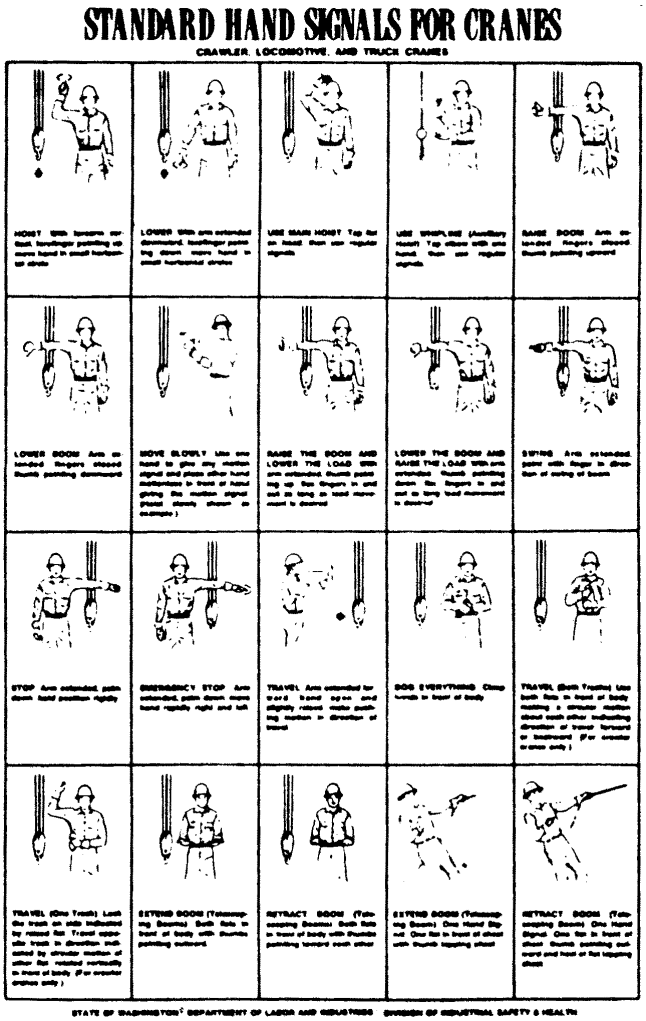
WAC 296-24-29413 Chains and cables. (1) If at any time any three foot length of chain is found to have stretched one-third the length of a link it shall be discarded.

(2) The practice of placing bolts or nails between two links to shorten chains is prohibited.

(3) Splicing broken chains by inserting a bolt between two links with the heads of the bolt and the nut sustaining the load, or passing one link through another and inserting a bolt or nail to hold it, is prohibited.

(4) Wherever annealing of chains is attempted, it shall be done in properly equipped annealing furnaces and under the direct supervision of a competent person thoroughly versed in heat treating.

(5) Cables shall be periodically inspected. A copy of the report of the inspections of each running cable shall be filed in a place readily accessible to the department, or authorized representative.



CRANE SIGNALS

1. Do not remove the load or the crane unless you understand the floor signal clearly.
2. Be careful that the load does not swing to injure your hook-on man/woman or other floorpersons; make certain they are in the clear.
3. When raising or lowering the load, see that it will safely clear adjacent stockpiles or machinery.
4. Never pick up a load greater than the capacity of your crane. In case of doubt, call your foreperson.
5. Never do ANYTHING that is not safe.
6. Co-operate with your hook-on or floorperson. You and he/she are a team handling a valuable piece of equipment—Never let it become a hazard.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-29413, filed 11/13/80; Order 73-5, § 296-24-29413, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-29413, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-29415 Slings. This section applies to slings used in conjunction with other material handling equipment for the movement of material by hoisting, in employments covered by this chapter. The types of slings covered are those made from alloy steel chain, wire rope, metal mesh, natural or synthetic fiber rope (conventional three strand construction), and synthetic web (nylon, polyester, and polypropylene).

[Order 76-6, § 296-24-29415, filed 3/1/76.]

WAC 296-24-29417 Definitions. (1) Angle of loading. Means the inclination of a leg or branch of a sling measured from the horizontal or vertical plane as shown in Fig. D-5: Provided, That an angle of loading of five degrees or less from the vertical may be considered a vertical angle of loading.

(2) Basket hitch. Means a sling configuration whereby the sling is passed under the load and has both ends, end attachments, eyes or handles on the hook or a single master link.

(3) Braided wire rope. Means a wire rope formed by plaiting component wire ropes.

(4) Bridle wire rope sling. Means a sling composed of multiple wire rope legs with the top ends gathered in a fitting that goes over the lifting hook.

(5) Cable laid endless sling-mechanical joint. Means a wire rope sling made endless by joining the ends of a single length of cable laid rope with one or more metallic fittings.

(6) Cable laid grommet-hand tucked. Means an endless wire rope sling made from one length of rope wrapped six times around a core formed by hand tucking the ends of the rope inside the six wraps.

(7) Cable laid rope. Means a wire rope composed of six wire ropes wrapped around a fiber or wire rope core.

(8) Cable laid rope sling-mechanical joint. Means a wire rope sling made from a cable laid rope with eyes fabricated by pressing or swagging one or more metal sleeves over the rope junction.

(9) Choker hitch. Means a sling configuration with one end of the sling passing under the load and through an end attachment, handle or eye on the other end of the sling.

(10) Coating. Means an elastomer or other suitable material applied to a sling or to a sling component to impart desirable properties.

(11) Cross rod. Means a wire used to join spirals of metal mesh to form a complete fabric. (See Fig. D-2.)

(12) Designated. Means selected or assigned by the employer or the employer's representative as being qualified to perform specific duties.

(13) Equivalent entity. Means a person or organization (including an employer) which, by possession of equipment, technical knowledge and skills, can perform with equal competence the same repairs and tests as the person or organization with which it is equated.

(14) Fabric (metal mesh). Means the flexible portion of a metal mesh sling consisting of a series of transverse coils and cross rods.

(15) Female handle (choker). Means a handle with a handle eye and a slot of such dimension as to permit passage of a male handle thereby allowing the use of a metal mesh sling in a choker hitch. (See Fig. D-1.)

(16) Handle. Means a terminal fitting to which metal mesh fabric is attached. (See Fig. D-1.)

(17) Handle eye. Means an opening in a handle of a metal mesh sling shaped to accept a hook, shackle or other lifting device. (See Fig. D-1.)

(18) Hitch. Means a sling configuration whereby the sling is fastened to an object or load, either directly to it or around it.

(19) Link. Means a single ring of a chain.

(20) Male handle (triangle). Means a handle with a handle eye.

(21) Master coupling link. Means an alloy steel welded coupling link used as an intermediate link to join alloy steel chain to master links. (See Fig. D-3.)

(22) Master link or gathering ring. Means a forged or welded steel link used to support all members (legs) of an alloy steel chain sling or wire rope sling. (See Fig. D-3.)

(23) Mechanical coupling link. Means a nonwelded, mechanically closed steel link used to attach master links, hooks, etc., to alloy steel chain.

(24) Proof load. Means the load applied in performance of a proof test.

(25) Proof test. Means a nondestructive tension test performed by the sling manufacturer or an equivalent entity to verify construction and workmanship of a sling.

(26) Rated capacity or working load limit. Means the maximum working load permitted by the provisions of this section.

(27) Reach. Means the effective length of an alloy steel chain sling measured from the top bearing surface of the upper terminal component to the bottom bearing surface of the lower terminal component.

(28) Selvage edge. Means the finished edge of synthetic webbing designed to prevent unraveling.

(29) Sling. Means an assembly which connects the load to the material handling equipment.

(30) Sling manufacturer. Means a person or organization that assembles sling components into their final form for sale to users.

(31) Spiral. Means a single transverse coil that is the basic element from which metal mesh is fabricated. (See Fig. D-2.)

(32) Strand laid endless sling-mechanical joint. Means a wire rope sling made endless from one length of rope with the ends joined by one or more metallic fittings.

(33) Strand laid grommet-hand tucked. Means an endless wire rope sling made from one length of strand wrapped six times around a core formed by hand tucking the ends of the strand inside the six wraps.

(34) Strand laid rope. Means a wire rope made with strands (usually six or eight) wrapped around a fiber core, wire strand core, or independent wire rope core (IWRC).

(35) Vertical hitch. Means a method of supporting a load by a single, vertical part or leg of the sling. (See Fig. D-4.)

[Order 76-6, § 296-24-29417, filed 3/1/76.]

WAC 296-24-29419 Safe operating practices. Whenever any sling is used, the following practices shall be observed:

(1) Slings that are damaged or defective shall not be used.

(2) Slings shall not be shortened with knots or bolts or other makeshift devices.

(3) Sling legs shall not be kinked.

(4) Slings shall not be loaded in excess of their rated capacities.

(5) Slings used in a basket hitch shall have the loads balanced to prevent slippage.

(6) Slings shall be securely attached to their loads.

(7) Slings shall be padded or protected from the sharp edges of their loads.

(8) Suspended loads shall be kept clear of all obstructions.

(9) All employees shall be kept clear of loads about to be lifted and of suspended loads.

(10) Hands or fingers shall not be placed between the sling and its load while the sling is being tightened around the load.

(11) Shock loading is prohibited.

(12) A sling shall not be pulled from under a load when the load is resting on the sling.

[Order 76-6, § 296-24-29419, filed 3/1/76.]

WAC 296-24-29421 Inspections. Each day before being used, the sling and all fastenings and attachments shall be inspected for damage or defects by a competent person designated by the employer. Additional inspections shall be performed during sling use, where service conditions warrant. Damaged or defective slings shall be immediately removed from service.

[Order 76-6, § 296-24-29421, filed 3/1/76.]

WAC 296-24-29423 Alloy steel chain slings. (1) Sling identification. Alloy steel chain slings shall have permanently affixed durable identification stating size, grade, rated capacity and reach.

(2) Attachments.

(a) Hooks, rings, oblong links, pear shaped links, welded or mechanical coupling links or other attachments shall have a rated capacity at least equal to that of the alloy steel chain with which they are used or the sling shall not be used in excess of the rated capacity of the weakest component.

(b) Makeshift links or fasteners formed from bolts or rods, or other such attachments, shall not be used.

(3) Inspections.

(a) In addition to the inspection required by WAC 296-24-29421, a thorough periodic inspection of alloy steel chain slings in use shall be made on a regular basis, to be determined on the basis of:

(i) Frequency of sling use;

(ii) Severity of service conditions;

(iii) Nature of lifts being made; and

(iv) Experience gained on the service life of slings used in similar circumstances. Such inspections shall in no event be at intervals greater than once every 12 months.

(b) The employer shall make and maintain a record of the most recent month in which each alloy steel chain sling was thoroughly inspected, and shall make such record available for examination.

(c) The thorough inspection of alloy steel chain slings shall be performed by a competent person designated by the employer, and shall include a thorough inspection for wear, defective welds, deformation and increase in length. Where such defects or deterioration are present, the sling shall be immediately removed from service.

(4) Proof testing. The employer shall ensure that before use, each new, repaired, or reconditioned alloy steel chain sling, including all welded components in the sling assembly, shall be proof tested by the sling manufacturer or equivalent

entity, in accordance with paragraph 5.2 of the American Society of Testing and Materials Specification A391-65 (ANSI G61.1-1968). The employer shall retain a certificate of the proof test and shall make it available for examination.

(5) Sling use. Alloy steel chain slings shall not be used with loads in excess of the rated capacities prescribed in Table D-1. Slings not included in this table shall be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(6) Safe operating temperatures. Alloy steel chain slings shall be permanently removed from service if they are heated above 1000°F. When exposed to service temperatures in excess of 600°F maximum working load limits permitted in Table D-1 shall be reduced in accordance with the chain or sling manufacturer's recommendations.

(7) Repairing and reconditioning alloy steel chain slings.

(a) Worn or damaged alloy steel chain slings or attachments shall not be used until repaired. When welding or heat testing is performed, slings shall not be used unless repaired, reconditioned and proof tested by the sling manufacturer or an equivalent entity.

(b) Mechanical coupling links or low carbon steel repair links shall not be used to repair broken lengths of chain.

(8) Effects of wear. If the chain size at any point of any links is less than that stated in Table D-2, the sling shall be removed from service.

(9) Deformed attachments.

(a) Alloy steel chain sling with cracked or deformed master links, coupling links or other components shall be removed from service.

(b) Slings shall be removed from service if hooks are cracked, have been opened more than 15 percent of the normal throat opening measured at the narrowest point or twisted more than 10 degrees from the plane of the unbent hook.

[Order 76-29, § 296-24-29423, filed 9/30/76; Order 76-6, § 296-24-29423, filed 3/1/76.]

WAC 296-24-29425 Wire rope slings. (1) Sling use. Wire rope slings shall not be used with loads in excess of the rated capacities shown in Tables D-3 through D-14. Slings not included in these tables shall be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(2) Minimum sling lengths.

(a) Cable laid and 6x19 and 6x37 slings shall have a minimum clear length of wire rope 10 times the component rope diameter between splices, sleeves or end fittings.

(b) Braided slings shall have a minimum clear length of wire rope 40 times the component rope diameter between the loops or end fittings.

(c) Cable laid grommets, strand laid grommets and endless slings shall have a minimum circumferential length of 96 times their body diameter.

(3) Safe operating temperatures. Fiber core wire rope slings of all grades shall be permanently removed from service if they are exposed to temperatures in excess of 200°F. When nonfiber core wire rope slings of any grade are used at temperatures above 400°F or below minus 60°F, recommendations of the sling manufacturer regarding use at that temperature shall be followed.

(4) End attachments.

(a) Welding of end attachments, except covers to thimbles, shall be performed prior to the assembly of the sling.

(b) All welded end attachments shall not be used unless proof tested by the manufacturer or equivalent entity at twice their rated capacity prior to initial use. The employer shall retain a certificate of the proof test, and make it available for examination.

(5) Removal from service. Wire rope slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:

(a) Ten randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay, or five broken wires in one strand in one rope lay.

(b) Wear or scraping of one-third the original diameter of outside individual wires.

(c) Kinking, crushing, bird caging or any other damage resulting in distortion of the wire rope structure.

(d) Evidence of heat damage.

(e) End attachments that are cracked, deformed or worn.

(f) Hooks that have been opened more than 15 percent of the normal throat opening measured at the narrowest point or twisted more than 10 degrees from the plane of the unbent hook.

(g) Corrosion of the rope or end attachments.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-29425, filed 7/31/79; Order 76-6, § 296-24-29425, filed 3/1/76.]

WAC 296-24-29427 Metal mesh slings. (1) Sling marking. Each metal mesh sling shall have permanently affixed to it a durable marking that states the rated capacity for vertical basket hitch and choker hitch loadings.

(2) Handles. Handles shall have a rated capacity at least equal to the metal fabric and exhibit no deformation after proof testing.

(3) Attachments of handles to fabric. The fabric and handles shall be joined so that:

(a) The rated capacity of the sling is not reduced.

(b) The load is evenly distributed across the width of the fabric.

(c) Sharp edges will not damage the fabric.

(4) Sling coatings. Coatings which diminish the rated capacity of a sling shall not be applied.

(5) Sling testing. All new and repaired metal mesh slings, including handles, shall not be used unless proof tested by the manufacturer or equivalent entity at a minimum of 1-1/2 times their rated capacity. Elastomer impregnated slings shall be proof tested before coating.

(6) Proper use of metal mesh slings. Metal mesh slings shall not be used to lift loads in excess of their rated capacities as prescribed in Table D-15. Slings not included in this table shall be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(7) Safe operating temperatures. Metal mesh slings which are not impregnated with elastomers may be used in a temperature range from minus 20°F to plus 550°F without decreasing the working load limit. Metal mesh slings impregnated with polyvinyl chloride or neoprene may be used only in a temperature range from zero degrees to plus 200°F. For operations outside these temperature ranges or for metal

mesh slings impregnated with other materials, the sling manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed.

(8) Repairs.

(a) Metal mesh slings which are repaired shall not be used unless repaired by a metal mesh sling manufacturer or an equivalent entity.

(b) Once repaired, each sling shall be permanently marked or tagged, or a written record maintained, to indicate the date and nature of the repairs and the person or organization that performed the repairs. Records of repairs shall be made available for examination.

(9) Removal from service. Metal mesh slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:

(a) A broken weld or broken brazed joint along the sling edge.

(b) Reduction in wire diameter of 25 percent due to abrasion or 15 percent due to corrosion.

(c) Lack of flexibility due to distortion of the fabric.

(d) Distortion of the female handle so that the depth of the slot is increased more than 10 percent.

(e) Distortion of either handle so that the width of the eye is decreased more than 10 percent.

(f) A 15 percent reduction of the original cross sectional area of metal at any point around the handle eye.

(g) Distortion of either handle out of its plane.

[Order 76-6, § 296-24-29427, filed 3/1/76.]

WAC 296-24-29429 Natural and synthetic fiber rope slings. (1) Sling use.

(a) Fiber rope slings made from conventional three strand construction fiber rope shall not be used with loads in excess of the rated capacities prescribed in Tables D-16 through D-19.

(b) Fiber rope slings shall have a diameter of curvature meeting at least the minimums specified in Figs. D-4 and D-5.

(c) Slings not included in these tables shall be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(2) Safe operating temperatures. Natural and synthetic fiber rope slings, except for wet frozen slings, may be used in a temperature range from minus 20°F to plus 180°F without decreasing the working load limit. For operations outside this temperature range and for wet frozen slings, the sling manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed.

(3) Splicing. Spliced fiber rope slings shall not be used unless they have been spliced in accordance with the following minimum requirements and in accordance with any additional recommendations of the manufacturer:

(a) In manila rope, eye splices shall consist of at least three full tucks, and short splices shall consist of at least six full tucks, three on each side of the splice center line.

(b) In synthetic fiber rope, eye splices shall consist of at least four full tucks, and short splices shall consist of at least eight full tucks, four on each side of the center line.

(c) Strand end tails shall not be trimmed flush with the surface of the rope immediately adjacent to the full tucks. This applies to all types of fiber rope and both eye and short splices. For fiber rope under one inch in diameter, the tail shall project at least six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck. For fiber rope one inch in diameter and larger, the tail shall project at least six inches beyond the last full tuck. Where a projecting tail interferes with the use of the sling, the tail shall be tapered and spliced into the body of the rope using at least two additional tucks (which will require a tail length of approximately six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck).

(d) Fiber rope slings shall have a minimum clear length of rope between eye splices equal to 10 times the rope diameter.

(e) Knots shall not be used in lieu of splices.

(f) Clamps not designed specifically for fiber ropes shall not be used for splicing.

(g) For all eye splices, the eye shall be of such size to provide an included angle of not greater than 60 degrees at the splice when the eye is placed over the load or support.

(4) End attachments. Fiber rope slings shall not be used if end attachments in contact with the rope have sharp edges or projections.

(5) Removal from service. Natural and synthetic fiber rope slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:

(a) Abnormal wear.

(b) Powdered fiber between strands.

(c) Broken or cut fibers.

(d) Variations in the size or roundness of strands.

(e) Discoloration or rotting.

(f) Distortion of hardware in the sling.

(6) Repairs. Only fiber rope slings made from new rope shall be used. Use of repaired or reconditioned fiber rope slings is prohibited.

[Order 76-6, § 296-24-29429, filed 3/1/76.]

WAC 296-24-29431 Synthetic web slings. (1) Sling identification. Each sling shall be marked or coded to show the rated capacities for each type of hitch and type of synthetic web material.

(2) Webbing. Synthetic webbing shall be of uniform thickness and width and selvage edges shall not be split from the webbing's width.

(3) Fittings. Fittings shall be:

(a) Of a minimum breaking strength equal to that of the sling; and

(b) Free of all sharp edges that could in any way damage the webbing.

(4) Attachment of end fittings to webbing and formation of eyes. Stitching shall be the only method used to attach end fittings to webbing and to form eyes. The thread shall be in an even pattern and contain a sufficient number of stitches to develop the full breaking strength of the sling.

(5) Sling use. Synthetic web slings illustrated in Figure D-6 shall not be used with loads in excess of the rated capacities specified in Tables D-20 through D-22. Slings not included in these tables shall be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(6) Environmental conditions. When synthetic web slings are used, the following precautions shall be taken:

(a) Nylon web slings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of acids or phenolics are present.

(b) Polyester and polypropylene web slings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of caustics are present.

(c) Web slings with aluminum fittings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of caustics are present.

(7) Safe operating temperatures. Synthetic web slings of polyester and nylon shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 180°F. Polypropylene web slings shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 200°F.

(8) Repairs.

(a) Synthetic web slings which are repaired shall not be used unless repaired by a sling manufacturer or an equivalent entity.

(b) Each repaired sling shall be proof tested by the manufacturer or equivalent entity to twice the rated capacity prior to its return to service. The employer shall retain a certificate of the proof test and make it available for examination.

(c) Slings, including webbing and fittings, which have been repaired in a temporary manner shall not be used.

(9) Removal from service. Synthetic web slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:

(a) Acid or caustic burns;

(b) Melting or charring of any part of the sling surface;

(c) Snags, punctures, tears or cuts;

(d) Broken or worn stitches; or

(e) Distortion of fittings.

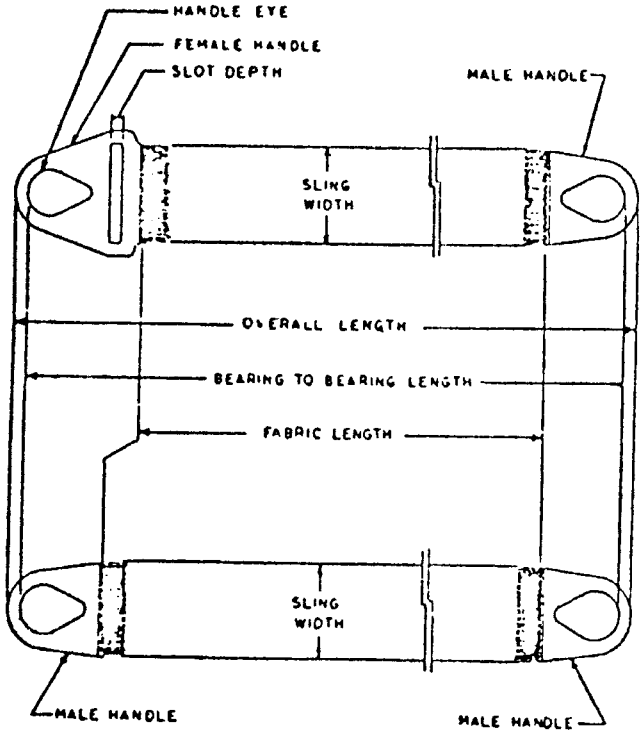


Figure D-1
Metal Mesh Sling (Typical)

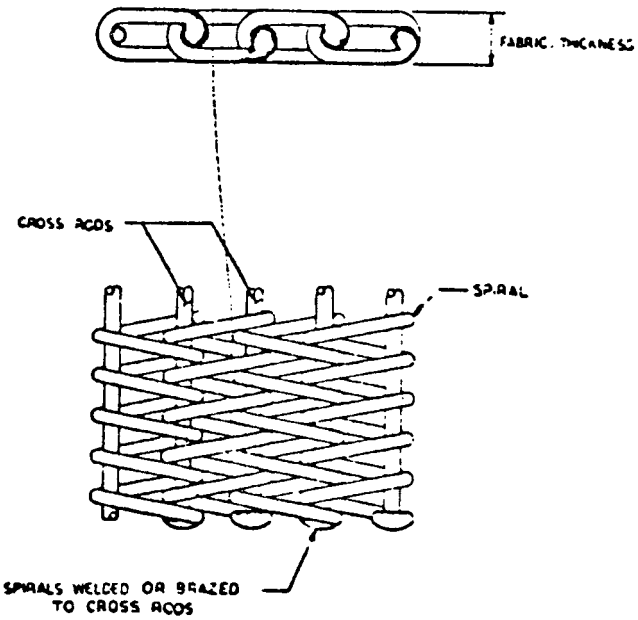


Figure D-2
Metal Mesh Construction

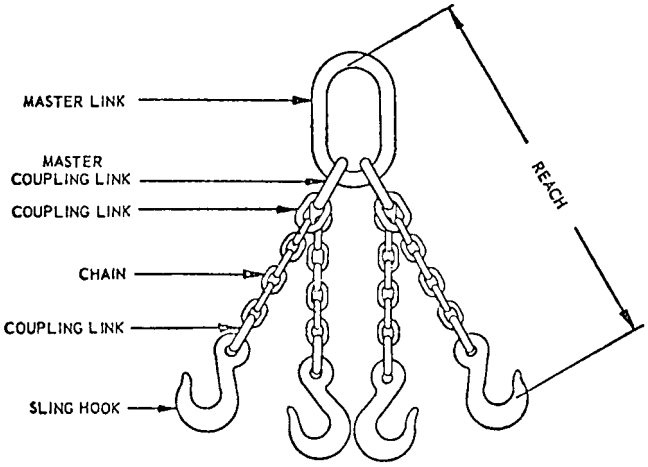


Figure D-3
Major Components of a Quadruple Sling

TABLE D-1
RATED CAPACITY (WORKING LOAD LIMIT), FOR ALLOY STEEL CHAIN SLINGS* RATED CAPACITY (WORKING LOAD LIMIT), POUNDS
TABLE D-1: Part 1—Double Slings

Chain Size, Inches	Single Branch Sling - 90 degree Loading	30 degree 60 degree	Double Sling Vertical Angle[1] 45 degree Horizontal Angle[2] 45 degree	60 degree 30 degree
1/4	3,250	5,650	4,550	3,250
3/8	6,600	11,400	9,300	6,600
1/2	11,250	19,500	15,900	11,250
5/8	16,500	28,500	23,300	16,500
3/4	23,000	39,800	32,500	23,000
7/8	28,750	49,800	40,600	28,750
1	38,750	67,100	54,800	38,750
1- 1/8	44,500	77,000	63,000	44,500

Chain Size, Inches	Single Branch Sling - 90 degree Loading	30 degree	Double Sling Vertical Angle[1] 45 degree	60 degree
		60 degree	Horizontal Angle[2] 45 degree	30 degree
1- 1/4	57,500	99,500	81,000	57,500
1- 3/8	67,000	116,000	94,000	67,000
1- 1/2	80,000	138,000	112,500	80,000
1- 3/4	100,000	172,000	140,000	100,000

(1)Rating of multileg slings adjusted for angle of loading measured as the included angle between the inclined leg and the vertical as shown in Figure D-5.

(2)Rating of multileg slings adjusted for angle of loading between the inclined leg and the horizontal plane of the load, as shown in Figure D-5.

(3)Quadruple sling rating is same as triple sling because normal lifting practice may not distribute load uniformly to all 4 legs.

TABLE D-1: Part 2—Triple and Quadruple Slings

Chain Size, Inches	Single Branch Sling - 90 degree Loading	30 degree	Triple and Quadruple Sling(3) Vertical Angle(1) 45 degree	60 degree
		60 degree	Horizontal Angle(2) 45 degree	30 degree
1/4	3,250	8,400	6,800	4,900
3/8	6,600	17,000	14,000	9,900
1/2	11,250	29,000	24,000	17,000
5/8	16,500	43,000	35,000	24,500
3/4	23,000	59,500	48,500	34,500
7/8	28,750	74,500	61,000	43,000
1	38,750	101,000	82,000	58,000
1- 1/8	44,500	115,500	94,500	66,500
1- 1/4	57,500	149,000	121,500	86,000
1- 3/8	67,000	174,000	141,000	100,500
1- 1/2	80,000	207,000	169,000	119,500
1- 3/4	100,000	258,000	210,000	150,000

(1)Rating of multileg slings adjusted for angle of loading measured as the included angle between the inclined leg and the vertical as shown in Figure D-5.

(2)Rating of multileg slings adjusted for angle of loading between the inclined leg and the horizontal plane of the load, as shown in Figure D-5.

(3)Quadruple sling rating is same as triple sling because normal lifting practice may not distribute load uniformly to all 4 legs.

TABLE D-2
MINIMUM ALLOWABLE CHAIN SIZE
AT ANY POINT OF LINK

Chain Size, Inches	Minimum Allowable Chain Size, Inches
1/4	13/64
3/8	19/64
1/2	25/64
5/8	31/64
3/4	19/32
7/8	45/64
1	13/16
1- 1/8	29/32
1- 1/4	1
1- 3/8	1- 3/32
1- 1/2	1- 3/16
1- 3/4	1-13/32

TABLE D-3
RATED CAPACITIES FOR SINGLE LEG SLINGS 6x19 AND 6x37
CLASSIFICATION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE WITH
FIBER CORE (FC)

Rope Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) Vertical HT	MS	S	Choker HT	MS	S	Vertical Basket* HT	MS	S
1/4	6x19	0.49	0.51	0.55	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.99	1.0	1.1
5/16	6x19	0.76	0.79	0.85	0.57	0.59	0.64	1.5	1.6	1.7
3/8	6x19	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.80	0.85	0.91	2.1	2.2	2.4
7/16	6x19	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.9	3.0	3.3
1/2	6x19	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.7	3.9	4.3
9/16	6x19	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	4.6	5.0	5.4
5/8	6x19	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.7
3/4	6x19	3.9	4.4	4.8	2.9	3.3	3.6	7.8	8.8	9.5
7/8	6x19	5.1	5.9	6.4	3.9	4.5	4.8	10.0	12.0	13.0
1	6x19	6.7	7.7	8.4	5.0	5.8	6.3	13.0	15.0	17.0
1- 1/8	6x19	8.4	9.5	10.0	6.3	7.1	7.9	17.0	19.0	21.0
1- 1/4	6x37	9.8	11.0	12.0	7.4	8.3	9.2	20.0	22.0	25.0
1- 3/8	6x37	12.0	13.0	15.0	8.9	10.0	11.0	24.0	27.0	30.0
1- 1/2	6x37	14.0	16.0	17.0	10.0	12.0	13.0	28.0	32.0	35.0
1- 5/8	6x37	16.0	18.0	21.0	12.0	14.0	15.0	33.0	37.0	41.0
1- 3/4	6x37	19.0	21.0	24.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	38.0	43.0	48.0
2	6x37	25.0	28.0	31.0	18.0	21.0	23.0	49.0	55.0	62.0

HT = Hand tucked splice and hidden tuck splice
For hidden tuck splice (IWRC) use value in HT columns.
MS = Mechanical splice.
S = Swaged or zinc poured socket.
* These values only apply when the D/d ratio for HT slings is 10 or greater, and for MS and S slings is 20 or greater where:
D = Diameter of curvature around which the body of the sling is bent.
d = Diameter of rope.

TABLE D-4
RATED CAPACITIES FOR SINGLE LEG SLINGS 6x19 AND 6x37
CLASSIFICATION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE WITH
INDEPENDENT WIRE ROPE CORE (IWRC)

Rope Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) Vertical HT	MS	S	Choker HT	MS	S	Vertical Basket* HT	MS	S
1/4	6x19	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.40	0.42	0.44	1.0	1.1	1.2
5/16	6x19	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.61	0.65	0.69	1.6	1.7	1.8
3/8	6x19	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.86	0.93	0.98	2.3	2.5	2.6
7/16	6x19	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.1	3.4	3.5
1/2	6x19	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	3.9	4.4	4.6
9/16	6x19	2.5	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	4.9	5.5	5.8
5/8	6x19	3.0	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	6.0	6.8	7.2
3/4	6x19	4.2	4.9	5.1	3.1	3.6	3.8	8.4	9.7	10.0
7/8	6x19	5.5	6.6	6.9	4.1	4.9	5.2	11.0	13.0	14.0
1	6x19	7.2	8.5	9.0	5.4	6.4	6.7	14.0	17.0	18.0
1- 1/8	6x19	9.0	10.0	11.0	6.8	7.8	8.5	18.0	21.0	23.0
1- 1/4	6x37	10.0	12.0	13.0	7.9	9.2	9.9	21.0	24.0	26.0
1- 3/8	6x37	13.0	15.0	16.0	9.6	11.0	12.0	25.0	29.0	32.0
1- 1/2	6x37	15.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	13.0	14.0	30.0	35.0	38.0
1- 5/8	6x37	18.0	20.0	22.0	13.0	15.0	17.0	35.0	41.0	44.0
1- 3/4	6x37	20.0	24.0	26.0	15.0	18.0	19.0	41.0	47.0	51.0
2	6x37	26.0	30.0	33.0	20.0	23.0	25.0	53.0	61.0	66.0

HT = Hand tucked splice.
For hidden tuck splice (IWRC) use Table I value in HT columns.
MS = Mechanical splice.
S = Swaged or zinc poured socket.
* These values only apply when the D/d ratio for HT slings is 10 or greater, and for MS and S slings is 20 or greater where:
D = Diameter of curvature around which the body of the sling is bent.
d = Diameter of rope.

TABLE D-5

RATED CAPACITIES FOR SINGLE LEG SLINGS CABLE LAID ROPE - MECHANICAL SPLICE ONLY 7x7x7 AND 7x7x19 CONSTRUCTIONS GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE 7x6x19 IWRC CONSTRUCTION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb)		
Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vertical	Choker	Vertical Basket*
1/4	7x7x7	0.50	0.38	1.0
3/8	7x7x7	1.1	0.81	2.0
1/2	7x7x7	1.8	1.4	3.7
5/8	7x7x7	2.8	2.1	5.5
3/4	7x7x7	3.8	2.9	7.6
5/8	7x7x19	2.9	2.2	5.8
3/4	7x7x19	4.1	3.0	8.1
7/8	7x7x19	5.4	4.0	11.0
1	7x7x19	6.9	5.1	14.0
1- 1/8	7x7x19	8.2	6.2	16.0
1- 1/4	7x7x19	9.9	7.4	20.0
3/4	7x6x19 IWRC	3.8	2.8	7.6
7/8	7x6x19 IWRC	5.0	3.8	10.0
1	7x6x19 IWRC	6.4	4.8	13.0
1- 1/8	7x6x19 IWRC	7.7	5.8	15.0
1- 1/4	7x6x19 IWRC	9.2	6.9	18.0
1- 5/16	7x6x19 IWRC	10.0	7.5	20.0
1- 3/8	7x6x19 IWRC	11.0	8.2	22.0
1- 1/2	7x6x19 IWRC	13.0	9.6	26.0

* These values only apply when the D/d ratio is 10 or greater where:
D = Diameter of curvature around which the body of the sling is bent.
d = Diameter of rope.

TABLE D-6

RATED CAPACITIES FOR SINGLE LEG SLINGS 8-PART AND 6-PART BRAIDED ROPE 6x7 AND 6x19 CONSTRUCTION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE 7x7 CONSTRUCTION GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE

Component Ropes		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb)					
Diameter (inches)	Constr.	Vertical		Choker		Basket Vertical to 30 degrees*	
		8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part
3/32	6x7	0.42	0.32	0.32	0.24	0.74	0.55
1/8	6x7	0.76	0.57	0.57	0.42	1.3	0.98
3/16	6x7	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.94	2.9	2.2
3/32	7x7	0.51	0.39	0.38	0.29	0.89	0.67
1/8	7x7	0.95	0.71	0.71	0.53	1.6	1.2
3/16	7x7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	3.6	2.7
3/16	6x19	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.98	3.0	2.2
1/4	6x19	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.7	5.3	4.0
5/16	6x19	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.7	8.3	6.2
3/8	6x19	6.8	5.1	5.1	3.8	12.0	8.9
7/16	6x19	9.3	6.9	6.9	5.2	16.0	12.0
1/2	6x19	12.0	9.0	9.0	6.7	21.0	15.0
9/16	6x19	15.0	11.0	11.0	8.5	26.0	20.0
5/8	6x19	19.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	32.0	24.0
3/4	6x19	27.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	46.0	35.0
7/8	6x19	36.0	27.0	27.0	20.0	62.0	47.0
1	6x19	47.0	35.0	35.0	26.0	81.0	61.0

* These values only apply when the D/d ratio is 20 or greater where:
D = Diameter of curvature around which the body of the sling is bent.
d = Diameter of component rope.

TABLE D-7

RATED CAPACITIES FOR 2-LEG AND 3-LEG BRIDLE SLINGS 6x19 AND 6x37 CLASSIFICATION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE WITH FIBER CORE (FC)

TABLE D-7: Part 1— 2-Leg Bridle Slings

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) 2-Leg Bridle Slings					
Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree	
		HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS
1/4	6x19	0.85	0.88	0.70	0.72	0.49	0.51
5/16	6x19	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.76	0.79
3/8	6x19	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1
7/16	6x19	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.5
1/2	6x19	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.0
9/16	6x19	4.0	4.3	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.5
5/8	6x19	4.8	5.3	4.0	4.4	2.8	3.1
3/4	6x19	6.8	7.6	5.5	6.2	3.9	4.4
7/8	6x19	8.9	10.0	7.3	8.4	5.1	5.9
1	6x19	11.0	13.0	9.4	11.0	6.7	7.7
1-1/8	6x19	14.0	16.0	12.0	13.0	8.4	9.5
1-1/4	6x37	17.0	19.0	14.0	16.0	9.8	11.0
1-3/8	6x37	20.0	23.0	17.0	19.0	12.0	13.0
1-1/2	6x37	24.0	27.0	20.0	22.0	14.0	16.0
1-5/8	6x37	28.0	32.0	23.0	26.0	16.0	18.0
1-3/4	6x37	33.0	37.0	27.0	30.0	19.0	21.0
2	6x37	43.0	48.0	35.0	39.0	25.0	28.0

HT = Hand tucked splice.
MS = Mechanical splice.

TABLE D-7: Part 2— 3-Leg Bridle Slings

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) 3-Leg Bridle Slings					
Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree	
		HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS
1/4	6x19	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.74	0.76
5/16	6x19	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.2
3/8	6x19	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.7
7/16	6x19	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.3
1/2	6x19	4.8	5.1	3.9	4.2	2.8	3.0
9/16	6x19	6.0	6.5	4.9	5.3	3.4	3.7
5/8	6x19	7.3	8.0	5.9	6.5	4.2	4.6
3/4	6x19	10.0	11.0	8.3	9.3	5.8	6.6
7/8	6x19	13.0	15.0	11.0	13.0	7.7	8.9
1	6x19	17.0	20.0	14.0	16.0	10.0	11.0
1-1/8	6x19	22.0	24.0	18.0	20.0	13.0	14.0
1-1/4	6x37	25.0	29.0	21.0	23.0	15.0	17.0
1-3/8	6x37	31.0	35.0	25.0	28.0	18.0	20.0
1-1/2	6x37	36.0	41.0	30.0	33.0	21.0	24.0
1-5/8	6x37	43.0	48.0	35.0	39.0	25.0	28.0
1-3/4	6x37	49.0	56.0	40.0	45.0	28.0	32.0
2	6x37	64.0	72.0	52.0	59.0	37.0	41.0

HT = Hand tucked splice.
MS = Mechanical splice.

TABLE D-8

RATED CAPACITIES FOR 2-LEG AND 3-LEG BRIDLE SLINGS 6x19 AND 6x37 CLASSIFICATION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE WITH INDEPENDENT WIRE ROPE CORE (IWRC)

TABLE D-8: Part 1— 2-Leg Bridle Sling

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) 2-Leg Bridle Slings					
Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree	
		HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS
1/4	6x19	0.92	0.97	0.75	0.79	0.53	0.56
5/16	6x19	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.81	0.87
3/8	6x19	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.2
7/16	6x19	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.7
1/2	6x19	3.4	3.8	2.8	3.1	2.0	2.2
9/16	6x19	4.3	4.8	3.5	3.9	2.5	2.7

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) 2-Leg Bridle Slings					
Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree	
		HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS
5/8	6x19	5.2	5.9	4.2	4.8	3.0	3.4
3/4	6x19	7.3	8.4	5.9	6.9	4.2	4.9
7/8	6x19	9.6	11.0	7.8	9.3	5.5	6.6
1	6x19	12.0	15.0	10.0	12.0	7.2	8.5
1-1/8	6x19	16.0	18.0	13.0	15.0	9.0	10.0
1-1/4	6x37	18.0	21.0	15.0	17.0	10.0	12.0
1-3/8	6x37	22.0	25.0	18.0	21.0	13.0	15.0
1-1/2	6x37	26.0	30.0	21.0	25.0	15.0	17.0
1-5/8	6x37	31.0	35.0	25.0	29.0	18.0	20.0
1-3/4	6x37	35.0	41.0	29.0	33.0	20.0	24.0
2	6x37	46.0	53.0	37.0	43.0	26.0	30.0

HT = Hand tucked splice.
MS = Mechanical splice.

TABLE D-8: Part 2— 3-Leg Bridle Slings

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) 2-Leg Bridle Sling					
Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree	
		HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS
1/4	6x19	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.79	0.84
5/16	6x19	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3
3/8	6x19	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.9
7/16	6x19	4.0	4.4	3.3	3.6	2.3	2.5
1/2	6x19	5.1	5.7	4.2	4.6	3.0	3.3
9/16	6x19	6.4	7.1	5.2	5.8	3.7	4.1
5/8	6x19	7.8	8.8	6.4	7.2	4.5	5.1
3/4	6x19	11.0	13.0	8.9	10.0	6.3	7.3
7/8	6x19	14.0	17.0	12.0	14.0	8.3	9.9
1	6x19	19.0	22.0	15.0	18.0	11.0	13.0
1-1/8	6x19	23.0	27.0	19.0	22.0	13.0	16.0
1-1/4	6x37	27.0	32.0	22.0	26.0	16.0	18.0
1-3/8	6x37	33.0	38.0	27.0	31.0	19.0	22.0
1-1/2	6x37	39.0	45.0	32.0	37.0	23.0	26.0
1-5/8	6x37	46.0	53.0	38.0	43.0	27.0	31.0
1-3/4	6x37	53.0	61.0	43.0	50.0	31.0	35.0
2	6x37	68.0	79.0	56.0	65.0	40.0	46.0

HT = Hand tucked splice.
MS = Mechanical splice.

TABLE D-9

RATED CAPACITIES FOR 2-LEG AND 3-LEG BRIDLE SLINGS CABLE LAID ROPE - MECHANICAL SPLICE ONLY 7x7x7 AND 7x7x19 CONSTRUCTIONS GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE 7x6x19 IWRC CONSTRUCTION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE

TABLE D-9: Part 1— 2-Leg Bridle Slings

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) 2-Leg Bridle Sling		
Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree	45 degree Angle	Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree
1/4	7x7x7	0.87	0.71	0.50
3/8	7x7x7	1.9	1.5	1.1
1/2	7x7x7	3.2	2.6	1.8
5/8	7x7x7	4.8	3.9	2.8
3/4	7x7x7	6.6	5.4	3.8
5/8	7x7x19	5.0	4.1	2.9
3/4	7x7x19	7.0	5.7	4.1
7/8	7x7x19	9.3	7.6	5.4
1	7x7x19	12.0	9.7	6.9
1-1/8	7x7x19	14.0	12.0	8.2
1-1/4	7x7x19	17.0	14.0	9.9
3/4	7x6x19 IWRC	6.6	5.4	3.8
7/8	7x6x19 IWRC	8.7	7.1	5.0
1	7x6x19 IWRC	11.0	9.0	6.4
1-1/8	7x6x19 IWRC	13.0	11.0	7.7
1-1/4	7x6x19 IWRC	16.0	13.0	9.2
1-5/16	7x6x19 IWRC	17.0	14.0	10.0
1-3/8	7x6x19 IWRC	19.0	15.0	11.0
1-1/2	7x6x19 IWRC	22.0	18.0	13.0

TABLE D-9: Part 2— 3-Leg Bridle Slings

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) 3-Leg Bridle Sling		
Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree	45 degree Angle	Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree
1/4	7x7x7	1.3	1.1	0.75
3/8	7x7x7	2.8	2.3	1.6
1/2	7x7x7	4.8	3.9	2.8
5/8	7x7x7	7.2	5.9	4.2
3/4	7x7x7	9.9	8.1	5.7
5/8	7x7x19	7.5	6.1	4.3
3/4	7x7x19	10.0	8.6	6.1
7/8	7x7x19	14.0	11.0	8.1
1	7x7x19	18.0	14.0	10.0
1-1/8	7x7x19	21.0	17.0	12.0
1-1/4	7x7x19	26.0	21.0	15.0
3/4	7x6x19 IWRC	9.9	8.0	5.7
7/8	7x6x19 IWRC	13.0	11.0	7.5
1	7x6x19 IWRC	17.0	13.0	9.6
1-1/8	7x6x19 IWRC	20.0	16.0	11.0
1-1/4	7x6x19 IWRC	24.0	20.0	14.0
1-5/16	7x6x19 IWRC	26.0	21.0	15.0
1-3/8	7x6x19 IWRC	28.0	23.0	16.0
1-1/2	7x6x19 IWRC	33.0	27.0	19.0

TABLE D-10

RATED CAPACITIES FOR 2-LEG AND 3-LEG BRIDLE SLINGS 8-PART AND 6-PART BRAIDED ROPE 6x7 AND 6x19 CONSTRUCTION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE 7x7 CONSTRUCTION GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE

TABLE D-10: Part 1— 2-Leg Bridle Slings

Component Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) 2-Leg Bridle Slings					
Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree	
		8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part
3/32	6x7	0.74	0.55	0.60	0.45	0.42	0.32
1/8	6x7	1.3	0.98	1.1	0.80	0.76	0.57
3/16	6x7	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3
3/32	7x7	0.89	0.67	0.72	0.55	0.51	0.39
1/8	7x7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.95	0.71
3/16	7x7	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.5
3/16	6x19	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3
1/4	6x19	5.3	4.0	4.3	3.2	3.1	2.3
5/16	6x19	8.3	6.2	6.7	5.0	4.8	3.6
3/8	6x19	12.0	8.9	9.7	7.2	6.8	5.1
7/16	6x19	16.0	12.0	13.0	9.8	9.3	6.9
1/2	6x19	21.0	15.0	17.0	13.0	12.0	9.0
9/16	6x19	26.0	20.0	21.0	16.0	15.0	11.0
5/8	6x19	32.0	24.0	26.0	20.0	19.0	14.0
3/4	6x19	46.0	35.0	38.0	28.0	27.0	20.0
7/8	6x19	62.0	47.0	51.0	38.0	36.0	27.0
1	6x19	81.0	61.0	66.0	50.0	47.0	35.0

TABLE D-10: Part 2— 3-Leg Bridle Slings

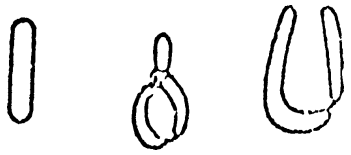
Component Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) 3-Leg Bridle Slings					
Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree	
		8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part
3/32	6x7	1.1	0.83	0.90	0.68	0.64	0.48
1/8	6x7	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.85
3/16	6x7	4.4	3.3	3.6	2.7	2.5	1.9
3/32	7x7	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.82	0.77	0.58
1/8	7x7	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.1
3/16	7x7	5.4	4.0	4.4	3.3	3.1	2.3
3/16	6x19	4.5	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.6	1.9
1/4	6x19	8.0	6.0	6.5	4.9	4.6	3.4

Component Rope Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb) 3-Leg Bridle Slings: Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree 8-Part	6-Part	45 degree Angle 8-Part	6-Part	Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree 8-Part	6-Part
5/16	6x19	12.0	9.3	10.0	7.6	7.1	5.4
3/8	6x19	18.0	13.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	7.7
7/16	6x19	24.0	18.0	20.0	15.0	14.0	10.0
1/2	6x19	31.0	23.0	25.0	19.0	18.0	13.0
9/16	6x19	39.0	29.0	32.0	24.0	23.0	17.0
5/8	6x19	48.0	36.0	40.0	30.0	28.0	21.0
3/4	6x19	69.0	52.0	56.0	42.0	40.0	30.0
7/8	6x19	94.0	70.0	76.0	57.0	54.0	40.0
1	6x19	122.0	91.0	99.0	74.0	70.0	53.0

TABLE D-11

RATED CAPACITIES FOR STRAND LAID GROMMET - HAND TUCKED IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE

ROPE BODY — RATED CAPACITIES, TONS (2,000 lb)



Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vertical	Choker	Vertical Basket*
1/4	7x19	0.85	0.64	1.7
5/16	7x19	1.3	1.0	2.6
3/8	7x19	1.9	1.4	3.8
7/16	7x19	2.6	1.9	5.2
1/2	7x19	3.3	2.5	6.7
9/16	7x19	4.2	3.1	8.4
5/8	7x19	5.2	3.9	10.00
3/4	7x19	7.4	5.6	15.0
7/8	7x19	10.0	7.5	20.0
1	7x19	13.0	9.7	26.0
1-1/8	7x19	16.0	12.0	32.0
1-1/4	7x37	18.0	14.0	37.0
1-3/8	7x37	22.0	16.0	44.0
1-1/2	7x37	26.0	19.0	52.0

* These values only apply when the D/d ratio is 5 or greater where:
D= Diameter of curvature around which rope is bent.
d = Diameter of rope body.

TABLE D-12

RATED CAPACITIES FOR CABLE LAID GROMMET - HAND TUCKED 7x6x7 AND 7x6x19 CONSTRUCTIONS IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE 7x7x7 CONSTRUCTION GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE

CABLE BODY — RATED CAPACITIES, TONS (2,000 lb)

Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vertical	Choker	Vertical Basket*
3/8	7x6x7	1.3	0.95	2.5
9/16	7x6x7	2.8	2.1	5.6
5/8	7x6x7	3.8	2.8	7.6
3/8	7x7x7	1.6	1.2	3.2
9/16	7x7x7	3.5	2.6	6.9
5/8	7x7x7	4.5	3.4	9.0
5/8	7x6x19	3.9	3.0	7.9
3/4	7x6x19	5.1	3.8	10.0
15/16	7x6x19	7.9	5.9	16.0
1-1/8	7x6x19	11.0	8.4	22.0
1-5/16	7x6x19	15.0	11.0	30.0
1-1/2	7x6x19	19.0	14.0	39.0
1-11/16	7x6x19	24.0	18.0	49.0
1-7/8	7x6x19	30.0	22.0	60.0
2-1/4	7x6x19	42.0	31.0	84.0
2-5/8	7x6x19	56.0	42.0	112.0

* These values only apply when the D/d ratio is 5 or greater where:
D= Diameter of curvature around which cable body is bent.
d = Diameter of cable body.

TABLE D-13

RATED CAPACITIES FOR STRAND LAID ENDLESS SLINGS - MECHANICAL JOINT IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE

ROPE BODY — RATED CAPACITIES, TONS (2,000 lb)

Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vertical	Choker	Vertical Basket*
1/4	6x19 IWRC	0.92	0.69	1.8
3/8	6x19 IWRC	2.0	1.5	4.1
1/2	6x19 IWRC	3.6	2.7	7.2
5/8	6x19 IWRC	5.6	4.2	11.0
3/4	6x19 IWRC	8.0	6.0	16.0
7/8	6x19 IWRC	11.0	8.1	21.0
1	6x19 IWRC	14.0	10.0	28.0
1-1/8	6x19 IWRC	18.0	13.0	35.0
1-1/4	6x37 IWRC	21.0	15.0	41.0
1-3/8	6x37 IWRC	25.0	19.0	50.0
1-1/2	6x37 IWRC	29.0	22.0	59.0

* These values only apply when the D/d ratio is 5 or greater where:
D= Diameter of curvature around which rope is bent.
d = Diameter of rope body.

TABLE D-14

RATED CAPACITIES FOR CABLE LAID ENDLESS SLINGS - MECHANICAL JOINT 7x7x7 AND 7x7x19 CONSTRUCTIONS GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE 7x6x19 IWRC CONSTRUCTION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE

CABLE BODY — RATED CAPACITIES, TONS (2,000 lb)

Dia. (Inches)	Constr.	Vertical	Choker	Vertical Basket*
1/4	7x7x7	0.83	0.62	1.6
3/8	7x7x7	1.8	1.3	3.5
1/2	7x7x7	3.0	2.3	6.1
5/8	7x7x7	4.5	3.4	9.1
3/4	7x7x7	6.3	4.7	12.0
5/8	7x7x19	4.7	3.5	9.5
3/4	7x7x19	6.7	5.0	13.0
7/8	7x7x19	8.9	6.6	18.0
1	7x7x19	11.0	8.5	22.0
1-1/8	7x7x19	14.0	10.0	28.0
1-1/4	7x7x19	17.0	12.0	33.0
3/4	7x6x19 IWRC	6.2	4.7	12.0
7/8	7x6x19 IWRC	8.3	6.2	16.0
1	7x6x19 IWRC	10.0	7.9	21.0
1-1/8	7x6x19 IWRC	13.0	9.7	26.0
1-1/4	7x6x19 IWRC	16.0	12.0	31.0

1-3/8	7x6x19 IWRC	18.0	14.0	37.0
1-1/2	7x6x19 IWRC	22.0	16.0	43.0

* These values only apply when the D/d value is 5 or greater where:
D= Diameter of curvature around which cable body is bent.
d = Diameter of cable body.

TABLE D-15
RATED CAPACITIES
CARBON STTEL AND STAINLESS STEEL
METAL MESH SLINGS

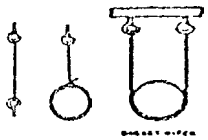
SLING WIDTH IN INCHES	 VERTICAL OR CHOKER	VERTICAL BASKET	EFFECT OF ANGLE ON RATED CAPACITIES IN BASKET HITCH 30 deg Vertical 60 deg Horizontal	45 deg Vertical 45 deg Horizontal	60 deg Vertical 30 deg Horizontal
Heavy Duty-10 Ga 35 Spirals/Ft of sling width					
2	1,500	3,000	2,600	2,100	1,500
3	2,700	5,400	4,700	3,800	2,700
4	4,000	8,000	6,900	5,600	4,000
6	6,000	12,000	10,400	8,400	6,000
8	8,000	16,000	13,800	11,300	8,000
10	10,000	20,000	17,000	14,100	10,000
12	12,000	24,000	20,700	16,900	12,000
14	14,000	28,000	24,200	19,700	14,000
16	16,000	32,000	27,700	22,600	16,000
18	18,000	36,000	31,100	25,400	18,000
20	20,000	40,000	34,600	28,200	20,000
Medium Duty-12 Ga 43 Spirals/Ft of sling width					
2	1,350	2,700	2,300	1,900	1,400
3	2,000	4,000	3,500	2,800	2,000
4	2,700	5,400	4,700	3,800	2,700
6	4,500	9,000	7,800	6,400	4,500
8	6,000	12,000	10,400	8,500	6,000
10	7,500	15,000	13,000	10,600	7,500
12	9,000	18,000	15,600	12,700	9,000
14	10,500	21,000	18,200	14,800	10,500
16	12,000	24,000	20,800	17,000	12,000
18	13,500	27,000	23,400	19,100	13,500
20	15,000	30,000	26,000	21,200	15,000
Light Duty-14 Ga 59 Spirals/Ft of sling width					
2	900	1,800	1,600	1,300	900
3	1,400	2,800	2,400	2,000	1,400
4	2,000	4,000	3,500	2,800	2,000
6	3,000	6,000	5,200	4,200	3,000
8	4,000	8,000	6,900	5,700	4,000
10	5,000	10,000	8,600	7,100	5,000
12	6,000	12,000	10,400	8,500	6,000
14	7,000	14,000	12,100	9,900	7,000
16	8,000	16,000	13,900	11,300	8,000
18	9,000	18,000	15,600	12,700	9,000
20	10,000	20,000	17,300	14,100	10,000

TABLE D-16
MANILA ROPE SLINGS
TABLE D-16: Part 1—Eye and Eye Sling

Rope Diameter Nominal in Inches	Nominal Weight per 100 ft. in Pounds	EYE & EYE SLING: Vertical Hitch	Choker Hitch	BASKET HITCH: Angle of Rope to Horizontal 90° / Angle of Rope to Vertical 0°	60° / 30°	45° / 45°	30° / 60°
1/2	7.5	480	240	960	830	680	480
9/16	10.4	620	310	1,240	1,070	875	620
5/8	13.3	790	395	1,580	1,370	1,120	790
3/4	16.7	970	485	1,940	1,680	1,370	970
13/16	19.5	1,170	585	2,340	2,030	1,650	1,170
7/8	22.5	1,390	695	2,780	2,410	1,970	1,390
1"	27.0	1,620	810	3,240	2,810	2,290	1,620
1 1/16	31.3	1,890	945	3,780	3,270	2,670	1,890
1 1/8	36.0	2,160	1,080	4,320	3,740	3,050	2,160
1 1/4	41.7	2,430	1,220	4,860	4,210	3,440	2,430
1 5/16	47.9	2,700	1,350	5,400	4,680	3,820	2,700
1 1/2	59.9	3,330	1,670	6,660	5,770	4,710	3,330
1 5/8	74.6	4,050	2,030	8,100	7,010	5,730	4,050
1 3/4	89.3	4,770	2,390	9,540	8,260	6,740	4,770
2"	107.5	5,580	2,790	11,200	9,660	7,890	5,580
2 1/8	125.0	6,480	3,240	13,000	11,200	9,160	6,480
2 1/4	146.0	7,380	3,690	14,800	12,800	10,400	7,380
2 1/2	166.7	8,370	4,190	16,700	14,500	11,800	8,370
2 5/8	190.8	9,360	4,680	18,700	16,200	13,200	9,360

See Figures D-4 and D-5 for sling configuration description.

TABLE D-16: Part 2—Endless Sling

Rope Diameter Nominal in Inches	Nominal Weight per 100 ft. in Pounds	ENDLESS SLING: Vertical Hitch	Choker Hitch	BASKET HITCH: Angle of Rope to Horizontal 90° / Angle of Rope to Vertical 0°	60° / 30°	45° / 45°	30° / 60°
1/2	7.5	865	430	1,730	1,500	1,220	865
9/16	10.4	1,120	560	2,230	1,930	1,580	1,120
5/8	13.3	1,420	710	2,840	2,460	2,010	1,420
3/4	16.7	1,750	875	3,490	3,020	2,470	1,750
13/16	19.5	2,110	1,050	4,210	3,650	2,980	2,110
7/8	22.5	2,500	1,250	5,000	4,330	3,540	2,500
1"	27.0	2,920	1,460	5,830	5,050	4,120	2,920
1 1/16	31.3	3,400	1,700	6,800	5,890	4,810	3,400
1 1/8	36.0	3,890	1,940	7,780	6,730	5,500	3,890
1 1/4	41.7	4,370	2,190	8,750	7,580	6,190	4,370
1 5/16	47.9	4,860	2,430	9,720	8,420	6,870	4,860
1 1/2	59.9	5,990	3,000	12,000	10,400	8,480	5,990
1 5/8	74.6	7,290	3,650	14,600	12,600	10,300	7,290
1 3/4	89.3	8,590	4,290	17,200	14,900	12,100	8,590
2"	107.5	10,000	5,020	20,100	17,400	14,200	10,000
2 1/8	125.0	11,700	5,830	23,300	20,200	16,500	11,700
2 1/4	146.0	13,300	6,640	26,600	23,000	18,800	13,300
2 1/2	166.7	15,100	7,530	30,100	26,100	21,300	15,100
2 5/8	190.8	16,800	8,420	33,700	29,200	23,800	16,800

See Figures D-4 and D-5 for sling configuration description.

TABLE D-17
NYLON ROPE SLINGS
TABLE D-17: Part 1—Eye and Eye Sling

Rope Diameter Nominal in Inches	Nominal Weight per 100 ft. in Pounds	EYE & EYE SLING					
				BASKET HITCH			
				Angle of Rope to Horizontal			
				90°	60°	45°	30°
				Angle of Rope to Vertical			
		Vertical Hitch	Choker Hitch	0°	30°	45°	60°
1/2	6.5	635	320	1,270	1,100	900	635
9/16	8.3	790	395	1,580	1,370	1,120	790
5/8	10.5	1,030	515	2,060	1,780	1,460	1,030
3/4	14.5	1,410	705	2,820	2,440	1,990	1,410
13/16	17.0	1,680	840	3,360	2,910	2,380	1,680
7/8	20.0	1,980	990	3,960	3,430	2,800	1,980
1"	26.0	2,480	1,240	4,960	4,300	3,510	2,480
1 1/16	29.0	2,850	1,430	5,700	4,940	4,030	2,850
1 1/8	34.0	3,270	1,640	6,540	5,660	4,620	3,270
1 1/4	40.0	3,710	1,860	7,420	6,430	5,250	3,710
1 5/16	45.0	4,260	2,130	8,520	7,380	6,020	4,260
1 1/2	55.0	5,250	2,630	10,500	9,090	7,420	5,250
1 5/8	68.0	6,440	3,220	12,900	11,200	9,110	6,440
1 3/4	83.0	7,720	3,860	15,400	13,400	10,900	7,720
2"	95.0	9,110	4,560	18,200	15,800	12,900	9,110
2 1/8	109.0	10,500	5,250	21,000	18,200	14,800	10,500
2 1/4	129.0	12,400	6,200	24,800	21,500	17,500	12,400
2 1/2	149.0	13,900	6,950	27,800	24,100	19,700	13,900
2 5/8	168.0	16,000	8,000	32,000	27,700	22,600	16,000

See Figures D-4 and D-5 for sling configuration description.

TABLE D-17: Part 2—Endless Sling

Rope Diameter Nominal in Inches	Nominal Weight per 100 ft. in Pounds	ENDLESS SLING					
				BASKET HITCH			
				Angle of Rope to Horizontal			
				90°	60°	45°	30°
				Angle of Rope to Vertical			
		Vertical Hitch	Choker Hitch	0°	30°	45°	60°
1/2	6.5	1,140	570	2,290	1,980	1,620	1,140
9/16	8.3	1,420	710	2,840	2,460	2,010	1,420
5/8	10.5	1,850	925	3,710	3,210	2,620	1,850
3/4	14.5	2,540	1,270	5,080	4,400	3,590	2,540
13/16	17.0	3,020	1,510	6,050	5,240	4,280	3,020
7/8	20.0	3,560	1,780	7,130	6,170	5,040	3,560
1"	26.0	4,460	2,230	8,930	7,730	6,310	4,460
1 1/16	29.0	5,130	2,570	10,300	8,890	7,260	5,130
1 1/8	34.0	5,890	2,940	11,800	10,200	8,330	5,890
1 1/4	40.0	6,680	3,340	13,400	11,600	9,450	6,680
1 5/16	45.0	7,670	3,830	15,300	13,300	10,800	7,670
1 1/2	55.0	9,450	4,730	18,900	16,400	13,400	9,450
1 5/8	68.0	11,600	5,800	23,200	20,100	16,400	11,600
1 3/4	83.0	13,900	6,950	27,800	24,100	19,700	13,900
2"	95.0	16,400	8,200	32,800	28,400	23,200	16,400
2 1/8	109.0	18,900	9,450	37,800	32,700	26,700	18,900
2 1/4	129.0	22,300	11,200	44,600	38,700	31,600	22,300
2 1/2	149.0	25,000	12,500	50,000	43,300	35,400	25,000
2 5/8	168.0	28,800	14,400	57,600	49,900	40,700	28,800

See Figures D-4 and D-5 for sling configuration description.

TABLE D-18
POLYESTER ROPE SLINGS
TABLE D-18: Part 1—Eye and Eye Sling

Rope Diameter Nominal in Inches	Nominal Weight per 100 ft. in Pounds	EYE & EYE SLING					
				BASKET HITCH			
				Angle of Rope to Horizontal			
				90°	60°	45°	30°
				Angle of Rope to Vertical			
		Vertical Hitch	Choker Hitch	0°	30°	45°	60°
1/2	8.0	635	320	1,270	1,100	900	635
9/16	10.2	790	395	1,580	1,370	1,120	790
5/8	13.0	990	495	1,980	1,710	1,400	990
3/4	17.5	1,240	620	2,480	2,150	1,750	1,240
13/16	21.0	1,540	770	3,080	2,670	2,180	1,540
7/8	25.0	1,780	890	3,560	3,080	2,520	1,780
1"	30.5	2,180	1,090	4,360	3,780	3,080	2,180
1 1/16	34.5	2,530	1,270	5,060	4,380	3,580	2,530
1 1/8	40.0	2,920	1,460	5,840	5,060	4,130	2,920
1 1/4	46.3	3,290	1,650	6,580	5,700	4,650	3,290
1 5/16	52.5	3,710	1,860	7,420	6,430	5,250	3,710
1 1/2	66.8	4,630	2,320	9,260	8,020	6,550	4,630
1 5/8	82.0	5,640	2,820	11,300	9,770	7,980	5,640
1 3/4	98.0	6,710	3,360	13,400	11,600	9,490	6,710
2"	118.0	7,920	3,960	15,800	13,700	11,200	7,920
2 1/8	135.0	9,110	4,460	18,200	15,800	12,900	9,110
2 1/4	157.0	10,600	5,300	21,200	18,400	15,000	10,600
2 1/2	181.0	12,100	6,050	24,200	21,000	17,100	12,100
2 5/8	205.0	13,600	6,800	27,200	23,600	19,200	13,600

See Figures D-4 and D-5 for sling configuration description.

TABLE D-18: Part 2—Endless Sling

Rope Diameter Nominal in Inches	Nominal Weight per 100 ft. in Pounds	ENDLESS SLING					
				BASKET HITCH			
				Angle of Rope to Horizontal			
				90°	60°	45°	30°
				Angle of Rope to Vertical			
		Vertical Hitch	Choker Hitch	0°	30°	45°	60°
1/2	8.0	1,140	570	2,290	1,980	1,620	1,140
9/16	10.2	1,420	710	2,840	2,460	2,010	1,420
5/8	13.0	1,780	890	3,570	3,090	2,520	1,780
3/4	17.5	2,230	1,120	4,470	3,870	3,160	2,230
13/16	21.0	2,770	1,390	5,540	4,800	3,920	2,770
7/8	25.0	3,200	1,600	6,410	5,550	4,530	3,200
1"	30.5	3,920	1,960	7,850	6,800	5,550	3,920
1 1/16	34.5	4,550	2,280	9,110	7,990	6,440	4,550
1 1/8	40.0	5,260	2,630	10,500	9,100	7,440	5,260
1 1/4	46.3	5,920	2,960	11,800	10,300	8,380	5,920
1 5/16	52.5	6,680	3,340	13,400	11,600	9,450	6,680
1 1/2	66.8	8,330	4,170	16,700	14,400	11,800	8,330
1 5/8	82.0	10,200	5,080	20,300	17,600	14,400	10,200
1 3/4	98.0	12,100	6,040	24,200	20,900	17,100	12,100
2"	118.0	14,300	7,130	28,500	24,700	20,200	14,300
2 1/8	135.0	16,400	8,200	32,800	28,400	23,200	16,400
2 1/4	157.0	19,100	9,540	38,200	33,100	27,000	19,100
2 1/2	181.0	21,800	10,900	43,600	37,700	30,800	21,800
2 5/8	205.0	24,500	12,200	49,000	42,400	34,600	24,500

See Figures D-4 and D-5 for sling configuration description.

TABLE D-19
POLYPROPYLENE ROPE SLINGS
TABLE D-19: Part 1—Eye and Eye Sling

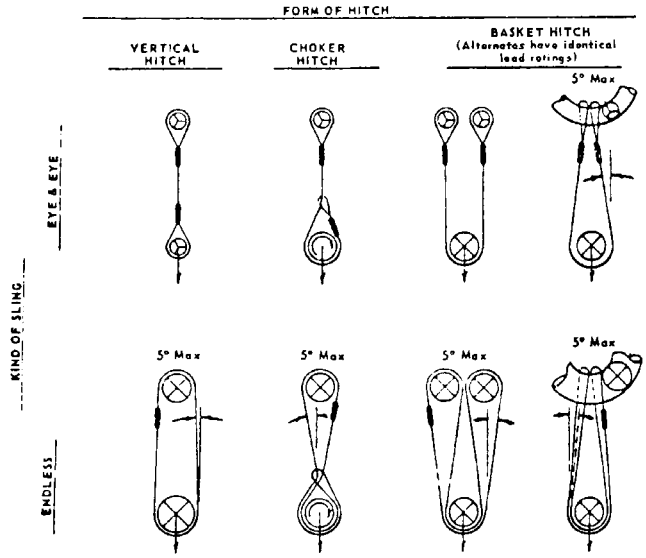
Rope Diameter Nominal in Inches	Nominal Weight per 100 ft. in Pounds	EYE & EYE SLING					
				BASKET HITCH			
				Angle of Rope to Horizontal			
				90°	60°	45°	30°
				Angle of Rope to Vertical			
		Vertical Hitch	Choker Hitch	0°	30°	45°	60°
1/2	4.7	645	325	1,290	1,120	910	645
9/16	6.1	780	390	1,560	1,350	1,100	780
5/8	7.5	950	475	1,900	1,650	1,340	950
3/4	10.7	1,300	650	2,600	2,250	1,840	1,300
13/16	12.7	1,520	760	3,040	2,630	2,150	1,520
7/8	15.0	1,760	880	3,520	3,050	2,490	1,760
1"	18.0	2,140	1,070	4,280	3,700	3,030	2,140
1 1/16	20.4	2,450	1,230	4,900	4,240	3,460	2,450
1 1/8	23.7	2,800	1,400	5,600	4,850	3,960	2,800
1 1/4	27.0	3,210	1,610	6,420	5,560	4,540	3,210
1 5/16	30.5	3,600	1,800	7,200	6,240	5,090	3,600
1 1/2	38.5	4,540	2,270	9,080	7,860	6,420	4,540
1 5/8	47.5	5,510	2,760	11,000	9,540	7,790	5,510
1 3/4	57.0	6,580	3,290	13,200	11,400	9,300	6,580
2"	69.0	7,960	3,980	15,900	13,800	11,300	7,960
2 1/8	80.0	9,330	4,670	18,700	16,200	13,200	9,330
2 1/4	92.0	10,600	5,300	21,200	18,400	15,000	10,600
2 1/2	107.0	12,200	6,100	24,400	21,100	17,300	12,200
2 5/8	120.0	13,800	6,900	27,600	23,900	19,600	13,800

See Figures D-4 and D-5 for sling configuration description.

TABLE D-19: Part 2—Endless Sling

Rope Diameter Nominal in Inches	Nominal Weight per 100 ft. in Pounds	ENDLESS SLING					
				BASKET HITCH			
				Angle of Rope to Horizontal			
				90°	60°	45°	30°
				Angle of Rope to Vertical			
		Vertical Hitch	Choker Hitch	0°	30°	45°	60°
1/2	4.7	1,160	580	2,320	2,010	1,640	1,160
9/16	6.1	1,400	700	2,810	2,430	1,990	1,400
5/8	7.5	1,710	855	3,420	2,960	2,420	1,710
3/4	10.7	2,340	1,170	4,680	4,050	3,310	2,340
13/16	12.7	2,740	1,370	5,470	4,740	3,870	2,740
7/8	15.0	3,170	1,580	6,340	5,490	4,480	3,170
1"	18.0	3,850	1,930	7,700	6,670	5,450	3,860
1 1/16	20.4	4,410	2,210	8,820	7,640	6,240	4,410
1 1/8	23.7	5,040	2,520	10,100	8,730	7,130	5,040
1 1/4	27.0	5,780	2,890	11,600	10,000	8,170	5,780
1 5/16	30.5	6,480	3,240	13,000	11,200	9,170	6,480
1 1/2	38.5	8,170	4,090	16,300	14,200	11,600	8,170
1 5/8	47.5	9,920	4,960	19,800	17,200	14,000	9,920
1 3/4	57.0	11,800	5,920	23,700	20,500	16,800	11,800
2"	69.0	14,300	7,160	28,700	24,800	20,300	14,300
2 1/8	80.0	16,800	8,400	33,600	29,100	23,800	16,800
2 1/4	92.0	19,100	9,540	38,200	33,100	27,000	19,100
2 1/2	107.0	22,000	11,000	43,900	38,000	31,100	22,000
2 5/8	120.0	24,800	12,400	49,700	43,000	35,100	24,800

See Figures D-4 and D-5 for sling configuration description.



Notes: Angles of 5° or less from the vertical may be considered vertical angles.
For slings with legs more than 5° off vertical, the actual angle as shown in Figure D-5 must be considered.

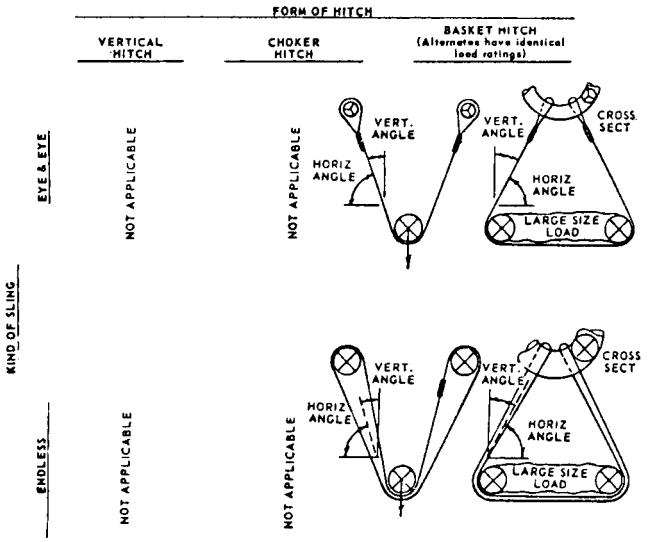
EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS: Minimum diameter of curvature

Represents a contact surface which shall have a diameter of curvature at least double the diameter of the rope.

Represents a contact surface which shall have a diameter of curvature at least 8 times the diameter of the rope.

Represents a load in a choker hitch and illustration the rotary force on the load and/or the slippage of the rope in contact with the load. Diameter of curvature of load surface shall be at least double the diameter of the rope.

Figure D-4
Basic Sling Configurations with Vertical Legs



Notes: For vertical angles of 5° or less, refer to Figure D-4 "basic sling configuration with vertical legs."

See Figure D-4 for explanation of symbols.

Figure D-5
Sling Configurations with Angled Legs

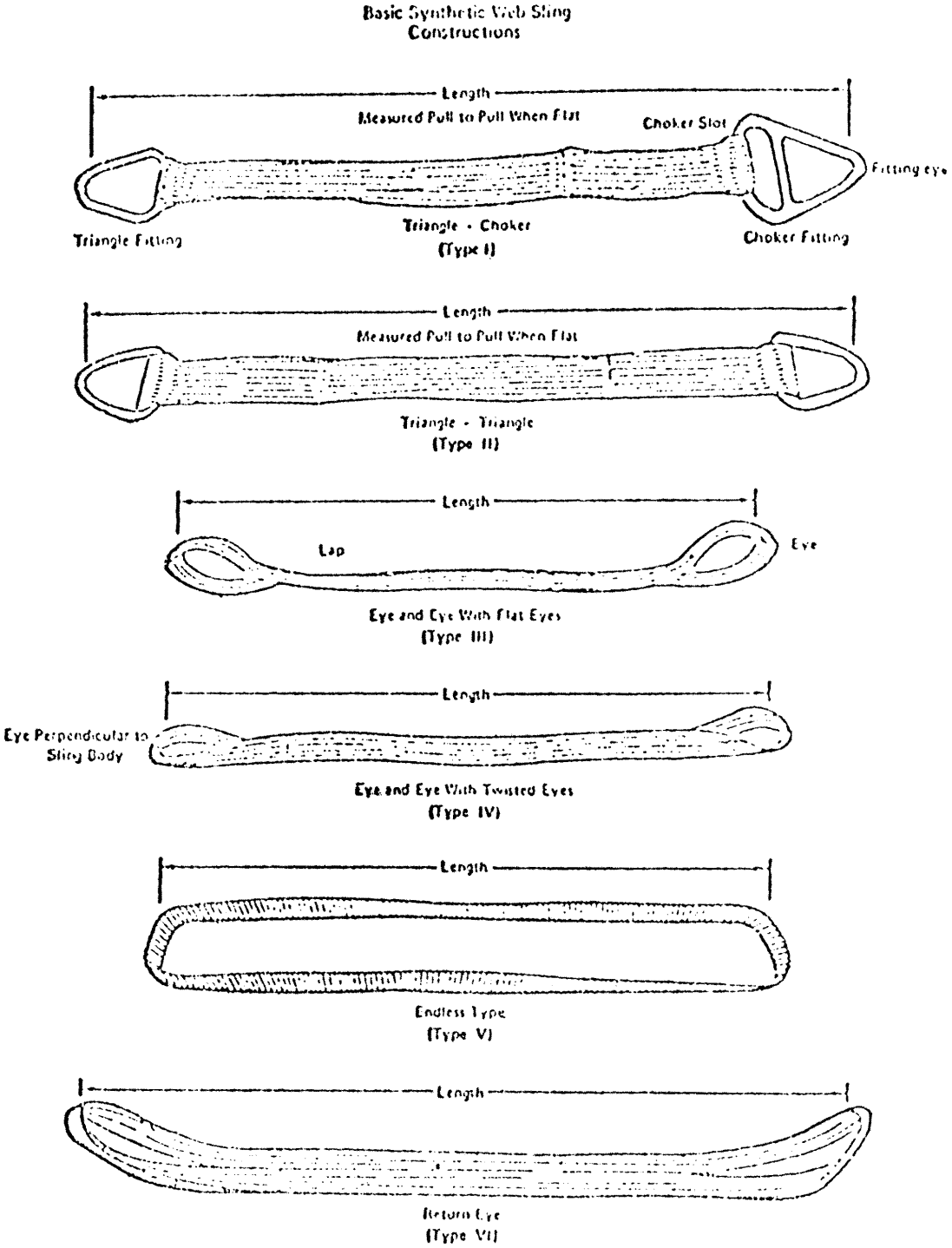


Figure D-6
Basic Synthetic Web Sling Constructions

TABLE D-20
RATED CAPACITY IN POUNDS SYNTHETIC WEB SLINGS 1,000 LBS. PER INCH OF WIDTH SINGLE PLY
(TABLE D-20: Part 1—Types I, II, III, and IV)

Sling Body Width, Inches	Triangle - Choker Slings, Type I Triangle - Triangle Slings, Type II Eye & Eye with Flat Eye Slings, Type III Eye & Eye with Twisted Eye Slings, Type IV					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	1,000	750	2,000	1,700	1,400	1,000
2	2,000	1,500	4,000	3,500	2,800	2,000
3	3,000	2,200	6,000	5,200	4,200	3,000
4	4,000	3,000	8,000	6,900	5,700	4,000
5	5,000	3,700	10,000	8,700	7,100	5,000
6	6,000	4,500	12,000	10,400	8,500	6,000

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.
2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

(TABLE D-20: Part 2—Type V)

Sling Body Width, Inches	Endless Slings, Type V					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	1,600	1,300	3,200	2,800	2,300	1,600
2	3,200	2,600	6,400	5,500	4,500	3,200
3	4,800	3,800	9,600	8,300	6,800	4,800
4	6,400	5,100	12,800	11,100	9,000	6,400
5	8,000	6,400	16,000	13,900	11,300	8,000
6	9,600	7,700	19,200	16,600	13,600	9,600

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.
2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

(TABLE D-20: Part 3—Type VI)

Sling Body Width, Inches	Return Eye Slings, Type VI					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	800	650	1,600	1,400	1,150	800
2	1,600	1,300	3,200	2,800	2,300	1,600
3	2,400	1,950	4,800	4,150	3,400	2,400
4	3,200	2,600	6,400	5,500	4,500	3,200
5	4,000	3,250	8,000	6,900	5,650	4,000
6	4,800	3,800	9,600	8,300	6,800	4,800

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.
2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

TABLE D-21
RATED CAPACITY IN POUNDS SYNTHETIC WEB SLINGS 1,200 LBS. PER INCH OF WIDTH SINGLE PLY
(TABLE D-21: Part 1—Types I, II, III, and IV)

Sling Body Width, Inches	Triangle - Choker Slings, Type I Triangle - Triangle Slings, Type II Eye & Eye with Flat Eye Slings, Type III Eye & Eye with Twisted Eye Slings, Type IV					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	1,200	900	2,400	2,100	1,700	1,200
2	2,400	1,800	4,800	4,200	3,400	2,400
3	3,600	2,700	7,200	6,200	5,100	3,600
4	4,800	3,600	9,600	8,300	6,800	4,800
5	6,000	4,500	12,000	10,400	8,500	6,000
6	7,200	5,400	14,400	12,500	10,200	7,200

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.
2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

(TABLE D-21: Part 2—Type V)

Sling Body Width, Inches	Endless Slings, Type V					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	1,900	1,500	3,800	3,300	2,700	1,900
2	3,800	3,000	7,600	6,600	5,400	3,800
3	5,800	4,600	11,600	10,000	8,200	5,800
4	7,700	6,200	15,400	13,300	10,900	7,700
5	9,600	7,700	19,200	16,600	13,600	9,600
6	11,500	9,200	23,000	19,900	16,300	11,500

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.
2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

(TABLE D-21: Part 3—Type VI)

Sling Body Width, Inches	Return Eye Slings, Type VI					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	950	750	1,900	1,650	1,350	950
2	1,900	1,500	3,800	3,300	2,700	1,900
3	2,850	2,250	5,700	4,950	4,050	2,850
4	3,800	3,000	7,600	6,600	5,400	3,800
5	4,750	3,750	9,500	8,250	6,750	4,750
6	5,800	4,600	11,600	10,000	8,200	5,800

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.
2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

TABLE D-22
RATED CAPACITY IN POUNDS SYNTHETIC WEB SLINGS 1,600 LBS. PER INCH OF WIDTH SINGLE PLY
(TABLE D-22: Part 1—Types I, II, III, and IV)

Sling Body Width, Inches	Triangle - Choker Slings, Type I Triangle - Triangle Slings, Type II Eye & Eye with Flat Eye Slings, Type III Eye & Eye with Twisted Eye Slings, Type IV					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	1,600	1,200	3,200	2,800	2,300	1,600
2	3,200	2,400	6,400	5,500	4,500	3,200
3	4,800	3,600	9,600	8,300	6,800	4,800
4	6,400	4,800	12,800	11,100	9,000	6,400
5	8,000	6,000	16,000	13,800	11,300	8,000
6	9,600	7,200	19,200	16,600	13,600	9,600

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.
2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

Sling Body Width, Inches	Endless Slings, Type V					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	2,600	2,100	5,200	4,500	3,700	2,600
2	5,100	4,100	10,200	8,800	7,200	5,100
3	7,700	6,200	15,400	13,300	10,900	7,700
4	10,100	8,200	20,400	17,700	14,400	10,200
5	12,800	10,200	25,600	22,200	18,100	12,800
6	15,400	12,300	30,800	26,700	21,800	15,400

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.
2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

(TABLE D-22: Part 3—Type VI)

Sling Body Width, Inches	Return Eye Slings, Type VI					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	1,050	1,050	2,600	2,250	1,850	1,300
2	2,600	2,100	5,200	4,500	3,700	2,600
3	3,900	3,150	7,800	6,750	5,500	3,900
4	5,100	4,100	10,200	8,800	7,200	5,100
5	6,400	5,150	12,800	11,050	9,050	6,400
6	7,700	6,200	15,400	13,300	10,900	7,700

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.
2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

[Order 76-6, § 296-24-29431, filed 3/1/76.]

PART E
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, SPRAY FINISHING

Hazardous Materials

WAC 296-24-295 Compressed gases (general requirements).

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-295, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-295, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-29501 Inspection of compressed gas cylinders. Each employer shall determine that compressed gas cylinders under the employer's control are in a safe condition to the extent that this can be determined by visual inspection. Visual and other inspections shall be conducted as prescribed in the hazardous materials regulations of the department of transportation (49 CFR Parts 171-179 and 14 CFR Part 103). Where those regulations are not applicable, visual and other inspections shall be conducted in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets C-6-1968 and C-8-1962.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-29501, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-29501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-29501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-29503 Compressed gases. The in-plant handling, storage, and utilization of all compressed gases in cylinders, portable tanks, rail tankcars, or motor vehicle cargo tanks shall be in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1-1965.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-29503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-29503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-29505 Safety relief devices for compressed gas containers. Compressed gas cylinders, portable tanks, and cargo tanks shall have pressure relief devices installed and maintained in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets S-1.1-1963 and 1965 addenda and S-1.2-1963.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-29505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-29505, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-310 Acetylene.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-310, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-310, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-31001 Cylinders. The in-plant transfer, handling, storage, and utilization of acetylene in cylinders shall be in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-1-1966.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-31001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-31001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-31003 Piped systems. The piped systems for the in-plant transfer and distribution of acetylene shall be designed, installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-1.3-1959.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-31003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-31003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-31005 Generators and filling cylinders. Plants for the generation of acetylene and the charging (filling) of acetylene cylinders shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with the standards prescribed in Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-1.4-1966.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-31005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-31005, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-315 Hydrogen.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-315, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-315, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-31501 General. (1) Definitions as used in this section.

(a) Gaseous hydrogen system is one in which the hydrogen is delivered, stored and discharged in the gaseous form to consumer's piping. The system includes stationary or movable containers, pressure regulators, safety relief devices, manifolds, interconnecting piping and controls. The system terminates at the point where hydrogen at service pressure first enters the consumer's distribution piping.

(b) Approved—Means unless otherwise indicated, listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(c) Listed—See "approved."

(d) ASME—American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

(e) DOT specifications—Regulations of the department of transportation published in 49 CFR Chapter I.

(f) DOT regulations—See WAC 296-24-315.

(2) Scope.

(a) Gaseous hydrogen systems.

(i) WAC 296-24-31503 applies to the installation of gaseous hydrogen systems on consumer premises where the hydrogen supply to the consumer premises originates outside the consumer premises and is delivered by mobile equipment.

(ii) WAC 296-24-31503 does not apply to gaseous hydrogen systems having a total hydrogen content of less than four hundred cubic feet, nor to hydrogen manufacturing plants or other establishments operated by the hydrogen supplier or their agent for the purpose of storing hydrogen and refilling portable containers, trailers, mobile supply trucks, or tank cars.

(b) Liquefied hydrogen systems.

(i) WAC 296-24-31505 applies to the installation of liquefied hydrogen systems on consumer premises.

(ii) WAC 296-24-31505 does not apply to liquefied hydrogen portable containers of less than one hundred fifty liters (39.63 gallons) capacity; nor to liquefied hydrogen manufacturing plants or other establishments operated by the hydrogen supplier or supplier's agent for the sole purpose of storing liquefied hydrogen and refilling portable containers, trailers, mobile supply trucks or tank cars.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-31501, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-31501, filed 11/14/88; Order 73-5, § 296-24-31501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-31501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-31503 Gaseous hydrogen systems. (1) Design.

(a) Containers.

(i) Hydrogen containers shall comply with one of the following:

(A) Designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968.

(B) Designed, constructed, tested and maintained in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation specifications and regulations.

(ii) Permanently installed containers shall be provided with substantial noncombustible supports on firm noncombustible foundations.

(iii) Each portable container shall be legibly marked with the name "hydrogen" in accordance with "marking compressed gas containers to identify the material contained" ANSI Z48.1-1954. Each manifolded hydrogen supply unit shall be legibly marked with the name hydrogen or a legend such as "this unit contains hydrogen."

(b) Safety relief devices.

(i) Hydrogen containers shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required by the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1968 or the DOT specifications and regulations under which the container is fabricated.

(ii) Safety relief devices shall be arranged to discharge upward and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container, adjacent structure of personnel. This requirement does not apply to DOT specification containers having an internal volume of 2 cubic feet or less.

(iii) Safety relief devices or vent piping shall be designed or located so that moisture cannot collect and freeze in a manner which would interfere with proper operation of the device.

(c) Piping, tubing, and fittings.

(i) Piping, tubing, and fittings shall be suitable for hydrogen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved. Case iron pipe and fittings shall not be used.

(ii) Piping and tubing shall conform to Section 2—"Industrial Gas and Air Piping"—Code for Pressure Piping, ANSI B31.1-1967 with addenda B31.1-1969.

(iii) Joints in piping and tubing may be made by welding or brazing or by use of flanged, threaded, socket, or compression fittings. Gaskets and thread sealants shall be suitable for hydrogen service.

(d) Equipment assembly.

(i) Valves, gauges, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for hydrogen service.

(ii) Installation of hydrogen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices with reference to their construction and use.

(iii) Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be readily accessible, and shall be protected against physical damage and against tampering.

(iv) Cabinets or housings containing hydrogen control or operating equipment shall be adequately ventilated.

(v) Each mobile hydrogen supply unit used as part of a hydrogen system shall be adequately secured to prevent movement.

(vi) Mobile hydrogen supply units shall be electrically bonded to the system before discharging hydrogen.

(e) Marking. The hydrogen storage location shall be permanently placarded as follows: "HYDROGEN—FLAMMABLE GAS—NO SMOKING—NO OPEN FLAMES," or equivalent.

(f) Testing. After installations, all piping, tubing, and fittings shall be tested and proved hydrogen gas tight at maximum operating pressure.

(2) Location.

(a) General.

(i) The system shall be located so that it is readily accessible to delivery equipment and to authorized personnel.

(ii) Systems shall be located above ground.

(iii) Systems shall not be located beneath electric power lines.

(iv) Systems shall not be located close to flammable liquid piping or piping of other flammable gases.

(v) Systems near aboveground flammable liquid storage shall be located on ground higher than the flammable liquid storage except when dikes, diversion curbs, grading, or separating solid walls are used to prevent accumulation of flammable liquids under the system.

(b) Specific requirements.

(i) The location of a system, as determined by the maximum total contained volume of hydrogen, shall be in the order of preference as indicated by Roman numerals in Table H-1.

TABLE H-1

Nature of location	Size of hydrogen system		
	Less than 3,000 CF	3,000 CF to 15,000 CF	In excess of 15,000 CF
Outdoors	I	I	I.
In a separate building	II	II	II.
In a special room	III	III	Not permitted.
Inside buildings not in a special room and exposed to other occupancies	IV	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

(ii) The minimum distance in feet from a hydrogen system of indicated capacity located outdoors, in separate build-

ings or in special rooms to any specified outdoor exposure shall be in accordance with Table H-2.

(iii) The distances in Table H-2 Items 1, 14, and 3 to 10 inclusive do not apply where protective structures such as adequate fire walls are located between the system and the exposure.

(iv) Hydrogen systems of less than 3,000 CF when located inside buildings and exposed to other occupancies shall be situated in the building so that the system will be as follows:

(A) In an adequately ventilated area as in (3)(b)(ii) of this section.

(B) Twenty feet from stored flammable materials or oxidizing gases.

(C) Twenty-five feet from open flames, ordinary electrical equipment or other sources of ignition.

(D) Twenty-five feet from concentrations of people.

(E) Fifty feet from intakes of ventilation or air-conditioning equipment and air compressors.

(F) Fifty feet from other flammable gas storage.

(G) Protected against damage or injury due to falling objects or working activity in the area.

(H) More than one system of 3,000 CF or less may be installed in the same room, provided the systems are separated by at least 50 feet. Each such system shall meet all of the requirements of this section.

(3) Design consideration at specific locations.

(a) Outdoor locations.

(i) Where protective walls or roofs are provided, they shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

(ii) Where the enclosing sides adjoin each other, the area shall be properly ventilated.

(iii) Electrical equipment shall meet the requirements for Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations of WAC 296-24-95613.

(b) Separate buildings.

(i) Separate buildings shall be built of at least noncombustible construction. Windows and doors shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency. Windows shall be of glass or plastic in metal frames.

(ii) Adequate ventilation to the outdoors shall be provided. Inlet openings shall be located near the floor in exterior walls only. Outlet openings shall be located at the high point of the room in exterior walls or roof. Inlet and outlet openings shall each have minimum total area of one square foot per 1,000 cubic feet of room volume. Discharge from outlet openings shall be directed or conducted to a safe location.

(iii) Explosion venting shall be provided in exterior walls or roof only. The venting area shall be equal to not less than 1 square foot per 30 cubic feet of room volume and may consist of any one or any combination of the following: Walls of light noncombustible material, preferably single thickness, single strength glass; lightly fastened hatch covers; lightly fastened swinging doors in exterior walls opening outward; lightly fastened walls or roof designed to relieve at a maximum pressure of 25 pounds per square foot.

(iv) There shall be no sources of ignition from open flames, electrical equipment, or heating equipment.

(v) Electrical equipment shall meet the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(vi) Heating, if provided, shall be by steam, hot water, or other indirect means.

(c) Special rooms.

(i) Floor, walls, and ceiling shall have a fire-resistance rating of at least 2 hours. Walls or partitions shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall shall be an exterior wall. Openings to other parts of the building shall not be permitted. Windows and doors shall be in exterior walls and shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency. Windows shall be of glass or plastic in metal frames.

(ii) Ventilation shall be as provided in (3)(b)(ii) of this section.

(iii) Explosion venting shall be as provided in (3)(b)(iii) of this section.

(iv) There shall be no sources of ignition from open flames, electrical equipment or heating equipment.

(v) Electrical equipment shall meet the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(vi) Heating, if provided, shall be by steam, hot water, or indirect means.

(4) Operating instructions. For installations which require any operation of equipment by the user, legible instructions shall be maintained at operating locations.

(5) Maintenance.

(a) The equipment and functioning of each charged gaseous hydrogen system shall be maintained in a safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of this section. The area within 15 feet of any hydrogen container shall be kept free of dry vegetation and combustible material.

TABLE H-2

	Type of outdoor exposure		Size of hydrogen system: Less than 3,000 CF	3,000 CF to 15,000 CF	In excess of 15,000 CF
1.	Building or structure	Wood frame construction*	- 10	25	50
		Heavy timber, noncombustible or ordinary construction*	- 0	10	**25
		Fire-resistive construction*	- 0	0	0
2.	Wall openings	- Not above any part of a system	10	10	10
		Above any part of a system	25	25	25
3.	Flammable liquids above ground	0 to 1,000 gallons	- 10	25	25
		In excess of 1,000 gallons	- 25	50	50
4.	Flammable liquids below ground——0 to 1,000 gallons	- Tank	- 10	10	10
		Vent or fill opening of tank	25	25	25

Type of outdoor exposure		Size of hydrogen system: Less than 3,000 CF	3,000 CF to 15,000 CF	In excess of 15,000 CF
5. Flammable liquids below ground——in excess of 1,000 gallons	- Tank	- 20	20	20
	Vent or fill opening of tank	25	25	25
6. Flammable gas storage, either high pressure or low pressure	0 to 15,000 CF capacity	- 10	25	25
	In excess of 15,000 CF capacity	25	50	50
7. Oxygen storage	- 12,000 CF or less	- Refer to NFPA No. 51, gas systems for welding and cutting (1969).		
	More than 12,000 CF	- Refer to NFPA No. 566, bulk oxygen systems at consumer sites (1969).		
8. Fast burning solids such as ordinary lumber, excelsior or paper		50	50	25
9. Slow burning solids such as heavy timber or coal		25	25	25
10. Open flames and other sources of ignition		25	25	50
11. Air compressor intakes or inlets to ventilating or air-condition equipment		50	50	50
12. Concentration of people***		25	50	50
13. Public sidewalks		15	15	15
14. Line of adjoining property which may be built upon		5	5	5

* Refer to NFPA No. 220 standard types of building construction for definitions of various types of construction. (1969 Ed.)

** But not less than one-half the height of adjacent side wall of the structure.

*** In congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time-clock areas, and places of public assembly.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-31503, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-31503, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-31503, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-31503, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-31503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-31503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-31505 Liquefied hydrogen systems. (1) Design.

(a) Containers.

(i) Hydrogen containers shall comply with the following: Storage containers shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels (1968) or applicable provisions of API Standard 620, Recommended Rules for Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks, Second Edition (June 1963) and Appendix R (April 1965).

(ii) Portable containers shall be designed, constructed and tested in accordance with DOT specifications and regulations.

(b) Supports. Permanently installed containers shall be provided with substantial noncombustible supports securely anchored on firm noncombustible foundations. Steel supports in excess of 18 inches in height shall be protected with a protective coating having a 2-hour fire-resistance rating.

(c) Marking. Each container shall be legibly marked to indicate "LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN—FLAMMABLE GAS."

(d) Safety relief devices.

(i) Stationary liquefied hydrogen containers shall be equipped with safety relief devices sized in accordance with CGA Pamphlet S-1-1966, Part 3, Safety Relief Device Standards for Compressed Gas Storage Containers.

(A) Portable liquefied hydrogen containers complying with the U.S. Department of Transportation regulations shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required in the U.S. Department of Transportation specifications and regulations. Safety relief devices shall be sized in accordance with the requirements of CGA Pamphlet S-1-1966, Safety Relief Device Standards, Part 1, Compressed Gas Cylinders and Part 2, Cargo and Portable Tank Containers.

(ii) Safety relief devices shall be arranged to discharge unobstructed to the outdoors and in such a manner as to prevent impingement of escaping liquid or gas upon the container, adjacent structures or personnel. See (2)(a)(vi) of this section for venting of safety relief devices in special locations.

(iii) Safety relief devices or vent piping shall be designed or located so that moisture cannot collect and freeze in a manner which would interfere with proper operation of the device.

(iv) Safety relief devices shall be provided in piping wherever liquefied hydrogen could be trapped between closures

(e) Piping, tubing, and fittings.

(i) Piping, tubing, and fittings and gasket and thread sealants shall be suitable for hydrogen service at the pressures and temperatures involved. Consideration shall be given to the thermal expansion and contraction of piping systems when exposed to temperature fluctuations of ambient to liquefied hydrogen temperatures.

(ii) Gaseous hydrogen piping and tubing (above—20°F) shall conform to the applicable sections of Pressure Piping Section 2—Industrial Gas and Air Piping, ANSI B31.1-1967 with addenda B31.1-1969. Design of liquefied hydrogen or cold (-20°F or below) gas piping shall use Petroleum Refinery Piping ANSI B31.3-1966 or Refrigeration Piping ANSI B31.5-1966 with addenda B31.5a-1968 as a guide.

(iii) Joints in piping and tubing shall preferably be made by welding or brazing; flanged, threaded, socket, or suitable compression fittings may be used.

(iv) Means shall be provided to minimize exposure of personnel to piping operating at low temperatures and to prevent air condensate from contacting piping, structural members, and surfaces not suitable for cryogenic temperatures. Only those insulating materials which are rated nonburning in accordance with ASTM Procedures D1692-68 may be used. Other protective means may be used to protect person-

nel. The insulation shall be designed to have a vapor-tight seal in the outer covering to prevent the condensation of air and subsequent oxygen enrichment within the insulation. The insulation material and outside shield shall also be of adequate design to prevent attrition of the insulation due to normal operating conditions.

(v) Uninsulated piping and equipment which operate at liquefied-hydrogen temperature shall not be installed above asphalt surfaces or other combustible materials in order to prevent contact of liquid air with such materials. Drip pans may be installed under uninsulated piping and equipment to retain and vaporize condensed liquid air.

(f) Equipment assembly.

(i) Valves, gauges, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for liquefied hydrogen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved.

(ii) Installation of liquefied hydrogen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices and with reference to their construction and use.

(iii) Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be readily accessible and shall be protected against physical damage and against tampering. A shutoff valve shall be located in liquid product withdrawal lines as close to the container as practical. On containers of over 2,000 gallons capacity, this shutoff valve shall be of the remote control type with no connections, flanges, or other appurtenances (other than a welded manual shutoff valve) allowed in the piping between the shutoff valve and its connection to the inner container.

(iv) Cabinets or housings containing hydrogen control equipment shall be ventilated to prevent any accumulation of hydrogen gas.

(g) Testing.

(i) After installation, all field-erected piping shall be tested and proved hydrogen gas-tight at operating pressure and temperature.

(ii) Containers if out of service in excess of 1 year shall be inspected and tested as outlined in (1) of this section. The safety relief devices shall be checked to determine if they are operable and properly set.

(h) Liquefied hydrogen vaporizers.

(i) The vaporizer shall be anchored and its connecting piping shall be sufficiently flexible to provide for the effect of expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.

(ii) The vaporizer and its piping shall be adequately protected on the hydrogen and heating media sections with safety relief devices.

(iii) Heat used in a liquefied hydrogen vaporizer shall be indirectly supplied utilizing media such as air, steam, water, or water solutions.

(iv) A low temperature shutoff switch shall be provided in the vaporizer discharge piping to prevent flow of liquefied hydrogen in the event of the loss of the heat source.

(i) Electrical systems.

(i) Electrical wiring and equipment located within 3 feet of a point where connections are regularly made and disconnected, shall meet the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 1 locations.

(ii) Except as provided in (l) of this section, electrical wiring, and equipment located within 25 feet of a point where connections are regularly made and disconnected or within 25 feet of a liquid hydrogen storage container, shall meet the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations. When equipment approved for Class I, environments is not commercially available, the equipment may be:

(A) Purged or ventilated in accordance with NFPA No. 496-1967, Standard for Purged Enclosures for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Locations,

(B) Intrinsically safe, or

(C) Approved for Class I, Group C atmospheres. This requirement does not apply to electrical equipment which is installed on mobile supply trucks or tank cars from which the storage container is filled.

(j) Bonding and grounding. The liquefied hydrogen container and associated piping shall be electrically bonded and grounded.

(2) Location of liquefied hydrogen storage.

(a) General requirements.

(i) The storage containers shall be located so that they are readily accessible to mobile supply equipment at ground level and to authorized personnel.

(ii) The containers shall not be exposed by electric power lines, flammable liquid lines, flammable gas lines, or lines carrying oxidizing materials.

(iii) When locating liquefied hydrogen storage containers near above-ground flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, locate the liquefied hydrogen container on ground higher than flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage.

(iv) Where it is necessary to locate the liquefied hydrogen container on ground that is level with or lower than adjacent flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, suitable protective means shall be taken (such as by diking, diversion, curbs, grading), with respect to the adjacent flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, to prevent accumulation of liquids within 50 feet of the liquefied hydrogen container.

(v) Storage sites shall be fenced and posted to prevent entrance by unauthorized personnel. Sites shall also be placarded as follows: "Liquefied hydrogen—Flammable gas—No smoking—No open flames."

(vi) If liquefied hydrogen is located in (as specified in Table H-3) a separate building, in a special room, or inside buildings when not in a special room and exposed to other occupancies, containers shall have the safety relief devices vented unobstructed to the outdoors at a minimum elevation of 25 feet above grade to a safe location as required in (l)(d)(ii) of this section.

(b) Specific requirements.

(i) The location of liquefied hydrogen storage, as determined by the maximum total quantity of liquefied hydrogen, shall be in the order of preference as indicated by Roman numerals in the following Table H-3.

TABLE H-3
MAXIMUM TOTAL QUANTITY OF LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN STORAGE PERMITTED

Nature of location	Size of hydrogen storage (capacity in gallons)			
	39.63 (150 liters) to 50	51 to 300	301 to 600	In excess of 600
Outdoors	I	I	I	I
In a separate building	II	II	II	Not permitted.
In a special room	III	III	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Inside buildings not in a special room and exposed to other occupancies	IV	No permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Note: This table does not apply to the storage in dewars of the type generally used in laboratories for experimental purposes.

(ii) The minimum distance in feet from liquefied hydrogen systems of indicated storage capacity located outdoors, in a separate building, or in a special room to any specified exposure shall be in accordance with Table H-4.

TABLE H-4
MINIMUM DISTANCE (FEET) FROM LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN SYSTEMS TO EXPOSURE

Type of exposure	Liquefied hydrogen storage (capacity in gallons)		
	39.63 (150 liters) to 3,500	3,501 to 15,000	15,001 to 30,000
1. Fire-resistive building and fire walls*	5	5	5
2. Noncombustible building*	25	50	75
3. Other buildings*	50	75	100
4. Wall openings, air-compressor intakes, inlets for air-conditioning or ventilating equipment -	75	75	75
5. Flammable liquids (above ground and vent or fill openings if below ground) (see 513 and 514)	50	75	100
6. Between stationary liquefied hydrogen containers	5	5	5
7. Flammable gas storage -	50	75	100
8. Liquid oxygen storage and other oxidizers (see 513 and 514)	100	100	100
9. Combustible solids	50	75	100
10. Open flames, smoking, and welding	50	50	50
11. Concentrations of people**	75	75	75
12. Public ways, railroads, and property lines	25	50	75

* Refer to standard types of building construction, NFPA No. 220-1969 for definitions of various types of construction.

** In congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time-clock areas, and places of public assembly.

Note 1: The distance in Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 12 in Table H-4 may be reduced where protective structures,such as firewalls equal to height of top of the container, to safeguard the liquefied hydrogen storage system, are located between the liquefied hydrogen storage installation and the exposure.

Note 2: Where protective structures are provided, ventilation and confinement of product should be considered. The 5-foot distance in Nos. 1 and 6 facilitates maintenance and enhances ventilation.

(c) Handling of liquefied hydrogen inside buildings other than separate buildings and special rooms. Portable liquefied hydrogen containers of 50 gallons or less capacity as permitted in Table H-3 and in compliance with (2)(a)(vi) of this section when housed inside buildings not located in a special room and exposed to other occupancies shall comply with the following minimum requirements:

(i) Be located 20 feet from flammable liquids and readily combustible materials such as excelsior or paper.

(ii) Be located 25 feet from ordinary electrical equipment and other sources of ignition including process or analytical equipment.

(iii) Be located 25 feet from concentrations of people.

(iv) Be located 50 feet from intakes of ventilation and air-conditioning equipment or intakes of compressors.

(v) Be located 50 feet from storage of other flammable-gases or storage of oxidizing gases.

(vi) Containers shall be protected against damage or injury due to falling objects or work activity in the area.

(vii) Containers shall be firmly secured and stored in an upright position.

(viii) Welding or cutting operations, and smoking shall be prohibited while hydrogen is in the room.

(ix) The area shall be adequately ventilated. Safety relief devices on the containers shall be vented directly outdoors or to a suitable hood. See (1)(d)(ii) of this section and (2)(a)(vi) of this section.

(3) Design considerations at specific locations.

(a) Outdoor locations.

(i) Outdoor location shall mean outside of any building or structure, and includes locations under a weather shelter or canopy provided such locations are not enclosed by more than two walls set at right angles and are provided with vent-space between the walls and vented roof or canopy.

(ii) Roadways and yard surfaces located below liquefied hydrogen piping, from which liquid air may drop, shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

(iii) If protective walls are provided, they shall be constructed of noncombustible materials and in accordance with the provisions of (3)(a)(i) of this section as applicable.

(iv) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(v) Adequate lighting shall be provided for nighttime transfer operation.

(b) Separate buildings.

(i) Separate buildings shall be of light noncombustible construction on a substantial frame. Walls and roofs shall be lightly fastened and designed to relieve at a maximum internal pressure of 25 pounds per square foot. Windows shall be of shatterproof glass or plastic in metal frames. Doors shall

be located in such a manner that they will be readily accessible to personnel in an emergency.

(ii) Adequate ventilation to the outdoors shall be provided. Inlet openings shall be located near the floor level in exterior walls only. Outlet openings shall be located at the high point of the room in exterior walls or roof. Both the inlet and outlet vent openings shall have a minimum total area of 1 square foot per 1,000 cubic feet of room volume. Discharge from outlet openings shall be directed or conducted to a safe location.

(iii) There shall be no sources of ignition.

(iv) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(v) Heating, if provided, shall be by steam, hot water, or other indirect means.

(c) Special rooms.

(i) Floors, walls, and ceilings shall have a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours. Walls or partitions shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall shall be an exterior wall. Openings to other parts of the building shall not be permitted. Windows and doors shall be in exterior walls and doors shall be located in such a manner that they will be accessible in an emergency. Windows shall be of shatterproof glass or plastic in metal frames.

(ii) Ventilation shall be as provided in (3)(b)(ii) of this section.

(iii) Explosion venting shall be provided in exterior walls or roof only. The venting area shall be equal to not less than 1 square foot per 30 cubic feet of room volume and may consist of any one or any combination of the following: Walls of light noncombustible material; lightly fastened hatch covers; lightly fastened swinging doors opening outward in exterior walls; lightly fastened walls or roofs designed to relieve at a maximum pressure of 25 pounds per square foot.

(iv) There shall be no sources of ignition.

(v) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(vi) Heating, if provided, shall be steam, hot water, or by other indirect means.

(4) Operating instructions.

(a) Written instructions. For installation which require any operation of equipment by the user, legible instructions shall be maintained at operating locations.

(b) Attendant. A qualified person shall be in attendance at all times while the mobile hydrogen supply unit is being unloaded.

(c) Security. Each mobile liquefied hydrogen supply unit used as part of a hydrogen system shall be adequately secured to prevent movement.

(d) Grounding. The mobile liquefied hydrogen supply unit shall be grounded for static electricity.

(5) Maintenance.

(a) The equipment and functioning of each charged liquefied hydrogen system shall be maintained in a safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of this section. Weeds or similar combustibles shall not be permitted within 25 feet of any liquified hydrogen equipment.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-31505, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-31505, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-31505, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-31505, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-31505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-31505, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-320 Oxygen.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-320, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-320, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-32001 Scope. This section applies to the installation of bulk oxygen systems on industrial and institutional consumer premises. This section does not apply to oxygen manufacturing plants or other establishments operated by the oxygen supplier or supplier's agent for the purpose of storing oxygen and refilling portable containers, trailers, mobile supply trucks, or tank cars, nor to systems having capacities less than those stated in WAC 296-24-32003(1).

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-32001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-32001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-32001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-32003 Bulk oxygen systems. (1) Definitions. As used in this section: A bulk oxygen system is an assembly of equipment, such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, safety devices, vaporizers, manifolds, and interconnecting piping, which has storage capacity of more than 13,000 cubic feet of oxygen, normal temperature and pressure (NTP), connected in service or ready for service, or more than 25,000 cubic feet of oxygen (NTP) including unconnected reserves on hand at the site. The bulk oxygen system terminates at the point where oxygen at service pressure first enters the supply line. The oxygen containers may be stationary or movable, and the oxygen may be stored as gas or liquid.

(2) Location.

(a) General. Bulk oxygen storage systems shall be located above ground out of doors, or shall be installed in a building of noncombustible construction, adequately vented, and used for that purpose exclusively. The location selected shall be such that containers and associated equipment shall not be exposed by electric power lines, flammable or combustible liquid lines, or flammable gas lines.

(b) Accessibility. The system shall be located so that it is readily accessible to mobile supply equipment at ground level and to authorized personnel.

(c) Leakage. Where oxygen is stored as a liquid, noncombustible surfacing shall be provided in an area in which any leakage of liquid oxygen might fall during operation of the system and filling of a storage container. For purposes of these standards, asphaltic or bituminous paving is considered to be combustible.

(d) Elevation. When locating bulk oxygen systems near above ground flammable or combustible liquid storage which may be either indoors or outdoors, it is advisable to locate the system on ground higher than the flammable or combustible liquid storage.

(e) Dikes. Where it is necessary to locate a bulk oxygen system on ground lower than adjacent flammable or combustible liquid storage suitable means shall be taken (such as by diking, diversion curbs, or grading) with respect to the adjacent flammable or combustible liquid storage to prevent accumulation of liquids under the bulk oxygen system.

(3) Distance between systems and exposures.

(a) General. The minimum distance from any bulk oxygen storage container to exposures, measured in the most direct line except as indicated in (3)(f) and (g) of this section shall be as indicated in (3)(b) to (r) of this section inclusive.

(b) Combustible structures. Fifty feet from any combustible structures.

(c) Fire resistive structures. Twenty-five feet from any structures with fire-resistive exterior walls or sprinklered buildings or other construction, but not less than one-half the height of adjacent side wall of the structure.

(d) Openings. At least 10 feet from any opening in adjacent walls of fire resistive structures. Spacing from such structures shall be adequate to permit maintenance, but shall not be less than 1 foot.

(e) Flammable liquid storage above ground.

Distance (feet)	Capacity (gallons)
50	0-1000
90	1001 or more

(f) Flammable liquid storage below ground.

Distance measured horizontally from oxygen storage container to flammable liquid tank (feet)	Distance from oxygen storage container to filling and vent connections or openings to flammable liquid tank (feet)	Capacity gallons
15	50	0-1000
30	50	1001 or more

(g) Combustible liquid storage above ground.

Distance (feet)	Capacity (gallons)
25	0-1000
50	1001 or more

(h) Combustible liquid storage below ground.

Distance measured horizontally from oxygen storage container to combustible liquid tank (feet)	Distance from oxygen storage container to filling and vent connections or openings to combustible liquid tank (feet)
15	40

(i) Flammable gas storage. (Such as compressed flammable gases, liquefied flammable gases and flammable gases in low pressure gas holders):

Distance (feet)	Capacity (cu. ft. NTP)
50	Less than 5000
90	5000 or more

(j) Highly combustible materials. Fifty feet from solid materials which burn rapidly, such as excelsior or paper.

(k) Slow-burning materials. Twenty-five feet from solid materials which burn slowly, such as coal and heavy timber.

(l) Ventilation. Seventy-five feet in one direction and 35 feet in approximately 90° direction from confining walls (not including firewalls less than 20 feet high) to provide adequate ventilation in courtyards and similar confining areas.

(m) Congested areas. Twenty-five feet from congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time clock areas, and similar locations where people may congregate.

(n) Public areas. Fifty feet from places of public assembly.

(o) Patients. Fifty feet from areas occupied by nonambulatory patients.

(p) Sidewalks. Ten feet from any public sidewalk.

(q) Adjacent property. Five feet from any line of adjoining property.

(r) Exceptions. The distances in (3)(b), (c), (e) to (k) inclusive, and (p) and (q) of this section do not apply where protective structures such as firewalls of adequate height to safeguard the oxygen storage systems are located between the bulk oxygen storage installation and the exposure. In such cases, the bulk oxygen storage installation may be a minimum distance of 1 foot from the firewall.

(4) Storage containers.

(a) Foundations and supports. Permanently installed containers shall be provided with substantial noncombustible supports on firm noncombustible foundations.

(b) Construction—Liquid. Liquid oxygen storage containers shall be fabricated from materials meeting the impact test requirements of paragraph UG-84 of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968. Containers operating at pressures above 15 pounds per square inch gage (p.s.i.g.) shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968. Insulation surrounding the liquid oxygen container shall be noncombustible.

(c) Construction—Gaseous. High-pressure gaseous oxygen containers shall comply with one of the following:

(i) Designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968.

(ii) Designed, constructed, tested, and maintained in accordance with DOT specifications and regulations.

(5) Piping, tubing, and fittings.

(a) Selection. Piping, tubing, and fittings shall be suitable for oxygen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved.

(b) Specification. Piping and tubing shall conform to Section 2—Gas and Air Piping Systems of Code for Pressure Piping, ANSI, B31.1-1967 with addenda B31.10a-1969.

(c) Fabrication. Piping or tubing for operating temperatures below -20°F shall be fabricated from materials meeting the impact test requirements of paragraph UG-84 of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968, when tested at the minimum operating temperature to which the piping may be subjected in service.

(6) Safety relief devices.

(a) General. Bulk oxygen storage containers, regardless of design pressure shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required by the ASME code or the DOT specifications and regulations.

(b) DOT containers. Bulk oxygen storage containers designed and constructed in accordance with DOT specification shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required thereby.

(c) ASME containers. Bulk oxygen storage containers designed and constructed in accordance with the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessel—1968 shall be equipped with safety relief devices meeting the provisions of the Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet "Safety Relief Device Standards for Compressed Gas Storage Containers," S-1, Part 3.

(d) Insulation. Insulation casings on liquid oxygen containers shall be equipped with suitable safety relief devices.

(e) Reliability. All safety relief devices shall be so designed or located that moisture cannot collect and freeze in a manner which would interfere with proper operation of the device.

(7) Liquid oxygen vaporizers.

(a) Mounts and couplings. The vaporizer shall be anchored and its connecting piping be sufficiently flexible to provide for the effect of expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.

(b) Relief devices. The vaporizer and its piping shall be adequately protected on the oxygen and heating medium sections with safety relief devices.

(c) Heating. Heat used in an oxygen vaporizer shall be indirectly supplied only through media such as steam, air, water, or water solutions which do not react with oxygen.

(d) Grounding. If electric heaters are used to provide the primary source of heat, the vaporizing system shall be electrically grounded.

(8) Equipment assembly and installation.

(a) Cleaning. Equipment making up a bulk oxygen system shall be cleaned in order to remove oil, grease or other readily oxidizable materials before placing the system in service.

(b) Joints. Joints in piping and tubing may be made by welding or by use of flanged, threaded, slip, or compression fittings. Gaskets or thread sealants shall be suitable for oxygen service.

(c) Accessories. Valves, gages, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for oxygen service.

(d) Installation. Installation of bulk oxygen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices with reference to their construction and use.

(e) Testing. After installation all field erected piping shall be tested and proved gas tight at maximum operating pressure. Any medium used for testing shall be oil free and nonflammable.

(f) Security. Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be protected against physical damage and against tampering.

(g) Venting. Any enclosure containing oxygen control or operating equipment shall be adequately vented.

(h) Placarding. The bulk oxygen storage location shall be permanently placarded to indicate: "OXYGEN—NO SMOKING—NO OPEN FLAMES," or an equivalent warning.

(i) Electrical wiring. Bulk oxygen installations are not hazardous locations as defined and covered by chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. Therefore, general purpose or weatherproof types of electrical wiring and equipment are acceptable depending upon whether the installation is indoors or outdoors. Such equipment shall be installed according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(9) Operating instructions. For installations which require any operation of equipment by the user, legible instructions shall be maintained at operating locations.

(10) Maintenance.

(a) The equipment and functioning of each charged bulk oxygen system shall be maintained in a safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of this section. Wood and long dry grass shall be cut back within 15 feet of any bulk oxygen storage container.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-32003, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-32003, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-32003, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-32003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-32003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-325 Nitrous oxide. The piped systems for the in-plant transfer and distribution of nitrous oxide shall be designed, installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G8.1-1964.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-325, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-325, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-330 Flammable and combustible liquids.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-330, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-330, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-33001 Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to all sections of this chapter which include WAC 296-24-330 in the section number.

(1) Aerosol shall mean a material which is dispensed from its container as a mist, spray, or foam by a propellant under pressure.

(2) Atmospheric tank shall mean a storage tank which has been designed to operate at pressures from atmospheric through 0.5 p.s.i.g.

(3) Automotive service station shall mean that portion of property where flammable or combustible liquids used as motor fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles and shall include any facilities available for the sale and service of tires, batteries, and accessories, and for minor automotive maintenance work. Major automotive repairs, painting, body and fender work are excluded.

(4) Basement shall mean a story of a building or structure having one-half or more of its height below ground level and to which access for fire fighting purposes is unduly restricted.

(5) Boiling point shall mean the boiling point of a liquid at a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (p.s.i.a.) (760 mm.). Where an accurate boiling point is unavailable for the material in question, or for mixtures which do not have a constant boiling point, for purposes of this section the ten percent point of a distillation performed in accordance with the Standard Method of Test for Distillation of Petroleum Products, ASTM D-86-62, may be used as the boiling point of the liquid.

(6) Boilover shall mean the expulsion of crude oil (or certain other liquids) from a burning tank. The light fractions of the crude oil burnoff producing a heat wave in the residue,

which on reaching a water strata may result in the expulsion of a portion of the contents of the tank in the form of froth.

(7) Bulk plant shall mean that portion of a property where flammable or combustible liquids are received by tank vessel, pipelines, tank car, or tank vehicle, and are stored or blended in bulk for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank vessel, pipeline, tank car, tank vehicle, or container.

(8) Chemical plant shall mean a large integrated plant or that portion of such a plant other than a refinery or distillery where flammable or combustible liquids are produced by chemical reactions or used in chemical reactions.

(9) Closed container shall mean a container as herein defined, so sealed by means of a lid or other device that neither liquid nor vapor will escape from it at ordinary temperatures.

(10) Crude petroleum shall mean hydrocarbon mixtures that have a flash point below 150°F and which have not been processed in a refinery.

(11) Distillery shall mean a plant or that portion of a plant where flammable or combustible liquids produced by fermentation are concentrated, and where the concentrated products may also be mixed, stored, or packaged.

(12) Fire area shall mean an area of a building separated from the remainder of the building by construction having a fire resistance of at least one hour and having all communicating openings properly protected by an assembly having a fire resistance rating of at least one hour.

(13) Fire resistance or fire resistive construction shall mean construction to resist the spread of fire.

(14) Flammable aerosol shall mean an aerosol which is required to be labeled "Flammable" under the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 1261). For the purposes of WAC 296-24-33009, such aerosols are considered Class IA liquids.

(15) "Flashpoint" means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor within a test vessel in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid, and shall be determined as follows:

(a) For a liquid which has a viscosity of less than 45 SUS at 100°F (37.8°C), does not contain suspended solids, and does not have a tendency to form a surface film while under test, the procedure specified in the Standard Method of Test for Flashpoint by Tag Closed Tester (ASTM D-56-70) shall be used.

(b) For a liquid which has a viscosity of 45 SUS or more at 100°F (37.8°C), or contains suspended solids, or has a tendency to form a surface film while under test, the Standard Method of Test for Flashpoint by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester (ASTM D-93-71) shall be used, except that the methods specified in Note 1 to section 1.1 of ASTM D-93-71 may be used for the respective materials specified in the note.

(c) For a liquid that is a mixture of compounds that have different volatilities and flashpoints, its flashpoint shall be determined by using the procedure specified in (a) or (b) of this subsection on the liquid in the form it is shipped. If the flashpoint, as determined by this test, is 100°F (37.8°C) or higher, an additional flashpoint determination shall be run on a sample of the liquid evaporated to ninety percent of its original volume, and the lower value of the two tests shall be considered the flashpoint of the material.

(d) Organic peroxides, which undergo autoaccelerating thermal decomposition, are excluded from any of the flashpoint determination methods specified in this section.

(16) Hotel shall mean buildings or groups of buildings under the same management in which there are sleeping accommodations for hire primarily used by transients who are lodged with or without meals including but not limited to inns, clubs, motels, and apartment hotels.

(17) Institutional occupancy shall mean the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof by persons harbored or detained to receive medical, charitable or other care or treatment, or by persons involuntarily detained.

(18) Liquid shall mean, for the purpose of these standards, any material which has a fluidity greater than that of 300 penetration asphalt when tested in accordance with ASTM Test for Penetration for Bituminous Materials, D-5-65. When not otherwise identified, the term liquid shall include both flammable and combustible liquids.

(19) "Combustible liquid" means any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100°F (37.8°C). Combustible liquids shall be divided into two classes as follows:

(a) "Class II liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 100°F (37.8°C) and below 140°F (60°C), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200°F (93.3°C) or higher, the volume of which make up ninety-nine percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.

(b) "Class III liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 140°F (60°C). Class III liquids are subdivided into two subclasses:

(i) "Class IIIA liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 140°F (60°C) and below 200°F (93.3°C) except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200°F (93.3°C) or higher, the total volume of which make up ninety-nine percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.

(ii) "Class IIIB liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 200°F (93.3°C). This section does not cover Class IIIB liquids. Where the term "Class III liquids" is used in this section, it shall mean only Class IIIA liquids.

(c) When a combustible liquid is heated for use to within 30°F (16.7°C) of its flashpoint, it shall be handled in accordance with the requirements for the next lower class of liquids.

(20) "Flammable liquid" means any liquid having a flashpoint below 100°F (37.8°C), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 100°F (37.8°C), or higher, the total of which make up ninety-nine percent or more of the total volume of the mixture. Flammable liquids shall be known as Class I liquids. Class I liquids are divided into three classes as follows:

(a) Class IA shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73°F (22.8°C) and having a boiling point below 100°F (37.8°C).

(b) Class IB shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73°F (22.8°C) and having a boiling point at or above 100°F (37.8° C).

(c) Class IC shall include liquids having flashpoints at or above 73°F (22.8°C) and below 100°F (37.8°C).

(21) Unstable (reactive) liquid shall mean a liquid which in the pure state or as commercially produced or transported will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shocks, pressure, or temperature.

(22) Low-pressure tank shall mean a storage tank which has been designed to operate at pressures above 0.5 p.s.i.g. but not more than 15 p.s.i.g.

(23) Marine service station shall mean that portion of a property where flammable or combustible liquids used as fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment on shore, piers, wharves, or floating docks into the fuel tanks or self-propelled craft, and shall include all facilities used in connection therewith.

(24) Mercantile occupancy shall mean the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof for the displaying, selling, or buying of goods, wares, or merchandise.

(25) Office occupancy shall mean the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof for the transaction of business, or the rendering or receiving of professional services.

(26) Portable tank shall mean a closed container having a liquid capacity over sixty United States gallons and not intended for fixed installation.

(27) Pressure vessel shall mean a storage tank or vessel which has been designed to operate at pressures above 15 p.s.i.g.

(28) Protection for exposure shall mean adequate fire protection for structures on property adjacent to tanks, where there are employees of the establishment.

(29) Refinery shall mean a plant in which flammable or combustible liquids are produced on a commercial scale from crude petroleum, natural gasoline, or other hydrocarbon sources.

(30) Safety can shall mean an approved container, of not more than five gallons capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.

(31) Vapor pressure shall mean the pressure, measured in pounds per square inch (absolute) exerted by a volatile liquid as determined by the "Standard Method of Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)," American Society for Testing and Materials ASTM D323-68.

(32) Ventilation as specified in these standards is for the prevention of fire and explosion. It is considered adequate if it is sufficient to prevent accumulation of significant quantities of vapor-air mixtures in concentration over one-fourth of the lower flammable limit.

(33) Storage: Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in a tank or in a container that complies with WAC 296-24-33009(2).

(34) Barrel shall mean a volume of forty-two United States gallons.

(35) Container shall mean any can, barrel, or drum.

(36) Approved unless otherwise indicated, approved, or listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(37) Listed see subsection (36) of this section.

(38) "SUS" means Saybolt Universal Seconds as determined by the Standard Method of Test for Saybolt Viscosity (ASTM D-88-56), and may be determined by use of the SUS conversion tables specified in ASTM Method D2161-66 following determination of viscosity in accordance with the procedures specified in the Standard Method of Test for Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (ASTM D445-65).

(39) "Viscous" means a viscosity of 45 SUS or more.

Note: The volatility of liquids is increased when artificially heated to temperatures equal to or higher than their flashpoints. When so heated Class II and III liquids shall be subject to the applicable requirements for Class I or II liquids. These standards may also be applied to high flashpoint liquids when so heated even though these same liquids when not heated are outside of its scope.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-33001, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-33001, filed 3/30/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-33001, filed 11/13/80; Order 76-29, § 296-24-33001, filed 9/30/76; Order 76-6, § 296-24-33001, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-27, § 296-24-33001, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-33001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-33001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-33003 Scope. This section applies to the handling, storage, and use of flammable and combustible liquids with a flash point below 200°F. This section does not apply to:

(1) Bulk transportation of flammable and combustible liquids;

(2) Storage, handling, and use of fuel oil tanks and containers connected with oil burning equipment;

(3) Storage of flammable and combustible liquids on farms.

(4) Liquids without flashpoints that may be flammable under some conditions, such as certain halogenated hydrocarbons and mixtures containing halogenated hydrocarbons;

(5) Mists, sprays, or foams, except flammable aerosols covered in WAC 296-24-33009; or

(6) Installations made in accordance with requirements of the following standards:

(a) National Fire Protection Association Standard for Drycleaning Plants, NFPA No. 32-1970;

(b) National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings, NFPA No. 35-1970;

(c) National Fire Protection Association Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants, NFPA No. 36-1967; or

(d) National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines, NFPA No. 37-1970.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 95-22-015, § 296-24-33003, filed 10/20/95, effective 1/16/96. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-24-33003, filed 3/2/94, effective 3/1/95; Order 73-5, § 296-24-33003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-33003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-33005 Tank storage. (1) Design and construction of tanks.

(a) Materials.

(i) Tanks shall be built of steel except as provided in (1)(a)(ii) through (v) of this section.

(ii) Tanks may be built of materials other than steel for installation underground or if required by the properties of

the liquid stored. Tanks located above ground or inside buildings shall be of noncombustible construction.

(iii) Tanks built of materials other than steel shall be designed to specifications embodying principles recognized as good engineering design for the material used.

(iv) Unlined concrete tanks may be used for storing flammable or combustible liquids having a gravity of 40°API or heavier. Concrete tanks with special lining may be used for other services provided the design is in accordance with sound engineering practice.

(v) Tanks may have combustible or noncombustible linings.

(vi) Special engineering consideration shall be required if the specific gravity of the liquid to be stored exceeds that of water or if the tanks are designed to contain flammable or combustible liquids at a liquid temperature below 0°F.

(b) Fabrication.

(i) Tanks may be of any shape or type consistent with sound engineering design.

(ii) Metal tanks shall be welded, riveted, and caulked, brazed, or bolted, or constructed by use of a combination of these methods. Filler metal used in brazing shall be nonferrous metal or an alloy having a melting point above 1000°F and below that of the metal joined.

(c) Atmospheric tanks.

(i) Atmospheric tanks shall be built in accordance with acceptable good standards of design. Atmospheric tanks may be built in accordance with:

(A) Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Subjects No. 142, Standard for Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, 1968; No. 58, Standards for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and COMBUSTIBLE Liquids, Fifth Edition, December 1961; or No. 80, Standard for Steel Inside Tanks for Oil-Burner Fuel, September 1963.

(B) American Petroleum Institute Standards No. 650, Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage, Third Edition, 1966.

(C) American Petroleum Institute Standards No. 12B, Specification for Bolted Production Tanks, Eleventh Edition, May 1958, and Supplement 1, March 1962; No. 12D, Specification for Large Welded Production Tanks, Seventh Edition, August 1957; or No. 12F, Specification for Small Welded Production Tanks, Fifth Edition, March 1961. Tanks built in accordance with these standards shall be used only as production tanks for storage of crude petroleum in oil-producing areas.

(ii) Tanks designed for underground service not exceeding 2,500 gallons capacity may be used aboveground.

(iii) Low-pressure tanks and pressure vessels may be used as atmospheric tanks.

(iv) Atmospheric tanks shall not be used for the storage of a flammable or combustible liquid at a temperature at or above its boiling point.

(d) Low pressure tanks.

(i) The normal operating pressure of the tank shall not exceed the design pressure of the tank.

(ii) Low-pressure tanks shall be built in accordance with acceptable standards of design. Low-pressure tanks may be built in accordance with:

(A) American Petroleum Institute Standard No. 620, Recommended Rules for the Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks, Third Edition, 1966.

(B) The principles of the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessels Code, 1968.

(iii) Atmospheric tanks built according to the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., requirements in (1)(c)(i) of this section may be used for operating pressures not exceeding 1 p.s.i.g. and shall be limited to 2.5 p.s.i.g. under emergency venting conditions. Pressure vessels may be used as low-pressure tanks.

(e) Pressure vessels.

(i) The normal operating pressure of the vessel shall not exceed the design pressure of the vessel.

(ii) Pressure vessels shall be built in accordance with the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 1968.

(f) Provisions for internal corrosion. When tanks are not designed in accordance with the American Petroleum Institute, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, or the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.'s standards, or if corrosion is anticipated beyond that provided for in the design formulas used, additional metal thickness or suitable protective coatings or linings shall be provided to compensate for the corrosion loss expected during the design life of the tank.

(2) Installation of outside aboveground tanks.

(a) Location with respect to property lines and public ways.

(i) Every aboveground tank for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids, except those liquids with boil-over characteristics and unstable liquids, operating at pressures not in excess of 2.5 p.s.i.g. and equipped with emergency venting which will not permit pressures to exceed 2.5 p.s.i.g. shall be located in accordance with Table H-5.

(ii) Every aboveground tank for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids, except those liquids with boil-over characteristics and unstable flammable or combustible liquids, operating at pressures exceeding 2.5 p.s.i.g. or equipped with emergency venting which will permit pressures to exceed 2.5 p.s.i.g. shall be located in accordance with Table H-6.

(iii) Every aboveground tank for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids with boil-over characteristics shall be located in accordance with Table H-7.

(iv) Every aboveground tank for the storage of unstable liquids shall be located in accordance with Table H-8.

(v) Reference minimum distances for use in Tables H-5 to H-8 inclusive.

(vi) Where end failure or horizontal pressure tanks and vessels may expose property, the tank shall be placed with the longitudinal axis parallel to the nearest important exposure.

TABLE H-5

Type of tank	Protection	Minimum distance in feet from property line which may be built upon, including the opposite side of a public way.	Minimum distance in feet from nearest side of any public way or from nearest important building and shall be not less than 5 feet.
Floating roof ———	Protection for exposures.	1/2 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 90 ft.	1/6 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 30 ft.
	None ———	Diameter of tank but need not exceed 175 ft.	1/6 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 30 ft.
Vertical with weak roof to shell seam	Approved foam or inerting system on the tank.	1/2 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 90 ft. and shall not be less than 5 ft.	1/6 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 30 ft.
	Protection for exposures.	Diameter of tank but need not exceed 175 ft.	1/3 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 60 ft.
	None ———	2 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 350 ft.	1/3 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 60 ft.
Horizontal and vertical, with emergency relief venting to limit pressures to 2.5 p.s.i.g.	Approved inerting system on the tank or approved foam system on vertical tanks.	1/2 times Table H-9 but shall not be less than 5 ft.	1/2 times Table H-9.
	Protection for exposures.	Table H-9 ———	Table H-9
	None ———	2 times table ——	Table H-9

TABLE H-6

Type of tank	Protection	Minimum distance in feet from property line which may be built upon, including the opposite side of a public way.	Minimum distance in feet from nearest side of any public way or from nearest important building.
Any type -	Protection for exposures.	1 1/2 times Table H-9 but shall not be less than 25 ft.	1 1/2 times Table H-9 but shall not be less than 25 ft.
	None ———	3 times Table H-9 but shall not be less than 50 ft.	1 1/2 times Table H-9 but shall not be less than 25 ft.

TABLE H-7

Type of tank	Protection	Minimum distance in feet from property line which may be built upon, including the opposite side of a public way.	Minimum distance in feet from nearest side of any public way or from nearest important building.
Floating roof ———	Protection for exposures.	Diameter of tank but need not exceed 175 ft.	1/3 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 60 ft.
	None ———	2 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 350 ft.	1/3 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 60 ft.
Fixed roof ———	Approved foam or inerting system.	Diameter of tank but need not exceed 175 ft.	1/3 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 60 ft.
	Protection for exposures.	2 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 350 ft.	2/3 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 120 ft.
	None ———	4 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 350 ft.	2/3 times diameter of tank but need not exceed 120 ft.

TABLE H-8

Type of tank	Protection	Minimum distance in feet from property line which may be built upon, including the opposite side of a public way.	Minimum distance in feet from nearest side of any public way or from nearest important building.
Horizontal and vertical tanks with emergency relief venting to permit pressure not in excess of 2.5 p.s.i.g.	Tank protected with any of the following: Approved water spray, approved inerting, approved insulation and refrigeration, approved barricade.	See Table H-9, but the distance may be not less than 25 ft.	Not less than 25 ft.
	Protection for exposures.	2 1/2 times Table H-9 but not less than 50 ft.	Not less than 50 ft.
	None ———	5 times Table H-9 but not less than 100 ft.	Not less than 100 ft.
Horizontal and vertical tanks with emergency relief venting to permit pressure over 2.5 p.s.i.g.	Tank protected with any one of the following: Approved water spray, approved inerting, approved insulation and refrigeration, approved barricade.	2 times Table H-9 but not less than 50 ft.	Not less than 50 ft.
	Protection for exposures.	4 times Table H-9 but not less than 100 ft.	Not less than 100 ft.
	None ———	8 times Table H-9 but not less than 150 ft.	Not less than 150 ft.

TABLE H-9

Capacity tank gallons	Minimum distance in feet from property line which may be built upon, including the opposite side of a public way.	Minimum distance in feet from nearest side of any public way or from nearest important building.
275 or less	5	5
276 to 750	10	5
751 to 12,000	15	5
12,001 to 30,000	20	5
30,001 to 50,000	30	10

TABLE H-9

Capacity tank gallons	Minimum distance in feet from property line which may be built upon, including the opposite side of a public way.	Minimum distance in feet from nearest side of any public way or from nearest important building.
50,001 to 100,000	50	15
100,001 to 500,000	80	25
500,001 to 1,000,000	100	35
1,000,001 to 2,000,000	135	45
2,000,001 to 3,000,000	165	55
3,000,001 or more	175	60

(b) Spacing (shell-to-shell) between aboveground tanks.

(i) The distance between any two flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks shall not be less than 3 feet.

(ii) Except as provided in (2)(b)(iii) of this section, the distance between any two adjacent tanks shall not be less than one-sixth the sum of their diameters. When the diameter of one tank is less than one-half the diameter of the adjacent tank, the distance between the two tanks shall not be less than one-half the diameter of the smaller tank.

(iii) Where crude petroleum in conjunction with production facilities are located in noncongested areas and have capacities not exceeding 126,000 gallons (3,000 barrels), the distance between such tanks shall not be less than 3 feet.

(iv) Where unstable flammable or combustible liquids are stored, the distance between such tanks shall not be less than one-half the sum of their diameters.

(v) When tanks are compacted in three or more rows or in an irregular pattern, greater spacing or other means shall be provided so that inside tanks are accessible for fire fighting purposes.

(vi) The minimum separation between a liquefied petroleum gas container and a flammable or combustible liquid storage tank shall be 20 feet, except in the case of flammable or combustible liquid tanks operating at pressures exceeding 2.5 p.s.i.g. or equipped with emergency venting which will permit pressures to exceed 2.5 p.s.i.g. in which case the provisions of (2)(b)(i) and (ii) of this section shall apply. Suitable means shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of flammable or combustible liquids under adjacent liquefied petroleum gas containers such as by diversion curbs or grading. When flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks are within a diked area, the liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be outside the diked area and at least 10 feet away from the centerline of the wall of the diked area. The foregoing provisions shall not apply when liquefied petroleum gas containers of 125 gallons or less capacity are installed adjacent to fuel oil supply tanks of 550 gallons or less capacity.

(c) Location of outside aboveground tanks with respect to important buildings on same property. Every outside aboveground tank shall be separated from important buildings on the same property by distances not less than those specified in (2)(a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of this section, whichever is applicable. The appropriate distance column in Tables H-5, H-6, H-7, H-8, or H-9, that shall be used shall be the one reading: "Minimum distance in feet from nearest side of any public way or from nearest important building."

(d) Normal venting for aboveground tanks.

(i) Atmospheric storage tanks shall be adequately vented to prevent the development of vacuum or pressure sufficient to distort the roof of a cone roof tank or exceed the design pressure in the case of other atmospheric tanks, as a result of filling or emptying, and atmospheric temperature changes.

(ii) Normal vents shall be sized either in accordance with: (A) The American Petroleum Institute Standard 2000 (1968), Venting Atmospheric and Low-Pressure Storage Tanks; or (B), other accepted standard; or (C) shall be at least as large as the filling or withdrawal connection, whichever is larger but in no case less than 1 1/4 inch nominal inside diameter.

(iii) Low-pressure tanks and pressure vessels shall be adequately vented to prevent development of pressure or vacuum, as a result of filling or emptying and atmospheric temperature changes, from exceeding the design pressure of the tank or vessel. Protection shall also be provided to prevent over-pressure from any pump discharging into the tank or vessel when the pump discharge pressure can exceed the design pressure of the tank or vessel.

(iv) If any tank or pressure vessel has more than one fill or withdrawal connection and simultaneous filling or withdrawal can be made, the vent size shall be based on the maximum anticipated simultaneous flow.

(v) Unless the vent is designed to limit the internal pressure 2.5 p.s.i. or less, the outlet of vents and vent drains shall be arranged to discharge in such a manner as to prevent localized overheating of any part of the tank in the event vapors from such vents are ignited.

(vi) Tanks and pressure vessels storing Class IA liquids shall be equipped with venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting to pressures or vacuum conditions. Tanks and pressure vessels storing Class IB and IC liquids shall be equipped with venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting under pressure or vacuum conditions, or with approved flame arresters.

Exemption: Tanks of 3,000 bbls. capacity or less containing crude petroleum in crude-producing areas; and, outside aboveground atmospheric tanks under 1,000 gallons capacity containing other than Class IA flammable liquids may have open vents. (See (2)(f)(ii) of this section.)

(vii) Flame arresters or venting devices required in (2)(e)(vi) of this section may be omitted for Class IB and IC liquids where conditions are such that their use may, in case of obstruction, result in tank damage.

(e) Emergency relief venting for fire exposure for aboveground tanks.

(i) Every aboveground storage tank shall have some form of construction or device that will relieve excessive internal pressure caused by exposure fires.

(ii) In a vertical tank the construction referred to in (2)(e)(i) of this section may take the form of a floating roof, lifter roof, a weak roof-to-shell seam, or other approved pressure relieving construction. The weak roof-to-shell seam shall be constructed to fail preferential to any other seam.

(iii) Where entire dependence for emergency relief is placed upon pressure relieving devices, the total venting capacity of both normal and emergency vents shall be enough to prevent rupture of the shell or bottom of the tank if vertical, or of the shell or heads if horizontal. If unstable liquids are

stored, the effects of heat or gas resulting from polymerization, decomposition, condensation, or self-reactivity shall be taken into account. The total capacity of both normal and emergency venting devices shall be not less than that derived from Table H-10 except as provided in (2)(e)(v) and (vi) of this section. Such device may be a self-closing manhole cover, or one using long bolts that permit the cover to lift under internal pressure, or an additional or larger relief valve or valves. The wetted area of the tank shall be calculated on the basis of 55 percent of the total exposed area of a sphere or spheroid, 75 percent of the total exposed area of a horizontal tank and the first 30 feet above grade of the exposed shell area of a vertical tank.

TABLE 10
WETTED AREA VERSUS CUBIC FEET
FREE AIR PER HOUR
(14.7 psia and 60°F)

Square feet	CFH	Square feet	CFH	Square feet	CFH
20	21,100	200	211,000	1,000	524,000
30	31,600	250	239,000	1,200	557,000
40	42,100	300	265,000	1,400	587,000
50	52,700	350	288,000	1,600	614,000
60	63,200	400	312,000	1,800	639,000
70	73,700	500	354,000	2,000	662,000
80	84,200	600	392,000	2,400	704,000
90	94,800	700	428,000	2,800	742,000
100	105,000	800	462,000	and	
120	126,000	900	493,000	over	
140	147,000	1,000	524,000		
160	168,000				
180	190,000				
200	211,000				

(iv) For tanks and storage vessels designed for pressure over 1 p.s.i.g., the total rate of venting shall be determined in accordance with Table H-10, except that when the exposed wetted area of the surface is greater than 2,800 square feet, the total rate of venting shall be calculated by the following formula:

$$CFH = 1{,}107A^{0.82}$$

Where:

CFH = Venting requirement, in cubic feet of free air per hour.

A = Exposed wetted surface, in square feet.

Note: The foregoing formula is based on $Q = 21{,}000A^{0.82}$.

(v) The total emergency relief venting capacity for any specific stable liquid may be determined by the following formula:

Cubic feet of free air per hour = V

$$V = \frac{1337}{L\ M}$$

V = Cubic feet of free air per hour from Table H-10.

L = Latent heat of vaporization of specific liquid in B.t.u. per pound.

M = Molecular weight of specific liquids.

(vi) The required airflow rate of (2)(e)(iii) or (v) of this section may be multiplied by the appropriate factor listed in the following schedule when protection is provided as indicated. Only one factor may be used for any one tank.

0.5 for drainage in accordance with (2)(g)(ii) of this section for tanks over 200 square feet of wetted area.
0.3 for approved water spray.
0.3 for approved insulation.
0.15 for approved water spray with approved insulation.

(vii) The outlet of all vents and vent drains on tanks equipped with emergency venting to permit pressures exceeding 2.5 p.s.i.g. shall be arranged to discharge in such a way as to prevent localized overheating of any part of the tank, in the event vapors from such vents are ignited.

(viii) Each commercial tank venting device shall have stamped on it the opening pressure, the pressure at which the valve reaches the full open position, and the flow capacity at the latter pressure, expressed in cubic feet per hour of air at 60°F and at a pressure of 14.7 p.s.i.a.

(ix) The flow capacity of tank venting devices 12 inches and smaller in nominal pipe size shall be determined by actual test of each type and size of vent. These flow tests may be conducted by the manufacturer if certified by a qualified impartial observer, or may be conducted by an outside agency. The flow capacity of tank venting devices larger than 12 inches nominal pipe size, including manhole covers with long bolts or equivalent, may be calculated provided that the opening pressure is actually measured, the rating pressure and corresponding free orifice area are stated, the word "calculated" appears on the nameplate, and the computation is based on a flow coefficient of 0.5 applied to the rated orifice area.

(f) Vent piping for aboveground tanks.

(i) Vent piping shall be constructed in accordance with WAC 296-24-33007 of this section.

(ii) Where vent pipe outlets for tanks storing Class I liquids are adjacent to buildings or public ways, they shall be located so that the vapors are released at a safe point outside of buildings and not less than 12 feet above the adjacent ground level. In order to aid their dispersion, vapors shall be discharged upward or horizontally away from closely adjacent walls. Vent outlets shall be located so that flammable vapors will not be trapped by eaves or other obstructions and shall be at least five feet from building openings.

(iii) When tank vent piping is manifolded, pipe sizes shall be such as to discharge within the pressure limitations of the system, the vapors they may be required to handle when manifolded tanks are subject to the same fire exposure.

(g) Drainage, dikes, and walls for aboveground tanks.

(i) Drainage and diked areas. The area surrounding a tank or a group of tanks shall be provided with drainage as in (2)(g)(ii) of this section, or shall be diked as provided in (2)(g)(iii), to prevent accidental discharge of liquid from endangering adjoining property or reaching waterways.

(ii) Drainage. Where protection of adjoining property or waterways is by means of a natural or manmade drainage system, such systems shall comply with the following:

(A) A slope of not less than 1 percent away from the tank toward the drainage system shall be provided.

(B) The drainage system shall terminate in vacant land or other area or in an impounding basin having a capacity not smaller than that of the largest tank served. This termination area and the route of the drainage system shall be so located that, if the flammable or combustible liquids in the drainage

system are ignited, the fire will not seriously expose tanks or adjoining property.

(C) The drainage system, including automatic drainage pumps, shall not discharge to adjoining property, natural water courses, public sewers, or public drains unless the discharge of flammable or combustible liquids would not constitute a hazard, or the system is so designed that it will not permit flammable or combustible liquids to be released.

(iii) Diked areas. Where protection of adjoining property or waterways is accomplished by retaining the liquid around the tank by means of a dike, the volume of the diked area shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) Except as provided in (2)(g)(iii)(B) of this section, the volumetric capacity of the diked area shall not be less than the greatest amount of liquid that can be released from the largest tank within the diked area, assuming a full tank. The capacity of the diked area enclosing more than one tank shall be calculated by deducting the volume of the tanks other than the largest tank below the height of the dike.

(B) For a tank or group of tanks with fixed roofs containing crude petroleum with boilover characteristics, the volumetric capacity of the diked area shall be not less than the capacity of the largest tank served by the enclosure, assuming a full tank. The capacity of the diked enclosure shall be calculated by deducting the volume below the height of the dike of all tanks within the enclosure.

(C) Walls of the diked area shall be of earth, steel, concrete or solid masonry designed to be liquidtight and to withstand a full hydrostatic head. Earthen walls 3 feet or more in height shall have a flat section at the top not less than 2 feet wide. The slope of an earthen wall shall be consistent with the angle of repose of the material of which the wall is constructed.

(D) The walls of the diked area shall be restricted to an average height of 6 feet above interior grade.

(E) Where provision is made for draining water from diked areas, drainage shall be provided at a uniform slope of not less than 1 percent away from tanks toward a sump, drainbox, or other safe means of disposal located at the greatest practical distance from the tank. Such drains shall normally be controlled in a manner so as to prevent flammable or combustible liquids from entering natural water courses, public sewers, or public drains, if their presence would constitute a hazard. Control of drainage shall be accessible under fire conditions.

(F) No loose combustible material, empty or full drum or barrel, shall be permitted within the diked area.

(G) Each diked area containing two or more tanks shall be subdivided preferably by drainage channels or at least by intermediate curbs in order to prevent spills from endangering adjacent tanks within the diked area as follows:

(I) When storing normally stable liquids in vertical cone roof tanks constructed with weak roof-to-shell seam or approved floating roof tanks or when storing crude petroleum in producing areas in any type of tank, one subdivision for each tank in excess of 10,000 bbls. and one subdivision for each group of tanks (no tank exceeding 10,000 bbls. capacity) having an aggregate capacity not exceeding 15,000 bbls.

(II) When storing normally stable flammable or combustible liquids in tanks not covered in (g)(iii)(G)(I) of this subsection, one subdivision for each tank in excess of 100,000 gallons (2,500 bbls.) and one subdivision for each group of tanks (no tank exceeding 100,000 gallons capacity) having an aggregate capacity not exceeding 150,000 gallons (3,570 bbls.).

(III) When storing unstable liquids in any type of tank, one subdivision for each tank except that tanks installed in accordance with the drainage requirements of NFPA 15-1969, Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection shall require no additional subdivision.

(IV) The drainage channels or intermediate curbs shall be located between tanks so as to take full advantage of the available space with due regard for the individual tank capacities. Intermediate curbs, where used, shall be not less than 18 inches in height.

(h) Tank openings other than vents for aboveground tanks.

(i) Connections for all tank openings shall be vaportight and liquidtight. Vents are covered in (2)(d) through (f) of this section.

(ii) Each connection to an aboveground tank through which liquid can normally flow shall be provided with an internal or an external valve located as close as practical to the shell of the tank. Such valves, when external, and their connections to the tank shall be of steel except when the chemical characteristics of the liquid stored are incompatible with steel. When materials other than steel are necessary, they shall be suitable for the pressures, structural stresses, and temperatures involved, including fire exposures.

(iii) Each connection below the liquid level through which liquid does not normally flow shall be provided with a liquidtight closure. This may be a valve, plug, or blind, or a combination of these.

(iv) Openings for gaging shall be provided with a vapor tight cap or cover.

(v) For Class IB and Class IC liquids other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity. A fill pipe entering the top of a tank shall terminate within 6 inches of the bottom of the tank and shall be installed to avoid excessive vibration.

(vi) Filling and emptying connections which are made and broken shall be located outside of buildings at a location free from any source of ignition and not less than 5 feet away from any building opening. Such connection shall be closed and liquidtight when not in use. The connection shall be properly identified.

(3) Installation of underground tanks.

(a) Location. Excavation for underground storage tanks shall be made with due care to avoid undermining of foundations of existing structures. Underground tanks or tanks under buildings shall be so located with respect to existing building foundations and supports that the loads carried by the latter cannot be transmitted to the tank. The distance from any part of a tank storing Class I liquids to the nearest wall of any basement or pit shall be not less than 1 foot, and to any property line that may be built upon, not less than 3 feet. The distance from any part of a tank storing Class II or Class III liquids to the nearest wall of any basement, pit or property line shall not be less than 1 foot.

(b) Depth and cover. Underground tanks shall be set on firm foundations and surrounded with at least 6 inches of

noncorrosive, inert materials such as clean sand, earth, or gravel well tamped in place. The tank shall be placed in the hole with care since dropping or rolling the tank into the hole can break a weld, puncture or damage the tank, or scrape off the protective coating of coated tanks. Tanks shall be covered with a minimum of 2 feet of earth or shall be covered with not less than 1 foot of earth, on top of which shall be placed a slab of reinforced concrete not less than 4 inches thick. When underground tanks are, or are likely to be, subject to traffic, they shall be protected against damage from vehicles passing over them by at least 3 feet of earth cover, or 18 inches of well-tamped earth, plus 6 inches of reinforced concrete or 8 inches of asphaltic concrete. When asphaltic or reinforced concrete paving is used as part of the protection, it shall extend at least 1 foot horizontally beyond the outline of the tank in all directions.

(c) Corrosion protection. Corrosion protection for the tank and its piping shall be provided by one or more of the following methods:

(i) Use of protective coatings or wrappings;

(ii) Cathodic protection; or,

(iii) Corrosion resistant materials of construction.

(d) Vents.

(i) Location and arrangement of vents for Class I liquids. Vent pipes from tanks storing Class I liquids shall be so located that the discharge point is outside of buildings, higher than the fill pipe opening, and not less than 12 feet above the adjacent ground level. Vent pipes shall discharge only upward in order to disperse vapors. Vent pipes 2 inches or less in nominal inside diameter shall not be obstructed by devices that will cause excessive back pressure. Vent pipe outlets shall be so located that flammable vapors will not enter building openings, or be trapped under eaves or other obstructions. If the vent pipe is less than 10 feet in length, or greater than 2 inches in nominal inside diameter, the outlet shall be provided with a vacuum and pressure relief device or there shall be an approved flame arrester located in the vent line at the outlet or within the approved distance from the outlet.

(ii) Size of vents. Each tank shall be vented through piping adequate in size to prevent blow-back of vapor or liquid at the fill opening while the tank is being filled. Vent pipes shall be not less than 1 1/4 inch nominal inside diameter.

TABLE H-11
VENT LINE DIAMETERS

Maximum flow GPM	Pipe length*		
	50 feet	100 feet	200 feet
	Inches	Inches	Inches
100	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
200	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
300	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
400	1 1/4	1 1/2	2
500	1 1/2	1 1/2	2
600	1 1/2	2	2
700	2	2	2
800	2	2	3
900	2	2	3
1,000	2	2	3

* Vent lines of 50 ft., 100 ft., and 200 ft. of pipe plus 7 ells.

(iii) Location and arrangement of vents for Class II or Class III liquids. Vent pipes from tanks storing Class II or Class III flammable liquids shall terminate outside of the building and higher than the fill pipe opening. Vent outlets shall be above normal snow level. They may be fitted with return bends, coarse screens or other devices to minimize ingress of foreign material.

(iv) Vent piping shall be constructed in accordance with WAC 296-24-33007. Vent pipes shall be so laid as to drain toward the tank without sags or traps in which liquid can collect. They shall be located so that they will not be subjected to physical damage. The tank end of the vent pipe shall enter the tank through the top.

(v) When tank vent piping is manifolded, pipe sizes shall be such as to discharge, within the pressure limitations of the system, the vapors they may be required to handle when manifolded tanks are filled simultaneously.

(e) Tank openings other than vents.

(i) Connections for all tank openings shall be vapor or liquid tight.

(ii) Openings for manual gaging, if independent of the fill pipe, shall be provided with a liquid-tight cap or cover. If inside a building, each such opening shall be protected against liquid overflow and possible vapor release by means of a spring-loaded check valve or other approved device.

(iii) Fill and discharge lines shall enter tanks only through the top. Fill lines shall be sloped toward the tank.

(iv) For Class IB and Class IC liquids other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity by terminating within 6 inches of the bottom of the tank.

(v) Filling and emptying connections which are made and broken shall be located outside of buildings at a location free from any source of ignition and not less than 5 feet away from any building opening. Such connection shall be closed and liquidtight when not in use. The connection shall be properly identified.

(4) Installation of tanks inside of buildings.

(a) Location. Tanks shall not be permitted inside of buildings except as provided in WAC 296-24-33011 and 296-24-33015 through 296-24-33019.

(b) Vents. Vents for tanks inside of buildings shall be as provided in (2)(d),(e),(f)(ii) and (3)(d) of this section, except that emergency venting by the use of weak roof seams on tanks shall not be permitted. Vents shall discharge vapors outside the buildings.

(c) Vent piping. Vent piping shall be constructed in accordance with WAC 296-24-33007.

(d) Tank openings other than vents.

(i) Connections for all tank openings shall be vapor or liquidtight. Vents are covered in (4)(b) of this section.

(ii) Each connection to a tank inside of buildings through which liquid can normally flow shall be provided with an internal or an external valve located as close as practical to the shell of the tank. Such valves, when external, and their connections to the tank shall be of steel except when the chemical characteristics of the liquid stored are incompatible with steel. When materials other than steel are necessary, they shall be suitable for the pressures, structural stresses, and temperatures involved, including fire exposures.

(iii) Flammable or combustible liquid tanks located inside of buildings, except in one-story buildings designed and protected for flammable or combustible liquid storage, shall be provided with an automatic-closing heat-actuated valve on each withdrawal connection below the liquid level, except for connections used for emergency disposal, to prevent continued flow in the event of fire in the vicinity of the tank. This function may be incorporated in the valve required in (4)(d)(ii) of this section, and if a separate valve, shall be located adjacent to the valve required in (4)(d)(ii) of this section.

(iv) Openings for manual gaging, if independent of the fill pipe (see (4)(d)(vi) of this section), shall be provided with a vaportight cap or cover. Each such opening shall be protected against liquid overflow and possible vapor release by means of a spring loaded check valve or other approved device.

(v) For Class IB and Class IC liquids other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity by terminating within 6 inches of the bottom of the tank.

(vi) The fill pipe inside of the tank shall be installed to avoid excessive vibration of the pipe.

(vii) The inlet of the fill pipe shall be located outside of buildings at a location free from any source of ignition and not less than 5 feet away from any building opening. The inlet of the fill pipe shall be closed and liquidtight when not in use. The fill connection shall be properly identified.

(viii) Tanks inside buildings shall be equipped with a device, or other means shall be provided, to prevent overflow into the building.

(5) Supports, foundations, and anchorage for all tank locations.

(a) General. Tank supports shall be installed on firm foundations. Tank supports shall be of concrete, masonry, or protected steel. Single wood timber supports (not cribbing) laid horizontally may be used for outside aboveground tanks if not more than 12 inches high at their lowest point.

(b) Fire resistance. Steel supports or exposed piling shall be protected by materials having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2 hours, except that steel saddles need not be protected if less than 12 inches high at their lowest point. Water spray protection or its equivalent may be used in lieu of fire-resistive materials to protect supports.

(c) Spheres. The design of the supporting structure for tanks such as spheres shall receive special engineering consideration.

(d) Load distribution. Every tank shall be so supported as to prevent the excessive concentration of loads on the supporting portion of the shell.

(e) Foundations. Tanks shall rest on the ground or on foundations made of concrete, masonry, piling, or steel. Tank foundations shall be designed to minimize the possibility of uneven settling of the tank and to minimize corrosion in any part of the tank resting on the foundation.

(f) Flood areas. Where a tank is located in an area that may be subjected to flooding, the applicable precautions outlined in (5)(f) of this section shall be observed.

(i) No aboveground vertical storage tank containing a flammable or combustible liquid shall be located so that the allowable liquid level within the tank is below the established maximum flood stage, unless the tank is provided with a guiding structure such as described in (5)(f)(xiii), (xiv) and (xv) of this section.

(ii) Independent water supply facilities shall be provided at locations where there is no ample and dependable public water supply available for loading partially empty tanks with water.

(iii) In addition to the preceding requirements, each tank so located that more than 70 percent, but less than 100 percent, of its allowable liquid storage capacity will be submerged at the established maximum flood stage, shall be safeguarded by one of the following methods: Tank shall be raised, or its height shall be increased, until its top extends above the maximum flood stage a distance equivalent to 30 percent or more of its allowable liquid storage capacity: Provided, however, That the submerged part of the tank shall not exceed two and one-half times the diameter. Or, as an alternative to the foregoing, adequate noncombustible structural guides, designed to permit the tank to float vertically without loss of product, shall be provided.

(iv) Each horizontal tank so located that more than 70 percent of its storage capacity will be submerged at the established flood stage, shall be anchored, attached to a foundation of concrete or of steel and concrete, of sufficient weight to provide adequate load for the tank when filled with flammable or combustible liquid and submerged by flood waters to the established flood stage, or adequately secured by other means.

(v) Spherical and spheroidal tanks shall be protected by applicable methods as specified for either vertical or horizontal tanks.

(vi) At locations where there is no ample and dependable water supply, or where filling of underground tanks with liquid is impracticable because of the character of their contents, their use, or for other reasons, each tank shall be safeguarded against movement when empty and submerged by high ground water or flood waters by anchoring, weighting with concrete or other approved solid loading material, or securing by other means. Each such tank shall be so constructed and installed that it will safely resist external pressures due to high ground water or flood waters.

(vii) At locations where there is an ample and dependable water supply available, underground tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids, so installed that more than 70 percent of their storage capacity will be submerged at the maximum flood stage, shall be so anchored, weighted, or secured by other means, as to prevent movement of such tanks when filled with flammable or combustible liquids, and submerged by flood waters to the established flood stage.

(viii) Pipe connections below the allowable liquid level in a tank shall be provided with valves or cocks located as closely as practicable to the tank shell. Such valves and their connections to tanks shall be of steel or other material suitable for use with the liquid being stored. Cast iron shall not be used.

(ix) At locations where an independent water supply is required, it shall be entirely independent of public power and water supply. Independent source of water shall be available when flood waters reach a level not less than 10 feet below the bottom of the lowest tank on a property.

(x) The self-contained power and pumping unit shall be so located or so designed that pumping into tanks may be carried on continuously throughout the rise in flood waters from a level 10 feet below the lowest tank to the level of the potential flood stage.

(xi) Capacity of the pumping unit shall be such that the rate of rise of water in all tanks shall be equivalent to the established potential average rate of rise of flood waters at any stage.

(xii) Each independent pumping unit shall be tested periodically to insure that it is in satisfactory operating condition.

(xiii) Structural guides for holding floating tanks above their foundations shall be so designed that there will be no resistance to the free rise of a tank, and shall be constructed of noncombustible material.

(xiv) The strength of the structure shall be adequate to resist lateral movement of a tank subject to a horizontal force in any direction equivalent to not less than 25 pounds per square foot acting on the projected vertical cross-sectional area of the tank.

(xv) Where tanks are situated on exposed points or bends in a shoreline where swift currents in flood waters will be present, the structures shall be designed to withstand a unit force of not less than 50 pounds per square foot.

(xvi) The filling of a tank to be protected by water loading shall be started as soon as flood waters reach a dangerous flood stage. The rate of filling shall be at least equal to the rate of rise of the floodwaters (or the established average potential rate of rise).

(xvii) Sufficient fuel to operate the water pumps shall be available at all times to insure adequate power to fill all tankage with water.

(xviii) All valves on connecting pipelines shall be closed and locked in closed position when water loading has been completed.

(xix) Where structural guides are provided for the protection of floating tanks, all rigid connections between tanks and pipelines shall be disconnected and blanked off or binded before the floodwaters reach the bottom of the tank, unless control valves and their connections to the tank are of a type designed to prevent breakage between the valve and the tank shell.

(xx) All valves attached to tanks other than those used in connection with water loading operations shall be closed and locked.

(xxi) If a tank is equipped with a swing line, the swing pipe shall be raised to and secured at its highest position.

(xxii) Inspections. The director or his/her designated representative shall make periodic inspections of all plants where the storage of flammable or combustible liquids is such as to require compliance with the foregoing requirements, in order to assure the following:

(A) That all flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks are in compliance with these requirements and so maintained.

(B) That detailed printed instructions of what to do in flood emergencies are properly posted.

(C) That station operators and other employees depended upon to carry out such instructions are thoroughly informed as to the location and operation of such valves and other equipment necessary to effect these requirements.

(g) Earthquake areas. In areas subject to earthquakes, the tank supports and connections shall be designed to resist damage as a result of such shocks.

(6) Sources of ignition. In locations where flammable vapors may be present, precautions shall be taken to prevent ignition by eliminating or controlling sources of ignition. Sources of ignition may include open flames, lightning, smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks (static, electrical, and mechanical), spontaneous ignition, chemical and physical-chemical reactions, and radiant heat.

(7) Testing.

(a) General. All tanks, whether shop built or field erected, shall be strength tested before they are placed in service in accordance with the applicable sections of the code under which they were built. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) code stamp. American Petroleum Institute (API) monogram, or the label of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., on a tank shall be evidence of compliance with this strength test. Tanks not marked in accordance with the above codes shall be strength tested before they are placed in service in accordance with good engineering principles and reference shall be made to the sections on testing in the codes listed in (l)(c)(i), (d)(ii) or (e)(ii) of this section.

(b) Strength. When the vertical length of the fill and vent pipes is such that when filled with liquid the static head imposed upon the bottom of the tank exceeds 10 pounds per square inch, the tank and related piping shall be tested hydrostatically to a pressure equal to the static head thus imposed.

(c) Tightness. In addition to the strength test called for in (7)(a) and (b), all tanks and connections shall be tested for tightness. Except for underground tanks, this tightness test shall be made at operating pressure with air, inert gas, or water prior to placing the tank in service. In the case of field-erected tanks the strength test may be considered to be the test for tank tightness. Underground tanks and piping, before being covered, enclosed, or placed in use, shall be tested for tightness hydrostatically, or with air pressure at not less than 3 pounds per square inch and not more than 5 pounds per square inch.

(d) Repairs. All leaks or deformations shall be corrected in an acceptable manner before the tank is placed in service. Mechanical caulking is not permitted for correcting leaks in welded tanks except pinhole leaks in the roof.

(e) Derated operations. Tanks to be operated at pressures below their design pressure may be tested by the applicable provisions of (7)(a) or (b) based upon the pressure developed under full emergency venting of the tank.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-05-027, § 296-24-33005, filed 2/7/06, effective 4/1/06. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-33005, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-33005, filed 11/14/88; Order 76-6, § 296-24-33005, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-33005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-33005, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-33007 Piping, valves, and fittings. (1) General.

(a) Design. The design (including selection of materials) fabrication, assembly, test, and inspection of piping systems containing flammable or combustible liquids shall be suitable

for the expected working pressures and structural stresses. Conformity with the applicable provisions of Pressure Piping, ANSI B31-1967 series and the provisions of this section, shall be considered prima facie evidence of compliance with the foregoing provisions.

(b) Exceptions. This section does not apply to any of the following:

(i) Tubing or casing on any oil or gas wells and any piping connected directly thereto.

(ii) Motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, or portable or stationary engines.

(iii) Piping within the scope of any applicable boiler and pressures vessel code.

(c) Definitions. As used in this section, piping systems consist of pipe, tubing flanges, bolting, gaskets, valves, fittings, the pressure containing parts of other components such as expansion joints and strainers, and devices which serve such purposes as mixing, separating, snubbing, distributing, metering, or controlling flow.

(2) Materials for piping, valves, and fittings.

(a) Required materials. Materials for piping, valves, or fittings shall be steel, nodular iron or malleable iron, except as provided in subsections (b), (c) and (d).

(b) Exceptions. Materials other than steel, nodular iron, or malleable iron may be used underground, or if required by the properties of the flammable or combustible liquid handled. Material other than steel, nodular iron, or malleable iron shall be designed to specifications embodying principles recognized as good engineering practices for the material used.

(c) Linings. Piping, valves, and fittings may have combustible or noncombustible linings.

(d) Low-melting materials. When low-melting point materials such as aluminum and brass or materials that soften on fire exposure such as plastics, or nonductile materials such as cast iron, are necessary, special consideration shall be given to their behavior on fire exposure. If such materials are used in aboveground piping systems or inside buildings, they shall be suitably protected against fire exposure or so located that any spill resulting from the failure of these materials could not unduly expose persons, important buildings or structures or can be readily controlled by remote valves.

(3) Pipe joints. Joints shall be made liquid tight. Welded or screwed joints or approved connectors shall be used. Threaded joints and connections shall be made up tight with a suitable lubricant or piping compound. Pipe joints dependent upon the friction characteristics of combustible materials for mechanical continuity of piping shall not be used inside buildings. They may be used outside of buildings above or below ground. If used aboveground, the piping shall either be secured to prevent disengagement at the fitting or the piping system shall be so designed that any spill resulting from such disengagement could not unduly expose persons, important buildings or structures, and could be readily controlled by remote valves.

(4) Supports. Piping systems shall be substantially supported and protected against physical damage and excessive stresses arising from settlement, vibration, expansion, or contraction.

(5) Protection against corrosion. All piping for flammable or combustible liquids, both aboveground and underground, where subject to external corrosion, shall be painted or otherwise protected.

(6) Valves. Piping systems shall contain a sufficient number of valves to operate the system properly and to protect the plant. Piping systems in connection with pumps shall contain a sufficient number of valves to control properly the flow of liquid in normal operation and in the event of physical damage. Each connection to pipelines, by which equipment such as tankcars or tank vehicles discharge liquids by means of pumps into storage tanks, shall be provided with a check valve for automatic protection against backflow if the piping arrangement is such that backflow from the system is possible.

(7) Testing. All piping before being covered, enclosed, or placed in use shall be hydrostatically tested to 150 percent of the maximum anticipated pressure of the system, or pneumatically tested to 110 percent of the maximum anticipated pressure of the system, but not less than 5 pounds per square inch gage at the highest point of the system. This test shall be maintained for a sufficient time to complete visual inspection of all joints and connections, but for at least 10 minutes.

[Order 76-6, § 296-24-33007, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-33007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-33007, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-33009 Container and portable tank storage. (1) Scope.

(a) General. This section shall apply only to the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in drums or other containers (including flammable aerosols) not exceeding 60 gallons individual capacity and those portable tanks not exceeding 660 gallons individual capacity.

(b) Exceptions. This section shall not apply to the following:

(i) Storage of containers in bulk plants, service stations, refineries, chemical plants, and distilleries;

(ii) Class I or Class II liquids in the fuel tanks of a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, or portable or stationary engine;

(iii) Flammable or combustible paints, oils, varnishes, and similar mixtures used for painting or maintenance when not kept for a period in excess of 30 days;

(iv) Beverages when packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1 gallon in size.

(2) Design, construction, and capacity of containers.

(a) General. Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used. Metal containers and portable tanks meeting the requirements of and containing products authorized by Chapter I, Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations - October 1, 1972, (regulations issued by the hazardous materials regulations board, department of transportation), shall be deemed to be acceptable.

(b) Emergency venting. Each portable tank shall be provided with one or more devices installed in the top with sufficient emergency venting capacity to limit internal pressure under fire exposure conditions to 10 p.s.i.g., or 30 percent of the bursting pressure of the tank, whichever is greater. The total venting capacity shall be not less than that specified in WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(e)(iii) or (v). At least one pressure-actuated vent having a minimum capacity of 6,000 cubic feet of free air (14.7 p.s.i.a. and 60°F) shall be used. It shall be set to open at not less than 5 p.s.i.g. If fusible vents are used, they

shall be actuated by elements that operate at a temperature not exceeding 300°F.

TABLE H-12
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SIZE OF
CONTAINERS AND PORTABLE TANKS

Container Type	Flammable liquids Class IA	Class IB	Class IC	Combustible Liquids Class II	& Class III
Glass or approved plastic	1 pt.	1 qu.	1 gal.	1 gal.	1 gal.
Metal (other than DOTdrums)	1 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.
Safety cans	2 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.
Metal drums (DOT spec.)	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.
Approved portable tanks	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.

Container exemptions:

(i) Medicines, beverages, foodstuffs, cosmetics and other common consumer items, when packaged according to commonly accepted practices, shall be exempt from the requirements of (4)(a) and (b) of this section.

(c) Size. Flammable and combustible liquid containers shall be in accordance with Table H-12, except that glass or plastic containers of no more than 1-gallon capacity may be used for a Class IA or IB flammable liquid if:

(i) Such liquid either would be rendered unfit for its intended use by contact with metal or would excessively corrode a metal container so as to create a leakage hazard; and

(ii) The user's process either would require more than 1 pint of Class IA liquid or more than 1 quart of a Class IB liquid of a single assay lot to be used at one time, or would require the maintenance of an analytical standard liquid of a quality which is not met by the specified standards of liquids available, and the quantity of the analytical standard liquid required to be used in any one control process exceeds one-sixteenth the capacity of the container allowed under Table H-12 for the class of liquid; or

(iii) The containers are intended for direct export outside the United States.

(3) Design, construction, and capacity of storage cabinets.

(a) Maximum capacity. Not more than 60 gallons of Class I or Class II liquids, nor more than 120 gallons of Class III liquids may be stored in a storage cabinet.

(b) Fire resistance. Storage cabinets shall be designed and constructed to limit the internal temperature to not more than 325°F when subjected to a 10-minute fire test using the standard time-temperature curve as set forth in Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, NFPA 251-1969. All joints and seams shall remain tight and the door shall remain securely closed during the fire test. Cabinets shall be labeled "Flammable—Keep fire away."

(i) Metal cabinets constructed in the following manner shall be deemed to be in compliance. The bottom, top, door, and sides of cabinet shall be at least No. 18 gage sheet iron and double walled with 1 1/2-inch air space. Joints shall be riveted, welded or made tight by some equally effective means. The door shall be provided with a three-point lock, and the door sill shall be raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet.

(ii) Wooden cabinets constructed in the following manner shall be deemed in compliance. The bottom, sides, and top shall be constructed of an approved grade of plywood at least 1 inch in thickness, which shall not break down or delaminate under fire conditions. All joints shall be rabbetted and shall be fastened in two directions with flathead woodscrews. When more than one door is used, there shall be a rabbetted overlap of not less than 1 inch. Hinges shall be mounted in such a manner as not to lose their holding capacity due to loosening or burning out of the screws when subjected to the fire test.

(4) Design and construction of inside storage rooms.

(a) Construction. Inside storage rooms shall be constructed to meet the required fire-resistive rating for their use. Such construction shall comply with the test specifications set forth in Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, NFPA 251-1969. Where an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the system shall be designed and installed in an acceptable manner. Openings to other rooms or buildings shall be provided with noncombustible liquid-tight raised sills or ramps at least 4 inches in height, or the floor in the storage area shall be at least 4 inches below the surrounding floor. Openings shall be provided with approved self-closing fire doors. The room shall be liquid tight where the walls join the floor. A permissible alternate to the sill or ramp is an open-grated trench inside of the room which drains to a safe location. Where other portions of the building or other properties are exposed, windows shall be protected as set forth in the Standard for Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA No. 80-1968, for Class E or F openings. Wood at least 1 inch nominal thickness may be used for shelving, racks, dunnage, scuffboards, floor overlay, and similar installations.

(b) Rating and capacity. Storage in inside storage rooms shall comply with Table H-13.0

TABLE H-13
STORAGE IN INSIDE ROOMS

Fire protection* provided	Fire resistance	Maximum size	Total allowable quantities (gals./sq. Ft./floor area)
Yes	2 hours	500 sq.ft.	10
No	2 hours	500 sq.ft.	4
Yes	1 hour	150 sq.ft.	5
No	1 hour	150 sq.ft.	2

*Fire protection system shall be sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide, or other system.

(c) Wiring. Electrical wiring and equipment within inside storage rooms used to store Class I liquids shall comply with the provisions of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations. For inside storage rooms used to store Class II and III liquids the pertinent provisions chapter 296-24 WAC Part L apply.

(d) Ventilation. Every inside storage room shall be provided with either a gravity or a mechanical exhaust ventilation system. Such system shall be designed to provide for a complete change of air within the room at least six times per hour. If a mechanical exhaust system is used, it shall be controlled by a switch located outside of the door. The ventilat-

ing equipment and any lighting fixtures shall be operated by the same switch. A pilot light shall be installed adjacent to the switch if Class I flammable liquids are dispensed within the room. Where gravity ventilation is provided, the fresh air intake, as well as the exhaust outlet from the room, shall be on the exterior of the building in which the room is located.

(e) Storage in inside storage rooms. In every inside storage room there shall be maintained one clear aisle at least 3 feet wide. Containers over 30 gallons capacity shall not be stacked one upon the other. Dispensing shall be by approved pump or self-closing faucet only.

(5) Storage inside building.

(a) Egress. Flammable or combustible liquids, including stock for sale, shall not be stored so as to limit use of exits, stairways, or areas normally used for the safe egress of people.

(b) Containers. The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in containers or portable tanks shall comply with (4)(c) through (e) of this section.

(c) Office occupancies. Storage shall be prohibited except that which is required for maintenance and operation of building and operation of equipment. Such storage shall be kept in closed metal containers stored in a storage cabinet or in safety cans or in an inside storage room not having a door that opens into that portion of the building used by the public.

(d) Mercantile occupancies and other retail stores.

(i) In rooms or areas accessible to the public, storage shall be limited to quantities needed for display and normal merchandising purposes but shall not exceed 2 gallons per square foot of gross floor area. The gross floor area used for computing the maximum quantity permitted shall be considered as that portion of the store actually being used for merchandising flammable and combustible liquids.

(ii) Where the aggregate quantity of additional stock exceeds 60 gallons of Class IA, or 120 gallons of Class IB, or 180 gallons of Class IC, or 240 gallons of Class II, or 500 gallons of Class III liquids, or any combination of Class I and Class II liquids exceeding 240 gallons, it shall be stored in a room or portion of the building that complies with the construction provisions for an inside storage room as prescribed in (4) of this section. For water miscible liquids, these quantities may be doubled.

(iii) Containers in a display area shall not be stacked more than 3 feet or two containers high, whichever is the greater, unless the stacking is done on fixed shelving or is otherwise satisfactorily secured.

(iv) Shelving shall be of stable construction, of sufficient depth and arrangement such that containers displayed thereon shall not be easily displaced.

(v) Leaking containers shall be removed to a storage room or taken to a safe location outside the building and the contents transferred to an undamaged container.

(e) General purpose public warehouses. Storage shall be in accordance with Table H-14 or H-15 and in buildings or in portions of such buildings cut off by standard firewalls. Material creating no fire exposure hazard to the flammable or combustible liquids may be stored in the same area.

TABLE H-14
INDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE

Class liquid	Storage level	Protected storage maximum per pile		Unprotected storage maximum per pile	
		Gal.	Ht.	Gal.	Ht.
IA	Ground and upper floors	2,750 (50)	3 ft. (1)	660 (12)	3 ft. (1)
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
IB	Ground and upper floors	5,500 (100)	6 ft. (2)	1,375 (25)	3 ft. (1)
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
IC	Ground and upper floors	16,500 (300)	6 ft (2)	4,125 (75)	3 ft. (1)
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
II	Ground and upper floors	16,500 (300)	9 ft. (3)	4,125 (75)	9 ft. (3)
	Basement	5,500 (100)	9 ft. (3)	Not permitted	
III	Ground and upper floors	55,000 (1,000)	15 ft. (5)	13,750 (250)	12 ft. (4)
	Basement	8,250 (450)	9 ft. (3)	Not permitted	

Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate maximum gallonages.

Note 2: Aisles shall be provided so that no container is more than 12 ft. from an aisle. Main aisles shall be at least 8 ft. wide and side aisles at least 4 ft. wide.

(Numbers in parentheses indicate corresponding number of 55-gal. drums.)

Note 3: Each pile shall be separated from each other by at least 4 ft.

TABLE H-15
INDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

Class liquid	Storage level	Protected storage maximum per pile		Unprotected storage maximum per pile	
		Gal.	Ht.	Gal.	Ht.
IA	Ground and upper floors	Not permitted		Not permitted	
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
IB	Ground and upper floors	20,000	7ft.	2,000	7 ft.
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
IC	Ground and upper floors	40,000	14 ft	5,500	7 ft.
	Basement	Not permitted		Not permitted	
II	Ground and upper floors	40,000	14 ft.	5,500	7 ft.
	Basement	20,000	7 ft.	Not permitted	
III	Ground and upper floors	60,000	14 ft.	22,000	7 ft.
	Basement	20,000	7 ft.	Not permitted	

Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate maximum gallonages.

Note 2: Aisles shall be provided so that no portable tank is more than 12 ft. from an aisle. Main aisles shall be at least 8 ft. wide and side aisles at least 4 ft. wide.

Note 3: Each pile shall be separated from each other by at least 4 ft.

(f) Flammable and combustible liquid warehouses or storage buildings.

(i) If the storage building is located 50 feet or less from a building or line of adjoining property that may be built upon,

the exposing wall shall be a blank wall having a fire-resistance rating of at least 2 hours.

(ii) The total quantity of liquids within a building shall not be restricted, but the arrangement of storage shall comply with Table H-14 or H-15.

(iii) Containers in piles shall be separated by pallets or dunnage where necessary to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls.

(iv) Portable tanks stored over one tier high shall be designed to nest securely, without dunnage and adequate materials handling equipment shall be available to handle tanks safely at the upper tier level.

(v) No pile shall be closer than 3 feet to the nearest beam, chord, girder, or other obstruction, and shall be 3 feet below sprinkler deflectors or discharge orifices of water spray, or other overhead fire protection systems.

(vi) Aisles of at least 3 feet wide shall be provided where necessary for reasons of access to doors, windows or standpipe connections.

(6) Storage outside buildings.

(a) General. Storage outside buildings shall be in accordance with Table H-16 or H-17, and (6)(b) and (d) of this section.

TABLE H-16
OUTDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE

1 Class	2 Maximum per pile (see note 1)	3 Distance between piles (see note 2)	4 Distance to property line that can be built upon (see notes 3 & 4)	5 Distance to street, alley, public way (see note 4)
	gal.	ft.	ft.	ft.
IA	1,100	5	20	10
IB	2,200	5	20	10
IC	4,400	5	20	10
II	8,800	5	10	5
III	22,000	5	10	5

Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages.

Note 2: Within 200 ft. of each container, there shall be 12-ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.

Note 3: The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled.

Note 4: When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distances in columns 4 and 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not less than 3 ft.

(b) Maximum storage. A maximum of 1,100 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids may be located adjacent to buildings located on the same premises and under the same management provided the provisions of (6)(b)(i) and (ii) are complied with.

(i) The building shall be a one-story building devoted principally to the handling and storing of flammable or combustible liquids or the building shall have 2 hour fire-resistive exterior walls having no opening within 10 feet of such storage.

(ii) Where quantity stored exceeds 1,100 gallons, or provisions of (6)(b)(i) cannot be met, a minimum distance of 10 feet between buildings and nearest container of flammable or combustible liquid shall be maintained.

TABLE H-17
OUTDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

1 Class	2 Maximum per pile	3 Distance between piles	4 Distance to property line that can be built upon	5 Distance to street, alley, public way
	gal.	ft.	ft.	ft.
IA	2,200	5	20	10
IB	4,400	5	20	10
IC	8,800	5	20	10
II	17,600	5	10	5
III	44,000	5	10	5

Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages.

Note 2: Within 200 ft. of each portable tank, there shall be a 12-ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.

Note 3: The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled.

Note 4: When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distances in columns 4 and 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not less than 3 ft.

(c) Spill containment. The storage area shall be graded in a manner to divert possible spills away from buildings or other exposures or shall be surrounded by a curb at least 6 inches high. When curbs are used, provisions shall be made for draining of accumulations of ground or rain water or spills of flammable or combustible liquids. Drains shall terminate at a safe location and shall be accessible to operation under fire conditions.

(d) Security. The storage area shall be protected against tampering or trespassers where necessary and shall be kept free of weeds, debris and other combustible material not necessary to the storage.

(7) Fire control.

(a) Extinguishers. Suitable fire control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available at locations where flammable or combustible liquids are stored.

(i) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units shall be located outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, the door opening into any room used for storage.

(ii) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units must be located not less than 10 feet, nor more than 25 feet, from any Class I or Class II liquid storage area located outside of a storage room but inside a building.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

(b) Sprinklers. When sprinklers are provided, they shall be installed in accordance with chapter 296-24 WAC, Part G-3.

(c) Open flames and smoking. Open flames and smoking shall not be permitted in flammable or combustible liquid storage areas.

(d) Water reactive materials. Materials which will react with water shall not be stored in the same room with flammable or combustible liquids.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 04-18-080, § 296-24-33009, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-33009, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-33009, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-33009, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-33009, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-33009, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-27, § 296-24-33009, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-33009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-33009, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-33011 Industrial plants. (1) Scope.

(a) Application. This section shall apply to those industrial plants where:

(i) The use of flammable or combustible liquids is incidental to the principal business, or

(ii) Where flammable or combustible liquids are handled or used only in unit physical operations such as mixing, drying, evaporating, filtering, distillation, and similar operations which do not involve chemical reaction. This section shall not apply to chemical plants, refineries or distilleries.

(b) Exceptions. Where portions of such plants involve chemical reactions such as oxidation, reduction, halogenation, hydrogenation, alkylation, polymerization, and other chemical processes, those portions of the plant shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-33017.

(2) Incidental storage or use of flammable and combustible liquids.

(a) Application. This shall be applicable to those portions of an industrial plant where the use and handling of flammable or combustible liquids is only incidental to the principal business, such as automobile assembly, construction of electronic equipment, furniture manufacturing, or other similar activities.

(b) Containers. Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in tanks or closed containers.

(i) Except as provided in (b)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection all storage shall comply with WAC 296-24-33009 (3) or (4).

(A) When the only operation involved is the storage of flammables in containers or tanks that are closed and remain closed throughout the storage, WAC 296-24-33009(5) and tables H-14 and H-15 will apply.

(B) When the procedure involved is mixing, transferring, or other exposure of liquids to vaporization through operational procedures in which containers or tanks do not remain closed in the storage area, WAC 296-24-33009(4) and table H-13 shall be used to determine permissible quantities.

(ii) The quantity of liquid that may be located outside of an inside storage room or storage cabinet in a building or in any one fire area of a building shall not exceed:

(A) Twenty-five gallons of Class IA liquids in containers.

(B) One hundred twenty gallons of Class IB, IC, II, or III liquids in containers.

(C) Six hundred sixty gallons of Class IB, IC, II, or III liquids in a single portable tank.

(iii) Where large quantities of flammable or combustible liquids are necessary, storage may be in tanks which shall comply with the applicable requirements of WAC 296-24-33005.

(c) Separation and protection. Areas in which flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one tank or container to another container shall be separated from other operations in the building by adequate distance or by construction having adequate fire resistance. Drainage or other means shall be provided to control spills. Adequate natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided.

(d) Handling liquids at point of final use.

(i) Flammable liquids shall be kept in covered containers when not actually in use.

(ii) Where flammable or combustible liquids are used or handled, except in closed containers, means shall be provided to dispose promptly and safely of leakage or spills.

(iii) Class I liquids may be used only where there are no open flames or other sources of ignition within the possible path of vapor travel.

(iv) Flammable or combustible liquids shall be drawn from or transferred into vessels, containers, or portable tanks within a building only through a closed piping system, from safety cans, by means of a device drawing through the top, or from a container or portable tanks by gravity through an approved self-closing valve. Transferring by means of air pressure on the container or portable tanks shall be prohibited.

(3) Unit physical operations.

(a) Application. This subsection (3) shall be applicable in those portions of industrial plants where flammable or combustible liquids are handled or used in unit physical operations such as mixing, drying, evaporating, filtering, distillation, and similar operations which do not involve chemical change. Examples are plants compounding cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, solvents, cleaning fluids, insecticides, and similar types of activities.

(b) Location. Industrial plants shall be located so that each building or unit of equipment is accessible from at least one side for fire fighting and fire control purposes. Buildings shall be located with respect to lines of adjoining property which may be built upon as set forth in WAC 296-24-33017 (2)(a) and (b) except that the blank wall referred to in WAC 296-24-33017 (2)(b) shall have a fire resistance rating of at least two hours.

(c) Chemical processes. Areas where unstable liquids are handled or small scale unit chemical processes are carried on shall be separated from the remainder of the plant by a fire wall of two-hour minimum fire resistance rating.

(d) Drainage.

(i) Emergency drainage systems shall be provided to direct flammable or combustible liquid leakage and fire protection water to a safe location. This may require curbs, scuppers, or special drainage systems to control the spread of fire; see WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(g)(ii).

(ii) Emergency drainage systems, if connected to public sewers or discharged into public waterways, shall be equipped with traps or separators.

(iii) The industrial plant shall be designed and operated to prevent the normal discharge of flammable or combustible liquids into public waterways, public sewers, or adjoining property.

(e) Ventilation.

(i) Areas as defined in subsection (1)(a) of this section using Class I liquids shall be ventilated at a rate of not less than one cubic foot per minute per square foot of solid floor area. This shall be accomplished by natural or mechanical ventilation with discharge or exhaust to a safe location outside of the building. Provision shall be made for introduction of makeup air in such a manner as not to short circuit the ventilation. Ventilation shall be arranged to include all floor areas or pits where flammable vapors may collect.

(ii) Equipment used in a building and the ventilation of the building shall be designed so as to limit flammable vapor-air mixtures under normal operating conditions to the interior of equipment, and to not more than five feet from equipment which exposes Class I liquids to the air. Examples of such equipment are dispensing stations, open centrifuges, plate and frame filters, open vacuum filters, and surfaces of open equipment.

(f) Storage and handling. The storage, transfer, and handling of liquid shall comply with WAC 296-24-33017(4).

(4) Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading.

Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings or nearest line of adjoining property which may be built upon by a distance of twenty-five feet for Class I liquids and fifteen feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill stem. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility. Operations of the facility shall comply with the appropriate portions of WAC 296-24-33013(3).

(5) Fire control.

(a) Portable and special equipment. Portable fire extinguishment and control equipment shall be provided in such quantities and types as are needed for the special hazards of operation and storage.

(b) Water supply. Water shall be available in volume and at adequate pressure to supply water hose streams, foam-producing equipment, automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation, dispensing and storage.

(c) Special extinguishers. Special extinguishing equipment such as that utilizing foam, inert gas, or dry chemical shall be provided as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation dispensing and storage.

(d) Special hazards. Where the need is indicated by special hazards of operation, flammable or combustible liquid processing equipment, major piping, and supporting steel shall be protected by approved water spray systems, deluge systems, approved fire-resistant coatings, insulation, or any combination of these.

(e) Maintenance. All plant fire protection facilities shall be adequately maintained and periodically inspected and tested to make sure they are always in satisfactory operating condition, and they will serve their purpose in time of emergency.

(6) Sources of ignition.

(a) General. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors. Sources of ignition include but are not limited to open flames; lightning; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces; frictional heat; static, electrical and mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition, including heat-producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat.

(b) Grounding. Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of these standards shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(7) Electrical.

(a) All electrical wiring and equipment shall be installed according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(b) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under normal operations shall be classified Class I, Division 1 according to the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. For those pieces of equipment installed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (3)(e)(ii) of this section, the Division 1 area shall extend five feet in all directions from all points of vapor liberation. All areas within pits shall be classified Division 1 if any part of the pit is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area, unless the pit is provided with mechanical ventilation.

(c) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations shall be classified Division 2 according to the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. These locations include an area within twenty feet horizontally, three feet vertically beyond a Division 1 area, and up to three feet above floor or grade level within twenty-five feet, if indoors, or ten feet if outdoors, from any pump, bleeder, withdrawal fitting, meter, or similar device handling Class I liquids. Pits provided with adequate mechanical ventilation within a Division 1 or 2 area shall be classified Division 2. If Class II or Class III liquids only are handled, then ordinary electrical equipment is satisfactory though care shall be used in locating electrical apparatus to prevent hot metal from falling into open equipment.

(d) Where the provisions of (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection require the installation of electrical equipment suitable for Class I, Division 1 or Division 2 locations, ordinary electrical equipment including switchgear may be used if installed in a room or enclosure which is maintained under positive pressure with respect to the hazardous area. Ventilation makeup air shall be uncontaminated by flammable vapors.

(8) Repairs to equipment. Hot work, such as welding or cutting operations, use of spark-producing power tools, and chipping operations shall be permitted only under supervision of an individual in responsible charge. The individual in responsible charge shall make an inspection of the area to be sure that it is safe for the work to be done and that safe procedures will be followed for the work specified.

(9) Housekeeping.

(a) General. Maintenance and operating practices shall be in accordance with established procedures which will tend to control leakage and prevent the accidental escape of flammable or combustible liquids. Spills shall be cleaned up promptly.

(b) Access. Adequate aisles shall be maintained for unobstructed movement of personnel and so that fire protec-

tion equipment can be brought to bear on any part of flammable or combustible liquid storage, use, or any unit physical operation.

(c) Waste and residue. Combustible waste material and residues in a building or unit operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in covered metal receptacles and disposed of daily.

(d) Clear zone. Ground area around buildings and unit operating areas shall be kept free of weeds, trash, or other unnecessary combustible materials.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-33011, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-33011, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-33011, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-33011, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-33011, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-33011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-33011, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-33013 Bulk plants. (1) Storage.

(a) Class I liquids. Class I liquids shall be stored in closed containers, or in storage tanks above ground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005.

(b) Class II and III liquids. Class II and Class III liquids shall be stored in containers, or in tanks within buildings or above ground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005.

(c) Piling containers. Containers of flammable or combustible liquids when piled one upon the other shall be separated by dunnage sufficient to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls. The height of the pile shall be consistent with the stability and strength of containers.

(2) Buildings.

(a) Exits. Rooms in which flammable or combustible liquids are stored or handled by pumps shall have exit facilities arranged to prevent occupants from being trapped in the event of fire.

(b) Heating. Rooms in which Class I liquids are stored or handled shall be heated only by means not constituting a source of ignition, such as steam or hot water. Rooms containing heating appliances involving sources of ignition shall be located and arranged to prevent entry of flammable vapors.

(c) Ventilation.

(i) Ventilation shall be provided for all rooms, buildings, or enclosures in which Class I liquids are pumped or dispensed. Design of ventilation systems shall take into account the relatively high specific gravity of the vapors. Ventilation may be provided by adequate openings in outside walls at floor level unobstructed except by louvers or course screens. Where natural ventilation is inadequate, mechanical ventilation shall be provided.

(ii) Class I liquids shall not be stored or handled within a building having a basement or pit into which flammable vapors may travel, unless such area is provided with ventilation designed to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors therein.

(iii) Containers of Class I liquids shall not be drawn from or filled within buildings unless provision is made to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors in hazardous concentrations. Where mechanical ventilation is required, it shall be kept in operation while flammable liquids are being handled.

(3) Loading and unloading facilities.

(a) Separation. Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings or nearest line of adjoining property that may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Class I liquids and 15 feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill spout. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility.

(b) Class restriction. Equipment such as piping, pumps, and meters used for the transfer of Class I liquids between storage tanks and the fill stem of the loading rack shall not be used for the transfer of Class II or Class III liquids.

(c) Valves. Valves used for the final control for filling tank vehicles shall be of the self-closing type and manually held open except where automatic means are provided for shutting off the flow when the vehicle is full or after filling of a preset amount.

(d) Static protection.

(i) Bonding facilities for protection against static sparks during the loading of tank vehicles through open domes shall be provided:

(A) Where Class I liquids are loaded, or

(B) Where Class II or Class III liquids are loaded into vehicles which may contain vapors from previous cargoes of Class I liquids.

(ii) Protection as required in (3)(d)(i) of this section shall consist of a metallic bond wire permanently electrically connected to the fill stem or to some part of the rack structure in electrical contact with the fill stem. The free end of such wire shall be provided with a clamp or equivalent device for convenient attachment to some metallic part in electrical contact with the cargo tank of the tank vehicle.

(iii) Such bonding connection shall be made fast to the vehicle or tank before dome covers are raised and shall remain in place until filling is completed and all dome covers have been closed and secured.

(iv) Bonding as specified in (3)(d)(i), (ii) and (iii) of this section is not required:

(A) Where vehicles are loaded exclusively with products not having a static accumulating tendency, such as asphalt, most crude oils, residual oils, and water soluble liquids;

(B) Where no Class I liquids are handled at the loading facility and the tank vehicles loaded are used exclusively for Class II and Class III liquids; and

(C) Where vehicles are loaded or unloaded through closed bottom or top connections.

(v) Filling through open domes into the tanks of tank vehicles or tank cars, that contain vapor-air mixtures within the flammable range or where the liquid being filled can form such a mixture, shall be by means of a downspout which extends near the bottom of the tank. This precaution is not required when loading liquids which are nonaccumulators of static charges.

(e) Stray currents. Tank car loading facilities where Class I liquids are loaded through open domes shall be protected against stray currents by bonding the pipe to at least one rail and to the rack structure if of metal. Multiple lines entering the rack area shall be electrically bonded together. In

addition, in areas where excessive stray currents are known to exist, all pipe entering the rack area shall be provided with insulating sections to electrically isolate the rack piping from the pipelines. No bonding between the tank car and the rack or piping is required during either loading or unloading of Class II or III liquids.

(f) Container filling facilities. Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of these standards shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(4) Wharves.

(a) Definition, application. The term wharf shall mean any wharf, pier, bulkhead, or other structure over or contiguous to navigable water used in conjunction with a bulk plant, the primary function of which is the transfer of flammable or combustible liquid cargo in bulk between the bulk plant and any tank vessel, ship, barge, lighter boat, or other mobile floating craft; and this subparagraph shall apply to all such installations except marine service stations as covered in WAC 296-24-33015.

(b) Package cargo. Package cargo of flammable and combustible liquids, including full and empty drums, bulk fuel, and stores may be handled over a wharf and at such times and places as may be agreed upon by the wharf superintendent and the senior deck officer on duty.

(c) Location. Wharves at which flammable or combustible liquid cargoes are to be transferred in bulk quantities to or from tank vessels shall be at least 100 feet from any bridge over a navigable waterway, or from an entrance to or superstructure of any vehicular or railroad tunnel under a waterway. The termination of the wharf loading or unloading fixed piping shall be at least 200 feet from a bridge or from an entrance to or superstructure of a tunnel.

(d) Design and construction. Substructure and deck shall be substantially designed for the use intended. Deck may employ any material which will afford the desired combination of flexibility, resistance to shock, durability, strength, and fire resistance. Heavy timber construction is acceptable.

(e) Tanks. Tanks used exclusively for ballast water or Class II or Class III liquids may be installed on suitably designed wharves.

(f) Pumps. Loading pumps capable of building up pressures in excess of the safe working pressure of cargo hose or loading arms shall be provided with bypasses, relief valves, or other arrangement to protect the loading facilities against excessive pressure. Relief devices shall be tested at not more than yearly intervals to determine that they function satisfactorily at the pressure at which they are set.

(g) Hoses and couplings. All pressure hoses and couplings shall be inspected at intervals appropriate to the service. The hose and couplings shall be tested with the hose extended and using the "inservice maximum operating pressures." Any hose showing material deteriorations, signs of leakage, or weakness in its carcass or at the couplings shall be withdrawn from service and repaired or discarded.

(h) Piping and fittings. Piping, valves, and fittings shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-33007 with the following exceptions and additions:

(i) Flexibility of piping shall be assured by appropriate layout and arrangement of piping supports so that motion of the wharf structure resulting from wave action, currents, tides, or the mooring of vessels will not subject the pipe to repeated strain beyond the elastic limit.

(ii) Pipe joints depending upon the friction characteristics of combustible materials or grooving of pipe ends for mechanical continuity of piping shall not be used.

(iii) Swivel joints may be used in piping to which hoses are connected, and for articulated swivel-joint transfer systems, provided that the design is such that the mechanical strength of joint will not be impaired if the packing material should fail, as by exposure to fire.

(iv) Piping systems shall contain a sufficient number of valves to operate the system properly and to control the flow of liquid in normal operation and in the event of physical damage.

(v) In addition to the requirements of (4)(h)(iv), each line conveying flammable liquids leading to a wharf shall be provided with a readily accessible block valve located on shore near the approach to the wharf and outside of any diked area. Where more than one line is involved, the valves shall be grouped in one location.

(vi) Means of easy access shall be provided for cargo line valves located below the wharf deck.

(vii) Pipelines on flammable or combustible liquids wharves shall be adequately bonded and grounded. If excessive stray currents are encountered, insulating points shall be installed. Bonding and grounding connections on all pipelines shall be located on wharfside of hose-riser insulating flanges, if used, and shall be accessible for inspection.

(viii) Hose or articulated swivel-joint pipe connections used for cargo transfer shall be capable of accommodating the combined effects of change in draft and maximum tidal range, and mooring lines shall be kept adjusted to prevent the surge of the vessel from placing stress on the cargo transfer system.

(ix) Hose shall be supported so as to avoid kinking and damage from chafing.

(i) Fire protection. Suitable portable fire extinguishers with a rating of not less than 12-BC shall be located with 75 feet of those portions of the facility where fires are likely to occur, such as hose connections, pumps, and separator tanks.

(i) Where piped water is available, ready-connected fire hose in size appropriate for the water supply shall be provided so that manifolds where connections are made and broken can be reached by at least one hose stream.

(ii) Material shall not be placed on wharves in such a manner as to obstruct access to fire fighting equipment, or important pipeline control valves.

(iii) Where the wharf is accessible to vehicle traffic, an unobstructed roadway to the shore end of the wharf shall be maintained for access of fire fighting apparatus.

(j) Operations control. Loading or discharging shall not commence until the wharf superintendent and officer in charge of the tank vessel agree that the tank vessel is properly moored and all connections are properly made. Mechanical work shall not be performed on the wharf during cargo trans-

fer, except under special authorization by a delegated person or the delegated persons authorized representative based on a review of the area involved, methods to be employed, and precaution necessary.

(5) Electrical equipment.

(a) Application. This subsection shall apply to areas where Class I liquids are stored or handled. For areas where Class II or Class III liquids only are stored or handled, the electrical equipment may be installed according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for ordinary locations.

(b) Conformance. All electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(c) Classification. So far as it applies Table H-18 shall be used to delineate and classify hazardous areas for the purpose of installation of electrical equipment under normal circumstances. In Table H-18 a classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or other solid partition. The area classifications listed shall be based on the premise that the installation meets the applicable requirements of this section in all respects.

TABLE H-18
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS—BULK PLANTS

Location	Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
Tank vehicle and tank car:[1] Loading through open dome	1	Within 3 feet of edge of dome, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from edge of dome, extending in all directions.
Loading through bottom connections with atmospheric venting	1	Within 3 feet of point of venting to atmosphere, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from point of venting to atmosphere, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from point of loading connection.
Loading through closed dome with atmospheric venting	1	Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from open end of vent, extending in all directions. Also within 3 feet of edge of dome, extending in all directions.
Loading through closed dome with vapor recovery	2	Within 3 feet of point of connection of both fill and vapor lines, extending in all directions.
Bottom loading with vapor recovery or any bottom unloading	2	Within 3 feet of point of connections extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from point of connection.
Drum and container filling: Outdoors, or indoors with adequate ventilation	1	Within 3 feet of vent and fill opening, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from vent or fill opening, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from vent or fill opening.
Outdoors, or indoors with adequate ventilation	1	Within 3 feet of vent and fill opening, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from vent or fill opening, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from vent or fill opening.
Tank—Aboveground: Shell, ends, or roof and dike area	2	Within 10 feet from shell, ends, or roof of tank, area inside dikes to level of top of dike.
Vent	1	Within 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 5 feet and 10 feet from open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Floating roof	1	Area above the roof and within the shell.
Pits: Without mechanical ventilation	1	Entire area within pit if any part is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area.

Location	Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
With mechanical ventilation	2	Entire area within pit if any part is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area.
Containing valves, fittings or piping, and not within a Division 1 or 2 classified area	2	Entire pit.
Pumps, bleeders, withdrawal fittings, meters and similar devices:		
Indoors	2	Within 5 feet of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet horizontally from any edge of such devices.
Outdoors	2	Within 3 feet of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of such devices.
Storage and repair garage for tank vehicles	1	All pits or spaces below floor level.
	2	Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level for entire storage or repair garage.
Drainage ditches, separators, impounding basins	2	Area up to 18 inches above ditch, separator or basin. Also up to 18 inches above grade within 15 feet horizontally from any edge.
Garages for other than tank vehicles	Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of an outdoor classified area, the entire room shall be classified the same as the area classification at the point of the opening.
Outdoor drum storage	Ordinary	
Indoor warehousing where there is no flammable liquid transfer	Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of an indoor classified area, the room shall be classified the same as if the wall, curb or partition did not exist.
Office and rest rooms	Ordinary	

[1] When classifying the extent of the area, consideration shall be given to the fact that tank cars or tank vehicles may be spotted at varying points. Therefore, the extremities of the loading or unloading positions shall be used.

(6) Sources of ignition. Class I liquids shall not be handled, drawn, or dispensed where flammable vapors may reach a source of ignition. Smoking shall be prohibited except in designated localities. "No smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted where hazard from flammable liquid vapors is normally present.

(7) Drainage and waste disposal. Provision shall be made to prevent flammable or combustible liquids which may be spilled at loading or unloading points from entering public sewers and drainage systems, or natural waterways. Connection to such sewers, drains, or waterways by which flammable or combustible liquids might enter shall be provided with separator boxes or other approved means whereby such entry is precluded. Crankcase drainings and flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dumped into sewers, but shall be stored in tanks or tight drums outside of any building until removed from the premises.

(8) Fire control. Suitable fire-control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available to locations where fires are likely to occur. Additional fire-control equipment may be required where a tank of more than 50,000 gallons individual capacity contains Class I liquids and where an unusual exposure hazard exists from surrounding property. Such additional fire-control equipment shall be sufficient to extinguish a fire in the largest tank. The design and amount of such equipment shall be in accordance with approved engineering standards.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-33013, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-33013, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-33013, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-33013, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-33013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-33013, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-33015 Service stations. (1) Storage and handling.

(a) General provisions.

(i) Liquids shall be stored in approved closed containers not exceeding 60 gallons capacity, in tanks located underground, in tanks in special enclosures as described in (b) of this subsection, or in aboveground tanks as provided for in (3)(b)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of this section.

(ii) Aboveground tanks, located in an adjoining bulk plant, may be connected by piping to service station underground tanks if, in addition to valves at aboveground tanks, a valve is also installed within control of service station personnel.

(iii) Apparatus dispensing Class I liquids into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles of the public shall not be located at a bulk plant unless separated by a fence or similar barrier from the area in which bulk operations are conducted.

(iv) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not prohibit the dispensing of flammable liquids in the open from a tank vehicle to a motor vehicle. Such dispensing shall be permitted provided:

(A) The tank vehicle complies with the requirements covered in the Standard on Tank Vehicles for Flammable Liquids, NFPA 385-1966.

(B) The dispensing is done on premises not open to the public.

(C) The dispensing hose does not exceed 50 feet in length.

(D) The dispensing nozzle is a listed automatic-closing type without a latch-open device.

(vi) Class I liquids shall not be stored or handled within a building having a basement or pit into which flammable vapors may travel, unless such area is provided with ventilation designed to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors therein.

(vii) Accurate inventory records shall be maintained and reconciled on all Class I liquid storage tanks for possible indication of leakage from tanks or piping.

(b) Special enclosures.

(i) When installation of tanks in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005(3) is impractical because of property or building limitations, tanks for flammable or combustible liquids may be installed in buildings if properly enclosed.

(ii) The enclosure shall be substantially liquid and vapor-tight without backfill. Sides, top, and bottom of the enclosure shall be of reinforced concrete at least 6 inches thick, with openings for inspection through the top only. Tank connections shall be so piped or closed that neither vapors nor liquid can escape into the enclosed space. Means shall be provided whereby portable equipment may be employed to discharge to the outside any liquid or vapors which might accumulate should leakage occur.

(iii) At automotive service stations provided in connection with tenant or customer parking facilities at or below grade level in large buildings of commercial, mercantile, or residential occupancy, tanks containing Class I liquids, installed of necessity in accordance with subsection (1)(b)(ii) of this section, shall not exceed 6,000 gallons individual or 18,000 gallons aggregate capacity.

(c) Inside buildings.

(i) Except where stored in tanks as provided in subsection (1)(b) of this section, no Class I liquids shall be stored within any service station building except in closed containers of aggregate capacity not exceeding 60 gallons. One container not exceeding 60 gallons capacity equipped with an approved pump is permitted.

(ii) Class I liquids may be transferred from one container to another in lubrication or service rooms of a service station building provided the electrical installation complies with Table H-19 and provided that any heating equipment complies with subsection (5) of this section.

(iii) Class II and Class III liquids may be stored and dispensed inside service station buildings from tanks of not more than 120 gallons capacity each.

(d) Labeling. No sale or purchase of any Class I, II, or III liquids shall be made in containers unless such containers are clearly marked with the name of the product contained therein.

(e) Dispensing into portable containers. No delivery of any Class I liquids shall be made into portable containers unless the container is constructed of metal, has a tight closure with screwed or spring cover, and is fitted with a spout or so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling.

(2) Dispensing systems.

(a) Location. Dispensing devices at automotive service stations shall be so located that all parts of the vehicle being served will be on the premises of the service station.

(b) Inside location. Approved dispensing units may be located inside of buildings. The dispensing area shall be separated from other areas in an approved manner. The dispensing unit and its piping shall be mounted either on a concrete island or protected against collision damage by suitable means and shall be located in a position where it cannot be struck by a vehicle descending a ramp or other slope out of control. The dispensing area shall be provided with an approved mechanical or gravity ventilation system. When dispensing units are located below grade, only approved mechanical ventilation shall be used and the entire dispensing area shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system. Ventilating systems shall be electrically interlocked with gasoline dispensing units so that the dispensing units cannot be operated unless the ventilating fan motors are energized.

(c) Emergency power cutoff. A clearly identified and easily accessible switch(es) or a circuit breaker(s) shall be provided at a location remote from dispensing devices, including remote pumping systems, to shut off the power to all dispensing devices in the event of an emergency.

(d) Dispensing units.

(i) Class I liquids shall be transferred from tanks by means of fixed pumps so designed and equipped as to allow control of the flow and to prevent leakage or accidental discharge.

(ii) Only listed devices may be used for dispensing Class I liquids. No such device may be used if it shows evidence of having been dismantled.

(iii) Every dispensing device for Class I liquids installed after December 31, 1978, shall contain evidence of listing so placed that any attempt to dismantle the device will result in damage to such evidence, visible without disassembly or dismounting of the nozzle.

(iv) Class I liquids shall not be dispensed by pressure from drums, barrels, and similar containers. Approved pumps taking suction through the top of the container or approved self-closing faucets shall be used.

(v) The dispensing units, except those attached to containers, shall be mounted either on a concrete island or protected against collision damage by suitable means.

(e) Remote pumping systems.

(i) This subdivision shall apply to systems for dispensing Class I liquids where such liquids are transferred from storage to individual or multiple dispensing units by pumps located elsewhere than at the dispensing units.

(ii) Pumps shall be designed or equipped so that no part of the system will be subjected to pressures above its allowable working pressure. Pumps installed above grade, outside of buildings, shall be located not less than 10 feet from lines of adjoining property which is/or may be built upon, and not less than 5 feet from any building opening. When an outside pump location is impractical, pumps may be installed inside of buildings, as provided for dispensers in (b) of this subsection, or in pits as provided in (e)(iii) of this subsection. Pumps shall be substantially anchored and protected against physical damage by vehicles.

(iii) Pits for subsurface pumps or piping manifolds of submersible pumps shall withstand the external forces to which they may be subjected without damage to the pump, tank, or piping. The pit shall be no larger than necessary for inspection and maintenance and shall be provided with a fitted cover.

(iv) A control shall be provided that will permit the pump to operate only when a dispensing nozzle is removed from its bracket on the dispensing unit and the switch on this dispensing unit is manually actuated. This control shall also stop the pump when all nozzles have been returned to their brackets.

(v) An approved impact valve, incorporating a fusible link, designed to close automatically in the event of severe impact or fire exposure shall be properly installed in the dispensing supply line at the base of each individual dispensing device.

(vi) Testing. After the completion of the installation, including any paving, that section of the pressure piping system between the pump discharge and the connection for the dispensing facility shall be tested for at least 30 minutes at the maximum operating pressure of the system. Such tests shall be repeated at 5-year intervals thereafter.

(f) Delivery nozzles.

(i) A listed manual or automatic-closing type hose nozzle valve shall be provided on dispensers used for the dispensing of Class I liquids.

(ii) Manual-closing type valves shall be held open manually during dispensing. Automatic-closing type valves may be used in conjunction with an approved latch-open device.

(g) Special type dispensers.

(i) Emergency controls shall be installed at an acceptable location, but controls shall not be more than 100 feet from dispensers.

(ii) Instructions for the operation of dispensers shall be conspicuously posted.

(3) Marine service stations.

(a) Dispensing.

(i) The dispensing area shall be located away from other structures so as to provide room for safe ingress and egress of craft to be fueled. Dispensing units shall in all cases be at least 20 feet from any activity involving fixed sources of ignition.

(ii) Dispensing shall be by approved dispensing units with or without integral pumps and may be located on open piers, wharves, or floating docks or on shore or on piers of the solid fill type.

(iii) Dispensing nozzles shall be automatic-closing without a hold-open latch.

(b) Tanks and pumps.

(i) Tanks, and pumps not integral with the dispensing unit, shall be on shore or on a pier of the solid fill type, except as provided below.

(ii) Where shore location would require excessively long supply lines to dispensers, tanks may be installed on a pier provided that applicable portions of WAC 296-24-33005 relative to spacing, diking, and piping are complied with and the quantity so stored does not exceed 1,100 gallons aggregate capacity.

(iii) Shore tanks supplying marine service stations may be located above ground, where rock ledges or high water table make underground tanks impractical.

(iv) Where tanks are at an elevation which would produce gravity head on the dispensing unit, the tank outlet shall be equipped with a pressure control valve positioned adjacent to and outside the tank block valve specified in WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(h)(ii), so adjusted that liquid cannot flow by gravity from the tank in case of piping or hose failure.

(c) Piping.

(i) Piping between shore tanks and dispensing units shall be as described in WAC 296-24-33007, except that, where dispensing is from a floating structure, suitable lengths of oil-resistant flexible hose may be employed between the shore piping and the piping on the floating structure as made necessary by change in water level or shoreline.

(ii) A readily accessible valve to shut off the supply from shore shall be provided in each pipeline at or near the approach to the pier and at the shore end of each pipeline adjacent to the point where flexible hose is attached.

(iii) Piping shall be located so as to be protected from physical damage.

(iv) Piping handling Class I liquids shall be grounded to control stray currents.

(4) Electrical equipment.

(a) Application. This subsection shall apply to areas where Class I liquids are stored or handled. For areas where Class II or Class III liquids are stored or handled the electrical equipment may be installed according to the provisions of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for ordinary locations.

(b) All electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(c) So far as it applies, Table H-19 shall be used to delineate and classify hazardous areas for the purpose of installation of electrical equipment under normal circumstances. A classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or other solid partition.

(d) The area classifications listed shall be based on the assumption that the installation meets the applicable requirements of this section in all respects.

TABLE H-19
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS—SERVICE STATIONS

Location	Class I, Group D division	Extent of classified area
Underground tank:		
Fill opening	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.
	2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 5 feet from a tight fill connection.

TABLE H-19
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS—SERVICE STATIONS

Location	Class I, Group D division	Extent of classified area
Vent—Discharging upward	1	Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Dispenser:		
Pits	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.
Dispenser enclosure	1	The area 4 feet vertically above base within the enclosure and 18 inches horizontally in all directions.
Outdoor	2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
Indoor:		
With mechanical ventilation	2	Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
With gravity ventilation	2	Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 25 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
Remote pump—Outdoor	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level if any part is within a horizontal distance of 10 feet from any edge of pump.
	2	Within 3 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.
Remote pump—Indoor	1	Entire area within any pit.
	2	Within 5 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.
Lubrication or service room	1	Entire area within any pit.
	2	Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within entire lubrication room.
Dispenser for Class I liquids	2	Within 3 feet of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions.
Special enclosure inside building per WAC 296-24-33013 (1)(b)	1	Entire enclosure.
Sales, storage and rest rooms	Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of a Division 1 area, the entire room shall be classified as Division 1.

(5) Heating equipment.

(a) Conformance. Heating equipment shall be installed as provided in (b) through (e) of this subsection.

(b) Application. Heating equipment may be installed in the conventional manner in an area except as provided in (c), (d) or (e) of this subsection.

(c) Special room. Heating equipment may be installed in a special room separated from an area classified by Table H-19 by walls having a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour and without any openings in the walls within 8 feet of the floor into an area classified in Table H-19. This room shall not be used for combustible storage and all air for combustion purposes shall come from outside the building.

(d) Work areas. Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel may be installed in the lubrication, sales, or service room where there is no dispensing or transferring of Class I liquids provided the bottom of the combustion chamber is at least 18 inches above the floor and the heating equipment is protected from physical damage by vehicles. Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel listed for use in garages may be installed in the lubrication or service room where Class I liquids are dispensed provided the equipment is installed at least 8 feet above the floor.

(e) Electric heat. Electrical heating equipment shall conform to subsection (4) of this section.

(6) Drainage and waste disposal. Provision shall be made in the area where Class I liquids are dispensed to prevent spilled liquids from flowing into the interior of service station buildings. Such provision may be by grading driveways, raising door sills, or other equally effective means. Crankcase drainings and flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dumped into sewers but shall be stored in tanks or drums outside of any building until removed from the premises.

(7) Sources of ignition. In addition to the previous restrictions of this section, the following shall apply: There shall be no smoking or open flames in the areas used for fueling, servicing fuel systems for internal combustion engines, receiving or dispensing of flammable or combustible liquids. Conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted within sight of the customer being served. The motors of all equipment being fueled shall be shut off during the fueling operation.

(8) Fire control. Each service station shall be provided with at least one fire extinguisher having a minimum approved classification of 6 B, C located so that an extinguisher will be within 75 feet of each pump, dispenser, underground fill pipe opening, and lubrication or service room.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-33015, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-33015, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-33015, filed 4/19/85; 83-24-013 (Order 83-34), § 296-24-33015, filed 11/30/83; Order 76-6, § 296-24-33015, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-33015, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-33015, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-33017 Processing plants. (1) Scope. This section shall apply to those plants or buildings which contain chemical operations such as oxidation, reduction, halogenation, hydrogenation, alkylation, polymerization, and other chemical processes but shall not apply to chemical plants, refineries or distilleries.

(2) Location.

(a) Classification. The location of each processing vessel shall be based upon its flammable or combustible liquid capacity. Processing vessels shall be located, with respect to distances to lines of adjoining property which may be built upon, in accordance with Table H-20, except when the processing plant is designed in accordance with (2)(b) of this section.

TABLE H - 20

Processing vessels with emergency relief venting to permit pressure	Stable liquids	Unstable liquids
Not in excess of 2.5 p.s.i.g.	Table H-9	2 1/2 times Table H-9.
Over 2.5. p.s.i.g.	1 1/2 times Table H-9.	4 times Table H-9.

(b) Exception. The distances required in (2)(a) of this section may be waived when the vessels are housed within a building and the exterior wall facing the line of adjoining property which may be built upon is a blank wall having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 4 hours. When Class IA or unstable liquids are handled, the blank wall shall have explosion resistance in accordance with good engineering practice, see (3)(d) of this section.

(3) Processing building.

(a) Construction.

(i) Processing buildings shall be of fire-resistance or noncombustible construction, except heavy timber construction with load-bearing walls may be permitted for plants utilizing only stable Class II or Class III liquids. Except as provided in (2)(b) of this section or in the case of explosion resistant walls used in conjunction with explosion relieving facilities, see (3)(d) of this section, loadbearing walls are prohibited. Buildings shall be without basements or covered pits.

(ii) Areas shall have adequate exit facilities arranged to prevent occupants from being trapped in the event of fire. Exits shall not be exposed by the drainage facilities described in (3)(b) of this section.

(b) Drainage.

(i) Emergency drainage systems shall be provided to direct flammable or combustible liquid leakage and fire protection water to a safe location. This may require curbs, scuppers, or special drainage systems to control the spread of fire, see WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(g)(ii).

(ii) Emergency drainage systems, if connected to public sewers or discharged into public waterways, shall be equipped with traps or separators.

(iii) The processing plant shall be designed and operated to prevent the normal discharge of flammable or combustible liquids to public waterways, public sewers, or adjoining property.

(c) Ventilation.

(i) Enclosed processing buildings shall be ventilated at a rate of not less than 1 cubic foot per minute per square foot of solid floor area. This shall be accomplished by natural or mechanical ventilation with discharge or exhaust to a safe location outside of the building. Provision shall be made for introduction of makeup air in such a manner as not to short circuit the ventilation. Ventilation shall be arranged to include all floor areas or pits where flammable vapors may collect.

(ii) Equipment used in a building and the ventilation of the building shall be designed so as to limit flammable vapor-air mixtures under normal operating conditions to the interior of equipment, and to not more than 5 feet from equipment which exposes Class I liquids to the air. Examples of such equipment are dispensing stations, open centrifuges, plate and frame filters, open vacuum filters, and surfaces of open equipment.

(d) Explosion relief. Areas where Class IA or unstable liquids are processed shall have explosion venting through one or more of the following methods:

(i) Open air construction.

(ii) Lightweight walls and roof.

(iii) Lightweight wall panels and roof hatches.

(iv) Windows of explosion venting type.

(4) Liquid handling.

(a) Storage.

(i) The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in tanks shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of WAC 296-24-33005.

(ii) If the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside aboveground or underground tanks is not practical

because of temperature or production considerations, tanks may be permitted inside of buildings or structures in accordance with the applicable provisions of WAC 296-24-33005.

(iii) Storage tanks inside of buildings shall be permitted only in areas at or above grade which have adequate drainage and are separated from the processing area by construction having a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours.

(iv) The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in containers shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of WAC 296-24-33009.

(b) Piping, valves, and fittings.

(i) Piping, valves, and fittings shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-33007.

(ii) Approved flexible connectors may be used where vibration exists or where frequent movement is necessary. Approved hose may be used at transfer stations.

(iii) Piping containing flammable or combustible liquids shall be identified.

(c) Transfer.

(i) The transfer of large quantities of flammable or combustible liquids shall be through piping by means of pumps or water displacement. Except as required in process equipment, gravity flow shall not be used. The use of compressed air as a transferring medium is prohibited.

(ii) Positive displacement pumps shall be provided with pressure relief discharging back to the tank or to pump suction.

(d) Equipment.

(i) Equipment shall be designed and arranged to prevent the unintentional escape of liquids and vapors and to minimize the quantity escaping in the event of accidental release.

(ii) Where the vapor space of equipment is usually within the flammable range, the probability of explosion damage to the equipment can be limited by inerting, by providing an explosion suppression system, or by designing the equipment to contain the peak explosion pressure which may be modified by explosion relief. Where the special hazards of operation, sources of ignition, or exposures indicate a need, consideration shall be given to providing protection by one or more of the above means.

(5) Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading. Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings, or nearest line of adjoining property which may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Class I liquids and 15 feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill stem. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility. Operations of the facility shall comply with the appropriate portions of WAC 296-24-33013(3).

(6) Fire control.

(a) Portable extinguishers. Approved portable fire extinguishers of appropriate size, type and number shall be provided.

(b) Other controls. Where the special hazards of operation or exposure indicate a need, the following fire control provision shall be provided.

(i) A reliable water supply shall be available in pressure and quantity adequate to meet the probable fire demands.

(ii) Hydrants shall be provided in accordance with accepted good practice.

(iii) Hose connected to a source of water shall be installed so that all vessels, pumps, and other equipment containing flammable or combustible liquids can be reached with at least one hose stream. Nozzles that are capable of discharging a water spray shall be provided.

(iv) Processing plants shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system or equivalent extinguishing system. If special extinguishing systems including but not limited to those employing foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical are provided, approved equipment shall be used and installed in an approved manner.

(c) Alarm systems. An approved means for prompt notification of fire to those within the plant and any public fire department available shall be provided. It may be advisable to connect the plant system with the public system where public fire alarm system is available.

(d) Maintenance. All plant fire protection facilities shall be adequately maintained and periodically inspected and tested to make sure they are always in satisfactory operating condition and that they will serve their purpose in time of emergency.

(7) Sources of ignition.

(a) General.

(i) Precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors. Sources of ignition include but are not limited to open flames; lightning; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces; frictional heat; static, electrical, any mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition, including heat-producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat.

(ii) Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(b) Maintenance and repair.

(i) When necessary to do maintenance work in a flammable or combustible liquid processing area, the work shall be authorized by a responsible representative of the employer.

(ii) Hot work such as welding or cutting operations, use of spark-producing power tools, and chipping operations shall be permitted only under supervision of an individual in responsible charge who shall make an inspection of the area to be sure that it is safe for the work to be done and that safe procedures will be followed for the work specified.

(c) Electrical.

(i) All electrical wiring and equipment within storage or processing areas shall be installed according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(ii) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under normal operations shall be classified Class I, Division 1 according to the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. For those pieces of equipment installed in accordance with (3)(c)(ii) of this section, the Division 1 area shall extend 5 feet in all directions from all points of vapor liberation. All areas within pits shall be classified Division 1 if any part of the pit is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area, unless the pit is provided with mechanical ventilation.

(iii) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations shall be classified Division 2 according to the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. These locations include an area within 20 feet horizontally, 3 feet vertically beyond a Division 1 area, and up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet, if indoors, or 10 feet if outdoors, from any pump, bleeder, withdrawal fittings, meter, or similar device handling Class I liquids. Pits provided with adequate mechanical ventilation within a Division 1 or 2 area shall be classified Division 2. If Class II or Class III liquids only are handled, then ordinary electrical equipment is satisfactory though care shall be used in locating electrical apparatus to prevent hot metal from falling into open equipment.

(iv) Where the provisions of (7)(c)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section require the installation of explosion-proof equipment, ordinary electrical equipment including switchgear may be used if installed in a room or enclosure which is maintained under positive pressure with respect to the hazardous area. Ventilation makeup air shall be uncontaminated by flammable vapors.

(8) Housekeeping.

(a) General. Maintenance and operating practices shall be in accordance with established procedures which will tend to control leakage and prevent the accidental escape of flammable or combustible liquids. Spills shall be cleaned up promptly.

(b) Access. Adequate aisles shall be maintained for unobstructed movement of personnel and so that fire protection equipment can be brought to bear on any part of the processing equipment.

(c) Waste and residues. Combustible waste material and residues in a building or operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in closed metal waste cans, and disposed of daily.

(d) Clear zone. Ground area around buildings and operating areas shall be kept free of tall grass, weeds, trash, or other combustible materials.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-33017, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-33017, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-33017, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-33017, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-33017, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-33019 Refineries, chemical plants, and distilleries. (1) Storage tanks. Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in tanks, in containers, or in portable tanks. Tanks shall be installed in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005. Tanks for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in tank farms and in locations other than process areas shall be located in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(a) and (b).

(2) Wharves. Wharves handling flammable or combustible liquids shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-33013 (4).

(3) Fired and unfired pressure vessels.

(a) Fired vessels. Fired pressure vessels shall be constructed in accordance with the Code for Fired Pressure Vessels, section I of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968.

(b) Unfired vessels shall be constructed in accordance with the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968.

(4) Location of process units. Process units shall be located so that they are accessible from at least one side for the purpose of fire control. Where topographical conditions are such that flammable or combustible liquids may flow from a processing area so as to constitute a fire hazard to property of others, provision shall be made to divert or impound the flow by curbs, drains, or other suitable means.

(5) Fire control.

(a) Portable equipment. Portable fire extinguishment and control equipment shall be provided in such quantities and types as are needed for the special hazards of operation and storage.

(b) Water supply. Water shall be available in volume and at adequate pressure to supply water hose streams, foam producing equipment, automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation and storage.

(c) Special equipment. Special extinguishing equipment such as that utilizing foam, inert gas, or dry chemical shall be provided as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation and storage.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-33019, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-33019, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-370 Spray finishing using flammable and combustible materials.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-370, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-370, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37001 Definitions. (1) Aerated solid powders. Aerated powders shall mean any powdered material used as a coating material which shall be fluidized within a container by passing air uniformly from below. It is common practice to fluidize such materials to form a fluidized powder bed and then dip the part to be coated into the bed in a manner similar to that used in liquid dipping. Such beds are also used as sources for powder spray operations.

(2) Spraying area. Any area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or mists, or combustible residues, dusts, or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying processes.

(3) Spray booth. A power-ventilated structure provided to enclose or accommodate a spraying operation to confine and limit the escape of spray, vapor, and residue, and to safely conduct or direct them to an exhaust system.

(4) Waterwash spray booth. A spray booth equipped with a water washing system designed to minimize dusts or residues entering exhaust ducts and to permit the recovery of overspray finishing material.

(5) Dry spray booth. A spray booth not equipped with a water washing system as described in subsection (4) of this section. A dry spray booth may be equipped with (a) distribution or baffle plates to promote an even flow of air through the booth or cause the deposit of overspray before it enters the exhaust duct; or (b) overspray dry filters to minimize dusts; or (c) overspray dry filters to minimize dusts or residues entering exhaust ducts; or (d) overspray dry filter rolls designed to minimize dusts or residues entering exhaust

ducts; or (e) where dry powders are being sprayed, with powder collection systems so arranged in the exhaust to capture oversprayed material.

(6) Fluidized bed. A container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material through which the preheated object to be coated is immersed and transported.

(7) Electrostatic fluidized bed. A container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material which is electrically charged with a charge opposite to the charge of the object to be coated; such object is transported through the container immediately above the charged and aerated materials in order to be coated.

(8) Approved. Shall mean approved and listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Refer to federal regulation 29 CRF 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(9) Listed. See "approved" in subsection (8) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-37001, filed 11/14/88; Order 76-6, § 296-24-37001, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-37001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37003 Spray booths. (1) Construction. Spray booths shall be substantially constructed of steel, securely and rigidly supported, or of concrete or masonry except that aluminum or other substantial noncombustible material may be used for intermittent or low volume spraying. Spray booths shall be designed to sweep air currents toward the exhaust outlet.

(2) Interiors. The interior surfaces of spray booths shall be smooth and continuous without edges and otherwise designed to prevent pocketing of residues and facilitate cleaning and washing without injury.

(3) Floors. The floor surface of a spray booth and operator's working area, if combustible, shall be covered with noncombustible material of such character as to facilitate the safe cleaning and removal of residues.

(4) Distribution or baffle plates. Distribution or baffle plates, if installed to promote an even flow of air through the booth or cause the deposit of overspray before it enters the exhaust duct, shall be of noncombustible material and readily removable or accessible on both sides for cleaning. Such plates shall not be located in exhaust ducts.

(5) Dry type overspray collectors—(Exhaust air filters). In conventional dry type spray booths, overspray dry filters or filter rolls, if installed, shall conform to the following:

(a) The spraying operations except electrostatic spraying operations shall be so designed, installed and maintained that the average air velocity over the open face of the booth (or booth cross section during spraying operations) shall be not less than 100 linear feet per minute. Electrostatic spraying operations may be conducted with an air velocity over the open face of the booth of not less than 60 linear feet per minute, or more, depending on the volume of the finishing material being applied and its flammability and explosion characteristics. Visible gauges or audible alarm or pressure activated devices shall be installed to indicate or insure that the required air velocity is maintained. Dry spray booths equipped with a filter roll which is automatically advanced when the air velocity is reduced to that specified in this section should be arranged to cause shutdown of spraying operations if the filter roll fails to advance automatically. Maintenance procedures should be established to assure replacing filter pads before excessive restriction to airflow occurs. Filter pads should be inspected after each period of use and clogged filter pads discarded and replaced. Filter rolls shall be inspected to insure proper replacement of filter media.

(b) All discarded filter pads and filter rolls shall be immediately removed to a safe, well-detached location or placed in a water-filled metal container and disposed of at the close of the day's operation unless maintained completely in water.

(c) The location of filters in a spray booth shall be so as to not reduce the effective booth enclosure of the articles being sprayed.

(d) Space within the spray booth on the downstream and upstream sides of filters shall be protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system meeting one of the following requirements:

(i) An automatic sprinkler system as defined in WAC 296-24-607; or

(ii) A fixed dry chemical extinguishing system as defined in WAC 296-24-622; or

(iii) A fixed carbon dioxide gaseous agent system as defined in WAC 296-24-623.

(e) Filters or filter rolls shall not be used when applying a spray material known to be highly susceptible to spontaneous heating and ignition.

(f) Clean filters or filter rolls shall be noncombustible or of a type having a combustibility not in excess of Class 2 filters as listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Filters and filter rolls shall not be alternately used for different types of coating materials, where the combination of materials may be conducive to spontaneous ignition. See also WAC 296-24-37013(6).

(6) Frontal area. Each spray booth having a frontal area larger than 9 square feet shall have a metal deflector or curtain not less than 2 1/2 inches deep installed at the upper outer edge of the booth over the opening.

(7) Conveyors. Where conveyors are arranged to carry work into or out of spray booths, the openings therefor shall be as small as practical.

(8) Separation of operations. Each spray booth shall be separated from other operations by not less than 3 feet, or by a greater distance, or by such partition or wall as to reduce the danger from juxtaposition of hazardous operations. See also WAC 296-24-37005(1).

(9) Cleaning. Spray booths shall be so installed that all portions are readily accessible for cleaning. A clear space of not less than 3 feet on all sides shall be kept free from storage or combustible construction.

(10) Illumination. When spraying areas are illuminated through glass panels or other transparent materials, only fixed lighting units shall be used as a source of illumination. Panels shall effectively isolate the spraying area from the area in which the lighting unit is located, and shall be of a noncombustible material of such a nature or so protected that breakage will be unlikely. Panels shall be so arranged that normal accumulations of residue on the exposed surface of the panel

will not be raised to a dangerous temperature by radiation or conduction from the source of illumination.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-37003, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 76-6, § 296-24-37003, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-37003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37005 Electrical and other sources of ignition. (1) Conformance. All electrical equipment, open flames and other sources of ignition shall conform to the requirements of this section, except as follows:

(a) Electrostatic apparatus shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37015 and 296-24-37017.

(b) Drying, curing, and fusion apparatus shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37019.

(c) Automobile undercoating spray operations in garages shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37021.

(d) Powder coating equipment shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37023.

(2) Minimum separation. There shall be no open flame or spark producing equipment in any spraying area nor within 20 feet thereof, unless separated by a partition.

(3) Hot surfaces. Space-heating appliances, steampipes, or hot surfaces shall not be located in a spraying area where deposits of combustible residues may readily accumulate.

(4) Wiring conformance. Electrical wiring and equipment shall conform to the provisions of this section and chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(5) Combustible residues, areas. Unless specifically approved for locations containing both deposits of readily ignitable residue and explosive vapors, there shall be no electrical equipment in any spraying area, whereon deposits of combustible residues may readily accumulate, except wiring in rigid conduit or in boxes or fittings containing no taps, splices, or terminal connections.

(6) Wiring type approved. Electrical wiring and equipment not subject to deposits of combustible residues but located in a spraying area as herein defined shall be of explosion-proof type approved for Class I, Group D locations and conform to the provisions of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, for Class I, Division 1, hazardous locations. Electrical wiring, motors, and other equipment outside of but within twenty feet of any spraying area, and not separated therefrom by partitions, shall not produce sparks under normal operating conditions and conform to the provisions of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2, hazardous locations.

(7) Lamps. Electric lamps outside of, but within twenty feet of any spraying area, and not separated therefrom by a partition, shall be totally enclosed to prevent the falling of hot particles and shall be protected from mechanical injury by suitable guards or by location.

(8) Portable lamps. Portable electric lamps shall not be used in any spraying area during spraying operations. Portable electric lamps, if used during cleaning or repairing operations, shall be of the type approved for hazardous Class I locations.

(9) Grounding.

(a) All metal parts of spray booths, exhaust ducts, and piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids or aerated solids shall be properly electrically grounded in an effective and permanent manner.

(b) "Airless" high-fluid pressure spray guns and any conductive object being sprayed should be properly electrically grounded.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-37005, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-37005, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-37005, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-37005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37005, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37007 Ventilation. (1) Conformance. Ventilating and exhaust systems shall be in accordance with the Standard for Blower and Exhaust Systems for Vapor Removal, NFPA No. 91-1961, where applicable and shall also conform to the provisions of this section.

(2) General. All spraying areas shall be provided with mechanical ventilation adequate to remove flammable vapors, mists or powders to a safe location and to confine and control combustible residues so that life is not endangered. Mechanical ventilation shall be kept in operation at all times while spraying operations are being conducted and for a sufficient time thereafter to allow vapors from drying coated articles and drying finishing material residue to be exhausted.

(3) Independent exhaust. Each spray booth shall have an independent exhaust duct system discharging to the exterior of the building, except that multiple cabinet spray booths in which identical spray finishing material is used with a combined frontal area of not more than 18 square feet may have a common exhaust. If more than one fan serves one booth, all fans shall be so interconnected that one fan cannot operate without all fans being operated.

(4) Fan-rotating element. The fan-rotating element shall be nonferrous or nonsparking or the casing shall consist of or be lined with such material. There shall be ample clearance between the fan-rotating element and the fan casing to avoid a fire by friction, necessary allowance being made for ordinary expansion and loading to prevent contact between moving parts and the duct or fan housing. Fan blades shall be mounted on a shaft sufficiently heavy to maintain perfect alignment even when the blades of the fan are heavily loaded, the shaft preferably to have bearings outside the duct and booth. All bearings shall be of the self-lubricating type, or lubricated from the outside duct.

(5) Electric motors. Electric motors driving exhaust fans shall not be placed inside booths or ducts. See also WAC 296-24-37005.

(6) Belts. Belts shall not enter the duct or booth unless the belt and pulley within the duct or booth are thoroughly enclosed.

(7) Exhaust ducts. Exhaust ducts shall be constructed of steel and shall be substantially supported. Exhaust ducts without dampers are preferred; however, if dampers are installed, they shall be maintained so that they will be in a full open position at all times the ventilating system is in operation.

(a) Exhaust ducts shall be protected against mechanical damage and have a clearance from unprotected combustible construction or other combustible material of not less than 18 inches.

(b) If combustible construction is provided with the following protection applied to all surfaces within 18 inches, clearances may be reduced to the distances indicated:

(i) 8-gage sheet metal on 1/4-inch 12 inches.
asbestos mill board.

(ii) 28-gage sheet metal on 1/8-inch 9 inches.
asbestos mill board spaced out 1 inch on noncombustible spacers.

(iii) 22-gage sheet metal on 1-inch 3 inches.
rockwool batts reinforced with wire mesh or the equivalent.

(iv) Where ducts are protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system, properly maintained, the clearance required in (7)(a) of this section may be reduced to 6 inches.

(8) Discharge clearance. Unless the spray booth exhaust duct terminal is from a water-wash spray booth, the terminal discharge point shall be not less than 6 feet from any combustible exterior wall or roof nor discharge in the direction of any combustible construction or unprotected opening in any noncombustible exterior wall within 25 feet.

(9) Air exhaust. Air exhaust from spray operations shall not be directed so that it will contaminate makeup air being introduced into the spraying area or other ventilating intakes, nor directed so as to create a nuisance. Air exhausted from spray operations shall not be recirculated.

(10) Access doors. When necessary to facilitate cleaning, exhaust ducts shall be provided with an ample number of access doors.

(11) Room intakes. Air intake openings to rooms containing spray finishing operations shall be adequate for the efficient operation of exhaust fans and shall be so located as to minimize the creation of dead air pockets.

(12) Drying spaces. Freshly sprayed articles shall be dried only in spaces provided with adequate ventilation to prevent the formation of explosive vapors. In the event adequate and reliable ventilation is not provided such drying spaces shall be considered a spraying area. (See also WAC 296-24-37019.)

[Order 76-6, § 296-24-37007, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-37007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37007, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37009 Flammable and combustible liquids—Storage and handling. (1) Conformance. The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in connection with spraying operations shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-330, where applicable.

(2) Quantity. The quantity of flammable or combustible liquids kept in the vicinity of spraying operations shall be the minimum required for operations and should ordinarily not exceed a supply for 1 day or one shift. Bulk storage of portable containers of flammable or combustible liquids shall be in a separate, constructed building detached from other important buildings or cut off in a standard manner.

(3) Containers. Original closed containers, approved portable tanks, approved safety cans or a properly arranged system of piping shall be used for bringing flammable or combustible liquids into spray finishing room. Open or glass containers shall not be used.

(4) Transferring liquids. Except as provided in (5) of this section, the withdrawal of flammable and combustible liquids from containers having a capacity of greater than 60 gallons shall be by approved pumps. The withdrawal of flammable or combustible liquids from containers and the filling of containers, including portable mixing tanks, shall be done only in a suitable mixing room or in a spraying area when the ventilating system is in operation. Adequate precautions shall be taken to protect against liquid spillage and sources of ignition.

(5) Spraying containers. Containers supplying spray nozzles shall be of closed type or provided with metal covers kept closed. Containers not resting on floors shall be on metal supports or suspended by wire cables. Containers supplying spray nozzles by gravity flow shall not exceed 10 gallons capacity. Original shipping containers shall not be subject to air pressure for supplying spray nozzles. Containers under air pressure supplying spray nozzles shall be of limited capacity, not exceeding that necessary for 1 day's operation; shall be designed and approved for such use; shall be provided with a visible pressure gage; and shall be provided with a relief valve set to operate in conformance with the requirements of the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968. Containers under air pressure supplying spray nozzles, air-storage tanks and coolers shall conform to the standards of the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968 for construction, tests, and maintenance.

(6) Pipes and hoses.

(a) All containers or piping to which is attached a hose or flexible connection shall be provided with a shutoff valve at the connection. Such valves shall be kept shut when spraying operations are not being conducted.

(b) When a pump is used to deliver products, automatic means shall be provided to prevent pressure in excess of the design working pressure of accessories, piping, and hose.

(c) All pressure hose and couplings shall be inspected at regular intervals appropriate to this service. The hose and couplings shall be tested with the hose extended, and using the "inservice maximum operating pressures." Any hose showing material deteriorations, signs of leakage, or weakness in its carcass or at the couplings, shall be withdrawn from service and repaired or discarded.

(d) Piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids shall be of steel or other material having comparable properties of resistance to heat and physical damage. Piping systems shall be properly bonded and grounded.

(7) Spray liquid heaters. Electrically powered spray liquid heaters shall be approved and listed for the specific location in which used (see WAC 296-24-37005). Heaters shall not be located in spray booths nor other locations subject to the accumulation of deposits or combustible residue. Agitators, if used, should preferably be driven by compressed air, water, or low-pressure steam. If an electric motor is used, (see WAC 296-24-37005).

(8) Pump relief. If flammable or combustible liquids are supplied to spray nozzles by positive displacement pumps, the pump discharge line shall be provided with an approved relief valve discharging to a pump suction or a safe detached location, or a device provided to stop the prime mover if the discharge pressure exceeds the safe operating pressure of the system.

(9) Grounding. Whenever flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one container to another, both containers shall be effectively bonded and grounded to prevent discharge sparks of static electricity.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-37009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37009, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37011 Protection. (1) Conformance. In sprinklered buildings, the automatic sprinkler system in rooms containing spray finishing operations shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-607. In unsprinklered buildings where sprinklers are installed only to protect spraying areas, the installation shall conform to such standards insofar as they are applicable. Sprinkler heads shall be located so as to provide water distribution throughout the entire booth.

(2) Valve access. Automatic sprinklers protecting each spray booth (together with its connecting exhaust) shall be under an accessibly located separate outside stem and yoke (OS&Y) subcontrol valve.

(3) Cleaning of heads. Sprinklers protecting spraying areas shall be kept as free from deposits as practical by cleaning daily if necessary. (See also WAC 296-24-37013.)

(4) Portable extinguishers. An adequate supply of suitable portable fire extinguishers shall be installed near all spraying areas.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-37011, filed 12/24/81; Order 73-5, § 296-24-37011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37011, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37013 Operations and maintenance. (1) Spraying. Spraying shall not be conducted outside of predetermined spraying areas.

(2) Cleaning. All spraying areas shall be kept as free from the accumulation of deposits of combustible residues as practical, with cleaning conducted daily if necessary. Scrapers, spuds, or other such tools used for cleaning purposes shall be of nonsparking material.

(3) Residue disposal. Residue scrapings and debris contaminated with residue shall be immediately removed from the premises and properly disposed of. Approved metal waste cans shall be provided wherever rags or waste are impregnated with finishing material and all such rags or waste deposited therein immediately after use. The contents of waste cans shall be properly disposed of at least once daily or at the end of each shift.

(4) Clothing storage. Spray finishing employees' clothing shall not be left on the premises overnight unless kept in metal lockers.

(5) Cleaning solvents. The use of solvents for cleaning operations shall be restricted to those having flashpoints not less than 100°F; however, for cleaning spray nozzles and auxiliary equipment, solvents having flashpoints not less than those normally used in spray operations may be used. Such cleaning shall be conducted inside spray booths and ventilating equipment operated during cleaning.

(6) Hazardous materials combinations. Spray booths shall not be alternately used for different types of coating materials, where the combination of the materials may be conducive to spontaneous ignition, unless all deposits of the first used material are removed from the booth and exhaust ducts prior to spraying with the second used material.

(7) "No smoking" signs. "No smoking" signs in large letters on contrasting color background shall be conspicuously posted at all spraying areas and paint storage rooms.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 04-18-080, § 296-24-37013, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04; Order 73-5, § 296-24-37013, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37013, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37015 Fixed electrostatic apparatus. (1) Conformance. Where installation and use of electrostatic spraying equipment is used, such installation and use shall conform to all other requirements contained in WAC 296-24-370 through 296-24-37027.

(2) Type approval. Electrostatic apparatus and devices used in connection with coating operations shall be of approved types.

(3) Location. Transformers, power packs, control apparatus, and all other electrical portions of the equipment, with the exception of high-voltage grids, electrodes, and electrostatic atomizing heads and their connections, shall be located outside of the spraying area, or shall otherwise conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37005.

(4) Support. Electrodes and electrostatic atomizing heads shall be adequately supported in permanent locations and shall be effectively insulated from the ground. Electrodes and electrostatic atomizing heads which are permanently attached to their bases, supports, or reciprocators, shall be deemed to comply with this section. Insulators shall be nonporous and noncombustible.

(5) Insulators, grounding. High-voltage leads to electrodes shall be properly insulated and protected from mechanical injury or exposure to destructive chemicals. Electrostatic atomizing heads shall be effectively and permanently supported on suitable insulators and shall be effectively guarded against accidental contact or grounding. An automatic means shall be provided for grounding the electrode system when it is electrically deenergized for any reason. All insulators shall be kept clean and dry.

(6) Safe distance. A safe distance shall be maintained between goods being painted and electrodes or electrostatic atomizing heads or conductors of at least twice the sparking distance. A suitable sign indicating this safe distance shall be conspicuously posted near the assembly.

(7) Conveyors required. Goods being painted using this process are to be supported on conveyors. The conveyors shall be so arranged as to maintain safe distances between the goods and the electrodes or electrostatic atomizing heads at all times. Any irregularly shaped or other goods subject to possible swinging or movement shall be rigidly supported to prevent such swinging or movement which would reduce the clearance to less than that specified in (6) of this section.

(8) Prohibition. This process is not acceptable where goods being coated are manipulated by hand. When finishing materials are applied by electrostatic equipment which is manipulated by hand, see WAC 296-24-37017 for applicable requirements. (Rev. 1-23-76)

(9) Fail-safe controls. Electrostatic apparatus shall be equipped with automatic controls which will operate without time delay to disconnect the power supply to the high voltage transformer and to signal the operator under any of the following conditions:

(a) Stoppage of ventilating fans or failure of ventilating equipment from any cause.

(b) Stoppage of the conveyor carrying goods through the high voltage field.

(c) Occurrence of a ground or of an imminent ground at any point on the high voltage system.

(d) Reduction of clearance below that specified in (6) of this section.

(10) Guarding. Adequate booths, fencing, railings, or guards shall be so placed about the equipment that they, either by their location or character or both, assure that a safe isolation of the process is maintained from plant storage or personnel. Such railings, fencing, and guards shall be of conducting material, adequately grounded.

(11) Ventilation. Where electrostatic atomization is used the spraying area shall be so ventilated as to insure safe conditions from a fire and health standpoint.

(12) Fire protection. All areas used for spraying, including the interior of the booth, shall be protected by automatic sprinklers where this protection is available. Where this protection is not available, other approved automatic extinguishing equipment shall be provided.

[Order 76-6, § 296-24-37015, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-37015, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37015, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37017 Electrostatic hand spraying equipment. (1) Application. This section shall apply to any equipment using electrostatically charged elements for the atomization and/or, precipitation of materials for coatings on articles, or for other similar purposes in which the atomizing device is hand held and manipulated during the spraying operation.

(2) Conformance. Electrostatic hand spraying equipment shall conform with the other provisions of WAC 296-24-370 through 296-24-37027.

(3) Equipment approval and specifications. Electrostatic hand spray apparatus and devices used in connection with coating operations shall be of approved types. The equipment should be so designed that the maximum surface temperature of the equipment in the spraying area shall not exceed 150°F under any condition. The high voltage circuits shall be designed so as to not produce a spark of sufficient intensity to ignite any vapor-air mixtures nor result in appreciable shock hazard upon coming in contact with a grounded object under all normal operating conditions. The electrostatically charged exposed elements of the handgun shall be capable of being energized only by a switch which also controls the coating material supply.

(4) Electrical support equipment. Transformers, powerpacks, control apparatus, and all other electrical portions of the equipment, with the exception of the handgun itself and its connections to the powder supply shall be located outside of the spraying area or shall otherwise conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37005.

(5) Spray gun ground. The handle of the spraying gun shall be electrically connected to ground by a metallic connection and to be so constructed that the operator in normal operating position is in intimate electrical contact with the grounded handle.

(6) Grounding—General. All electrically conductive objects in the spraying area shall be adequately grounded. This requirement shall apply to paint containers, wash cans, and any other objects or devices in the area. The equipment shall carry a prominent permanently installed warning regarding the necessity for this grounding feature.

(7) Maintenance of grounds. Objects being painted or coated shall be maintained in metallic contact with the conveyor or other grounded support. Hooks shall be regularly cleaned to insure this contact and areas of contact shall be sharp points or knife edges where possible. Points of support of the object shall be concealed from random spray where feasible and where the objects being sprayed are supported from a conveyor, the point of attachment to the conveyor shall be so located as to not collect spray material during normal operation.

(8) Interlocks. The electrical equipment shall be so interlocked with the ventilation of the spraying area that the equipment cannot be operated unless the ventilation fans are in operation.

(9) Ventilation. The spraying operation shall take place within a spray area which is adequately ventilated to remove solvent vapors released from the operation.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-37017, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37017, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37019 Drying, curing, or fusion apparatus. (1) Conformance. Drying, curing, or fusion apparatus in connection with spray application of flammable and combustible finishes shall conform to the Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, NFPA 86A-1969, where applicable and shall also conform with the following requirements of this section.

(2) Alternate use prohibited. Spray booths, rooms, or other enclosures used for spraying operations shall not alternately be used for the purpose of drying by any arrangement which will cause a material increase in the surface temperature of the spray booth, room, or enclosure.

(3) Adjacent system interlocked. Except as specifically provided in (4) of this section, drying, curing, or fusion units utilizing a heating system having open flames or which may produce sparks shall not be installed in a spraying area, but may be installed adjacent thereto when equipped with an interlocked ventilating system arranged to:

(a) Thoroughly ventilate the drying space before the heating system can be started;

(b) Maintain a safe atmosphere at any source of ignition;

(c) Automatically shut down the heating system in the event of failure of the ventilating system.

(4) Alternate use permitted. Automobile refinishing spray booths or enclosures, otherwise installed and maintained in full conformity with this section, may alternately be used for drying with portable electrical infrared drying apparatus when conforming with the following:

(a) Interior (especially floors) of spray enclosures shall be kept free of overspray deposits.

(b) During spray operations, the drying apparatus and electrical connections and wiring thereto shall not be located within spray enclosure nor in any other location where spray residues may be deposited thereon.

(c) The spraying apparatus, the drying apparatus, and the ventilating system of the spray enclosure shall be equipped with suitable interlocks so arranged that:

(i) The spraying apparatus cannot be operated while the drying apparatus is inside the spray enclosure.

(ii) The spray enclosure will be purged of spray vapors for a period of not less than 3 minutes before the drying apparatus can be energized.

(iii) The ventilating system will maintain a safe atmosphere within the enclosure during the drying process and the drying process apparatus will automatically shut off in the event of failure of the ventilating system.

(d) All electrical wiring and equipment of the drying apparatus shall conform with the applicable sections of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. Only equipment of a type approved for Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations shall be located within 18 inches of floor level. All metallic parts of the drying apparatus shall be properly electrically bonded and grounded.

(e) The drying apparatus shall contain a prominently located, permanently attached warning sign indicating that ventilation should be maintained during the drying period and that spraying should not be conducted in the vicinity that spray will deposit on apparatus.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-37019, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-37019, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-37019, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-37019, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37019, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37021 Automobile undercoating in garages. Automobile undercoating spray operations in garages, conducted in areas having adequate natural or mechanical ventilation, are exempt from the requirements pertaining to spray finishing operations, when using undercoating materials not more hazardous than kerosene (as listed by Underwriters' Laboratories in respect to fire hazard rating 30-40) or undercoating materials using only solvents listed as having a flash point in excess of 100°F. Undercoating spray operations not conforming to these provisions are subject to all requirements of WAC 296-24-370 through 296-24-37027, pertaining to spray finishing operations.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-37021, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37021, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37023 Powder coating. (1) Electrical and other sources of ignition. Electrical equipment and other sources of ignition shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37005 and chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(2) Ventilation.

(a) In addition to the provisions of WAC 296-24-37007, where applicable, exhaust ventilation shall be sufficient to maintain the atmosphere below the lowest explosive limits for the materials being applied. All nondeposited air-suspended powders shall be safely removed via exhaust ducts to the powder recovery cyclone or receptacle. Each installation shall be designed and operated to meet the foregoing performance specification.

(b) Powders shall not be released to the outside atmosphere.

(3) Drying, curing, or fusion equipment. The provisions of the Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, NFPA No. 86A-1969 shall apply where applicable.

(4) Operation and maintenance.

(a) All areas shall be kept free of the accumulation of powder coating dusts, particularly such horizontal surfaces as ledges, beams, pipes, hoods, booths, and floors.

(b) Surfaces shall be cleaned in such manner as to avoid scattering dust to other places or creating dust clouds.

(c) "No smoking" signs in large letters on contrasting color background shall be conspicuously posted at all powder coating areas and powder storage rooms.

(5) Fixed electrostatic spraying equipment. The provisions of WAC 296-24-37015 and other subsections of this section shall apply to fixed electrostatic equipment, except that electrical equipment not covered therein shall conform to (1) of this section.

(6) Electrostatic hand spraying equipment. The provisions of WAC 296-24-37017 and other subsections of this section, shall apply to electrostatic handguns when used in powder coating, except that electrical equipment not covered therein shall conform to (1) of this section.

(7) Electrostatic fluidized beds.

(a) Electrostatic fluidized beds and associated equipment shall be of approved types. The maximum surface temperature of this equipment in the coating area shall not exceed 150°F. The high voltage circuits shall be so designed as to not produce a spark of sufficient intensity to ignite any powder-air mixtures nor result in appreciable shock hazard upon coming in contact with a grounded object under normal operating conditions.

(b) Transformers, powerpacks, control apparatus, and all other electrical portions of the equipment, with the exception of the charging electrodes and their connections to the power supply shall be located outside of the powder coating area or shall otherwise conform to the requirements of (1) of this section.

(c) All electrically conductive objects within the charging influence of the electrodes shall be adequately grounded. The powder coating equipment shall carry a prominent, permanently installed warning regarding the necessity for grounding these objects.

(d) Objects being coated shall be maintained in contact with the conveyor or other support in order to insure proper grounding. Hangers shall be regularly cleaned to insure effective contact and areas of contact shall be sharp points or knife edges where possible.

(e) The electrical equipment shall be so interlocked with the ventilation system that the equipment cannot be operated unless the ventilation fans are in operation.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-37023, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-37023, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-37023, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-37023, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37023, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37025 Organic peroxides and dual component coatings. (1) Conformance. All spraying operations involving the use of organic peroxides and other dual component coatings shall be conducted in approved sprinklered spray booths meeting the requirements of this section.

(2) Smoking. Smoking shall be prohibited and "no smoking" signs shall be prominently displayed and only nonspark-

ing tools shall be used in any area where organic peroxides are stored, mixed or applied.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-37025, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37025, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-37027 Scope. This section applies to flammable and combustible finishing materials when applied as a spray by compressed air, "airless" or "hydraulic atomization," steam, electrostatic methods, or by any other means in continuous or intermittent processes. The section also covers the application of combustible powders by powder spray guns, electrostatic powder spray guns, fluidized beds, or electrostatic fluidized beds. The section does not apply to outdoor spray application of buildings, tanks or other similar structures, nor to small portable spraying apparatus not used repeatedly in the same location.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-37027, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-37027, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-450 Chlorine cylinders used in chlorinator systems. Ventilation, storage of tanks and use of tanks shall meet specifications of The Chlorine Manual, The Chlorine Institute, Inc., fifth edition, 1986.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-450, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; Order 74-27, § 296-24-450, filed 5/7/74.]

PART F-1
STORAGE AND HANDLING OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

WAC 296-24-475 Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-475, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-475, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-47501 Definitions. (1) API-ASME container. A container constructed in accordance with the requirements of WAC 296-24-47505 (3)(a).

(2) ASME container. A container constructed in accordance with the requirements of WAC 296-24-47505 (3)(a).

(3) Container assembly. An assembly consisting essentially of the container and fittings for all container openings, including shutoff valves, excess flow valves, liquid-level gaging devices, safety relief devices, and protective housing.

(4) Containers. All vessels, such as tanks, cylinders, or drums, used for transportation or storing liquefied petroleum gases.

(5) DOT. Department of transportation.

(6) DOT container. A container constructed in accordance with the applicable requirements of 49 CFR chapter 1.

(7) "Liquefied petroleum gases." "LPG" and "LP-gas." Any material which is composed predominantly of any of the following hydrocarbons, or mixtures of them; propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or iso-butane), and butylenes.

(8) Movable fuel storage tenders or farm carts. Containers not in excess of 1,200 gallons water capacity, equipped with wheels to be towed from one location of usage to another. They are basically nonhighway vehicles, but may occasionally be moved over public roads or highways. They are used as a fuel supply for farm tractors, construction machinery and similar equipment.

(9) P.S.I.G. Pounds per square inch gauge.

(10) P.S.I.A. Pounds per square inch absolute.

(11) Systems. An assembly of equipment consisting essentially of the container or containers, major devices such as vaporizers, safety relief valves, excess flow valves, regulators, and piping connecting such parts.

(12) Vaporizer-burner. An integral vaporizer-burner unit, dependent upon the heat generated by the burner as the source of heat to vaporize the liquid used for dehydrators or dryers.

(13) Ventilation, adequate. When specified for the prevention of fire during normal operation, ventilation shall be considered adequate when the concentration of the gas in a gas-air mixture does not exceed 25 percent of the lower flammable limit.

(14) Approved. Unless otherwise indicated, listing or approval by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(15) Listed. See "approved" in WAC 296-24-47501(14).

(16) DOT specifications. Regulations of the department of transportation published in 49 CFR chapter I.

(17) DOT regulations. See WAC 296-24-47501(16).

(18) DOT requirements. See WAC 296-24-47501(16).

(19) DOT cylinders. Cylinders meeting the requirements of 49 CFR chapter I.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-47501, filed 11/14/88; Order 73-5, § 296-24-47501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-47501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-47503 Scope. (1) Application.

(a) WAC 296-24-47505 applies to installations made in accordance with the requirements of WAC 296-24-47507 through 296-24-47511, 296-24-47515 and 296-24-47517, except as noted in each of those sections.

(b) WAC 296-24-47507 through 296-24-47517 apply as provided in each of those sections.

(2) Inapplicability. These sections do not apply to:

(a) Marine and pipeline terminals, natural gas processing plants, refineries, or tank farms other than those at industrial sites.

(b) LP-gas refrigerated storage systems;

(c) LP-gas when used with oxygen. The requirements of WAC 296-24-680 through 296-24-722 shall apply to such use;

(d) LP-gas when used in utility gas plants. The National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants, NFPA No. 59-1968, shall apply to such use;

(e) Low-pressure (not in excess of one-half pound per square inch or 14 inches water column) LP-gas piping systems, and the installation and operation of residential and commercial appliances including their inlet connections, supplied through such systems. For such systems, the National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Installation of Gas Appliances and Gas Piping, NFPA 54-1969 shall apply.

(3) Retroactivity. Unless otherwise stated, it is not intended that the provisions of these sections be retroactive.

(a) Existing plants, appliances, equipment, buildings, structures, and installations for the storage, handling or use of LP-gas, which were in compliance with the current provisions of the National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases NFPA No. 58-1972, 1973 at the time of manufacture or installation may be continued in use, if such continued use does not constitute a recognized hazard that is causing or is likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees.

(b) Stocks of equipment and appliances on hand in such locations as manufacturers' storage, distribution warehouses, and dealers' storage and showrooms, which were in compliance with the current provisions of the National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, NFPA No. 58-1972, 1973, at the time of manufacture, may be placed in service, if such use does not constitute a recognized hazard that is causing or is likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-47503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-47503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-47505 Basic rules. (1) Odorizing gases.

(a) All liquefied petroleum gases shall be effectively odorized by an approved agent of such character as to indicate positively, by distinct odor, the presence of gas down to concentration in air of not over one-fifth the lower limit of flammability. Odorization, however, is not required if harmful in the use of further processing of the liquefied petroleum gas, or if odorization will serve no useful purpose as a warning agent in such use or further processing.

(b) The odorization requirement of (a) of this subsection shall be considered to be met by the use of 1.0 pounds of ethyl mercaptan, 1.0 pounds of thiophane or 1.4 pounds of amyl mercaptan per ten thousand gallons of LP-gas. However, this listing of odorants and quantities shall not exclude the use of other odorants that meet the odorization requirements of (a) of this subsection.

(2) Approval of equipment and systems.

(a) Each system utilizing DOT containers in accordance with 49 CFR Part 178 shall have its container valves, connectors, manifold valve assemblies, and regulators approved.

(b) Each system for domestic or commercial use utilizing containers of two thousand gallons or less water capacity, other than those constructed in accordance with 49 CFR Part 178, shall consist of a container assembly and one or more regulators, and may include other parts. The system as a unit or the container assembly as a unit, and the regulator or regulators, shall be individually listed.

(c) In systems utilizing containers of over two thousand gallons water capacity, each regulator, container, valve, excess flow valve, gaging device, and relief valve installed on or at the container, shall have its correctness as to design, construction, and performance determined by listing by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(d) The provisions of subsection (3)(a) of this section shall not be construed as prohibiting the continued use or reinstallation of containers constructed and maintained in accordance with the standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases NFPA No. 58 in effect at the time of fabrication.

(e) Containers used with systems embodied in this section and WAC 296-24-47509 (3)(c) and 296-24-47513, shall be constructed, tested, and stamped in accordance with DOT specifications effective at the date of their manufacture.

(3) Requirements for construction and original test of containers.

(a) Containers used with systems embodied in WAC 296-24-47509, 296-24-47513 through 296-24-47517, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (3)(c), shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with the Rules for Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels, section VIII, Division 1, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 1968 edition.

(b) Containers constructed according to the 1949 and earlier editions of the ASME Code do not have to comply with U-2 through U-10 and U-19 thereof. Containers constructed according to U-70 in the 1949 and earlier editions do not meet the requirements of this section.

(c) Containers designed, constructed, and tested prior to July 1, 1961, according to the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels for Petroleum Liquids and Gases, 1951 edition with 1954 Addenda, of the American Petroleum Institute and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers shall be considered in conformance. Containers constructed according to API-ASME Code do not have to comply with section I or with appendix to section I. W-601 to W-606 inclusive in the 1943 and earlier editions do not apply.

(4) Welding of containers.

(a) Welding to the shell, head, or any other part of the container subject to internal pressure, shall be done in compliance with the code under which the tank was fabricated. Other welding is permitted only on saddle plates, lugs, or brackets attached to the container by the tank manufacturer.

(b) Where repair or modification involving welding of DOT containers is required, the container shall be returned to a qualified manufacturer making containers of the same type, and the repair or modification made in compliance with DOT regulations.

(5) Markings on container.

(a) Each container covered in subsection (3)(a) of this section except as provided in subsection (2)(d) of this section shall be marked as specified in the following:

(i) With a marking identifying compliance with, and other markings required by, the rules of the reference under which the container is constructed; or with the stamp and other markings required by the laws, rules or regulations as administered by the state of Washington, department of labor and industries pertaining to such containers.

(ii) With notation as to whether the container is designed for underground or aboveground installation or both. If intended for both and different style hoods are provided, the marking shall indicate the proper hood for each type of installation.

(iii) With the name and address of the supplier of the container, or with the trade name of the container.

(iv) With the water capacity of the container in pounds or gallons, United States standard.

(v) With the pressure in p.s.i.g., for which the container is designed.

(vi) With the wording "This container shall not contain a product having a vapor pressure in excess of—p.s.i.g. at 100°F," see WAC 296-24-47509, Table H-31.

(vii) With the tare weight in pounds or other identified unit of weight for containers with a water capacity of three hundred pounds or less.

(viii) With marking indicating the maximum level to which the container may be filled with liquid at temperatures between 20°F and 130°F, except on containers provided with fixed maximum level indicators or which are filled by weighing. Markings shall be increments of not more than 20°F. This marking may be located on the liquid level gaging device.

(ix) With the outside surface area in square feet.

(b) Markings specified shall be on a metal nameplate attached to the container and located in such a manner as to remain visible after the container is installed.

(c) When LP-gas and one or more other gases are stored or used in the same area, the containers shall be marked to identify their content. Marking shall be in compliance with American National Standard Z48.1-1954, "Method of Marking Portable Compressed Gas Containers to Identify the Material Contained."

(6) Location of containers and regulating equipment.

(a) Containers, and first stage regulating equipment if used, shall be located outside of buildings, except under one or more of the following:

(i) In buildings used exclusively for container charging, vaporization pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution.

(ii) When portable use is necessary and in accordance with WAC 296-24-47507(5).

(iii) LP-gas fueled stationary or portable engines in accordance with WAC 296-24-47511 (11) or (12).

(iv) LP-gas fueled industrial trucks used in accordance with WAC 296-24-47511(13).

(v) LP-gas fueled vehicles garaged in accordance with WAC 296-24-47511(14).

(vi) Containers awaiting use or resale when stored in accordance with WAC 296-24-47513.

(b) Each individual container shall be located with respect to the nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built on in accordance with Table H-23.

TABLE H-23

Water capacity per container	Minimum distances		
	Containers		Between above-ground containers
	Underground	Aboveground	
Less than 125 gals[1]	10 feet	None	None
125 to 250 gallons	10 feet	10 feet	None.
251 to 500 gallons	10 feet	10 feet	3 feet.
501 to 2,000 gallons	25 feet[2]	25 feet[2]	3 feet.
2,001 to 30,000 gallons	50 feet	50 feet	5 feet.
30,001 to 70,000 gallons	50 feet	75 feet	1/4 of sum diameters of adjacent containers.
70,001 to 90,000 gallons	50 feet	100 feet	

[1]If the aggregate water capacity of a multicontainer installation at a consumer site is five hundred one gallons or greater, the minimum distance shall comply with the appropriate portion of this table, applying the aggregate capacity rather than the capacity per container. If more than one installation is made, each installation shall be separated from another installation by at least twenty-five feet. Do not apply the MINIMUM DISTANCES BETWEEN ABOVE-GROUND CONTAINERS to such installations.

[2]Note: The above distance requirements may be reduced to not less than ten feet for a single container of one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity or less, providing such a container is at least twenty-five feet from any other LP-gas container of more than one hundred twenty-five gallons water capacity.

(c) Containers installed for use shall not be stacked one above the other.

(d) In industrial installations involving containers of one hundred eighty thousand gallons aggregate water capacity or more, where serious mutual exposures between the container and adjacent properties prevail, firewalls or other means of special protection designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practices are required.

(e) In the case of buildings devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing and distributing operations, the distances required by Table H-23 may be reduced provided that in no case shall containers of water capacity exceeding five hundred gallons be located closer than ten feet to such gas manufacturing and distributing buildings.

(f) Readily ignitible material such as weeds and long dry grass shall be removed within ten feet of any container.

(g) The minimum separation between liquefied petroleum gas containers and flammable liquid tanks shall be twenty feet, and the minimum separation between a container and the centerline of the dike shall be ten feet. The foregoing provision shall not apply when LP-gas containers of one hundred twenty-five gallons or less capacity are installed adjacent to Class III flammable liquid tanks of two hundred seventy-five gallons or less capacity.

(h) Suitable means shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of flammable liquids under adjacent liquefied petroleum gas containers, such as by diking, diversion curbs, or grading.

(i) When dikes are used with flammable liquid tanks, no liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be located within the diked area.

(7) Container valves and container accessories.

(a) Valves, fittings, and accessories connected directly to the container including primary shutoff valves, shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. and shall be of material and design suitable for LP-gas service. Cast iron shall not be used for container valves, fittings, and accessories. This does not prohibit the use of container valves made of malleable or nodular iron.

(b) Connections to containers, except safety relief connections, liquid level gaging devices, and plugged openings, shall have shutoff valves located as close to the container as practicable.

(c) Excess flow valves, where required shall close automatically at the rated flows of vapor or liquid as specified by the manufacturer. The connections or line including valves, fittings, etc., being protected by an excess flow valve shall have a greater capacity than the rated flow of the excess flow valve.

(d) Liquid level gaging devices which are so constructed that outward flow of container contents shall not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill size opening, need not be equipped with excess flow valves.

(e) Openings from container or through fittings attached directly on container to which pressure gage connection is made, need not be equipped with shutoff or excess flow valves if such openings are restricted to not larger than No. 54 drill size opening.

(f) Except as provided in WAC 296-24-47507 (5)(a)(ii), excess flow and back pressure check valves where required by this section shall be located inside of the container or at a point outside where the line enters the container; in the latter case, installation shall be made in such manner that any undue strain beyond the excess flow or back pressure check valve will not cause breakage between the container and such valve.

(g) Excess flow valves shall be designed with a bypass, not to exceed a No. 60 drill size opening to allow equalization of pressures.

(h) Containers of more than thirty gallons water capacity and less than two thousand gallons water capacity, filled on a volumetric basis, and manufactured after December 1, 1963, shall be equipped for filling into the vapor space.

(8) Piping—Including pipe, tubing, and fittings.

(a) Pipe, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (6)(a) shall be wrought iron or steel (black or galvanized), brass, copper, or aluminum alloy. Aluminum alloy pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 in accordance with the specifications for Aluminum Alloy Pipe, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) H38.7-1969 (ASTM, B241-1969), except that the use of alloy 5456 is prohibited and shall be suitably marked at each end of each length indicating compliance with American National Standard Institute specifications. Aluminum alloy pipe shall be protected against external corrosion when it is in contact with dissimilar metals other than galvanized steel, or its location is subject to repeated wetting by such liquids as water (except rain water), detergents, sewage, or leaking from other piping, or it passes through flooring, plaster, masonry, or insulation. Galvanized sheet steel or pipe, galvanized inside and out, may be considered suitable protection. The maximum nominal pipe size for aluminum pipe shall be three-fourths inch and shall not be used for pressures exceeding 20 p.s.i.g. Aluminum alloy pipe shall not be installed within six inches of the ground.

(i) Vapor piping with operating pressures not exceeding 125 p.s.i.g. shall be suitable for a working pressure of at least 125 p.s.i.g. Pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 ASTM A-53-69, Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal.

(ii) Vapor piping with operating pressures over 125 p.s.i.g. and all liquid piping shall be suitable for a working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. Pipe shall be at least Schedule 80 if joints are threaded or threaded and back welded. At least Schedule 40 (ASTM A-53-1969 Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal) shall be used if joints are welded, or welded and flanged.

(b) Tubing shall be seamless and of copper, brass, steel, or aluminum alloy. Copper tubing shall be of Type K or L or equivalent as covered in the Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube, ANSI H23.1-1970 (ASTM B88-1969). Aluminum alloy tubing shall be of Type A or B or equivalent as covered in Specification ASTM B210-1968 and shall be suitably marked every eighteen inches indicating compliance with ASTM specifications. The minimum nominal wall thickness of copper tubing and aluminum alloy tubing shall be as specified in Table H-24 and Table H-25.

TABLE H-24

WALL THICKNESS OF COPPER TUBING[1]

Note: The standard size by which tube is designated is one-eighth-inch smaller than its nominal outside diameter.

Standard size (inches)	Nominal O.D. (inches)	Nominal wall thickness (inches)	
		Type K	Type L
1/4	0.375	0.035	0.030
3/8	0.500	0.049	0.035
1/2	0.625	0.049	0.040
5/8	0.750	0.049	0.042
3/4	0.875	0.065	0.045
1	1.125	0.065	0.050
1 1/4	1.375	0.065	0.055
1 1/2	1.625	0.072	0.060
2	2.125	0.083	0.070

[1]Based on data in Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tubing, ANSI H23.1-1970 (ASTM B-88-69).

TABLE H-25

WALL THICKNESS OF ALUMINUM ALLOY TUBING[1]

Outside diameter (inches)	Nominal wall thickness (inches)	
	Type A	Type B
3/8	0.035	0.049
1/2	0.035	0.049
5/8	0.042	0.049
3/4	0.049	0.058

[1]Based on data in Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Coiled Tubes for Special Purpose Applications, ASTM B210-68.

Aluminum alloy tubing shall be protected against external corrosion when it is in contact with dissimilar metals other than galvanized steel, or its location is subject to repeated wetting by liquids such as water (except rainwater), detergents, sewage, or leakage from other piping, or it passes through flooring, plaster, masonry, or insulation. Galvanized sheet steel or pipe, galvanized inside and out, may be considered suitable protection. The maximum outside diameter for aluminum alloy tubing shall be three-fourths inch and shall not be used for pressures exceeding 20 p.s.i.g. Aluminum alloy tubing shall not be installed within six inches of the ground.

(c) In systems where the gas in liquid form without pressure reduction enters the building, only heavy walled seam-

less brass or copper tubing with an internal diameter not greater than three thirty-seconds inch, and a wall thickness of not less than three sixty-fourths inch shall be used. This requirement shall not apply to research and experimental laboratories, buildings, or separate fire divisions of buildings used exclusively for housing internal combustion engines, and to commercial gas plants or bulk stations where containers are charged, nor to industrial vaporizer buildings, nor to buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation.

(d) Pipe joints may be screwed, flanged, welded, soldered, or brazed with a material having a melting point exceeding 1,000°F. Joints on seamless copper, brass, steel, or aluminum alloy gas tubing shall be made by means of approved gas tubing fittings, or soldered or brazed with a material having a melting point exceeding 1,000°F.

(e) For operating pressures of 125 p.s.i.g. or less, fittings shall be designed for a pressure of at least 125 p.s.i.g. For operating pressures above 125 p.s.i.g., fittings shall be designed for a minimum of 250 p.s.i.g.

(f) The use of threaded cast iron pipe fittings such as ells, tees, crosses, couplings, and unions is prohibited. Aluminum alloy fittings shall be used with aluminum alloy pipe and tubing. Insulated fittings shall be used where aluminum alloy pipe or tubing connects with a dissimilar metal.

(g) Strainers, regulators, meters, compressors, pumps, etc., are not to be considered as pipe fittings. This does not prohibit the use of malleable, nodular, or higher strength gray iron for such equipment.

(h) All materials such as valve seats, packing, gaskets, diaphragms, etc., shall be of such quality as to be resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gas under the service conditions to which they are subjected.

(i) All piping, tubing, or hose shall be tested after assembly and proved free from leaks at not less than normal operating pressures. After installation, piping and tubing of all domestic and commercial systems shall be tested and proved free of leaks using a manometer or equivalent device that will indicate a drop in pressure. Test shall not be made with a flame.

(j) Provision shall be made to compensate for expansion, contraction, jarring, and vibration, and for settling. This may be accomplished by flexible connections.

(k) Piping outside buildings may be buried, above ground, or both, but shall be well supported and protected against physical damage. Where soil conditions warrant, all piping shall be protected against corrosion. Where condensation may occur, the piping shall be pitched back to the container, or suitable means shall be provided for revaporization of the condensate.

(9) Hose specifications.

(a) Hose shall be fabricated of materials that are resistant to the action of LP-gas in the liquid and vapor phases. If wire braid is used for reinforcing the hose, it shall be of corrosion-resistant material such as stainless steel.

(b) Hose subject to container pressure shall be marked "LP-gas" or "LPG" at not greater than ten-foot intervals.

(c) Hose subject to container pressure shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 1,250 p.s.i.g.

(d) Hose subject to container pressure shall have its correctness as to design construction and performance determined by being listed (see WAC 296-24-47501(15)).

(e) Hose connections subject to container pressure shall be capable of withstanding, without leakage, a test pressure of not less than 500 p.s.i.g.

(f) Hose and hose connections on the low-pressure side of the regulator or reducing valve shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 125 p.s.i.g. or five times the set pressure of the relief devices protecting that portion of the system, whichever is higher.

(g) Hose may be used on the low-pressure side of regulators to connect to other than domestic and commercial gas appliances under the following conditions:

(i) The appliances connected with hose shall be portable and need a flexible connection.

(ii) For use inside buildings the hose shall be of minimum practical length, but shall not exceed six feet except as provided in WAC 296-24-47507 (5)(a)(vii) and shall not extend from one room to another, nor pass through any walls, partitions, ceilings, or floors. Such hose shall not be concealed from view or used in a concealed location. For use outside of buildings, the hose may exceed this length but shall be kept as short as practical.

(iii) The hose shall be approved and shall not be used where it is likely to be subjected to temperatures above 125°F. The hose shall be securely connected to the appliance and the use of rubber slip ends shall not be permitted.

(iv) The shutoff valve for an appliance connected by hose shall be in the metal pipe or tubing and not at the appliance end of the hose. When shutoff valves are installed close to each other, precautions shall be taken to prevent operation of the wrong valve.

(v) Hose used for connecting to wall outlets shall be protected from physical damage.

(10) Safety devices.

(a) Every container except those constructed in accordance with DOT specifications and every vaporizer (except motor fuel vaporizers and except vaporizers described in subsection (11)(b)(iii) of this section and WAC 296-24-47509 (4)(e)(i)) whether heated by artificial means or not, shall be provided with one or more safety relief valves of spring-loaded or equivalent type. These valves shall be arranged to afford free vent to the outer air with discharge not less than five feet horizontally away from any opening into the building which is below such discharge. The rate of discharge shall be in accordance with the requirements of (b) or (d) of this subsection in the case of vaporizers.

(b) Minimum required rate of discharge in cubic feet per minute of air at one hundred twenty percent of the maximum permitted start to discharge pressure for safety relief valves to be used on containers other than those constructed in accordance with DOT specification shall be as follows:

Surface area (sq. ft.)	Flow rate CFM air
20 or less	626
25	751
30	872
35	990
40	1,100
45	1,220
50	1,330

Surface area (sq. ft.)	Flow rate CFM air
55	1,430
60	1,540
65	1,640
70	1,750
75	1,850
80	1,950
85	2,050
90	2,150
95	2,240
100	2,340
105	2,440
110	2,530
115	2,630
120	2,720
125	2,810
130	2,900
135	2,990
140	3,080
145	3,170
150	3,260
155	3,350
160	3,440
165	3,530
170	3,620
175	3,700
180	3,790
185	3,880
190	3,960
195	4,050
200	4,130
210	4,300
220	4,470
230	4,630
240	4,800
250	4,960
260	5,130
270	5,290
280	5,450
290	5,610
300	5,760
310	5,920
320	6,080
330	6,230
340	6,390
350	6,540
360	6,690
370	6,840
380	7,000
390	7,150
400	7,300
450	8,040
500	8,760
550	9,470
600	10,170
650	10,860
700	11,550
750	12,220
800	12,880
850	13,540
900	14,190
950	14,830
1,000	15,470
1,050	16,100
1,100	16,720
1,150	17,350
1,200	17,960
1,250	18,570
1,300	19,180
1,350	19,780
1,400	20,380
1,450	20,980
1,500	21,570
1,550	22,160
1,600	22,740
1,650	23,320
1,700	23,900
1,750	24,470
1,800	25,050
1,850	25,620
1,900	26,180
1,950	26,750
2,000	27,310

Surface area = total outside surface area of container in square feet.

(c) When the surface area is not stamped on the nameplate or when the marking is not legible, the area can be calculated by using one of the following formulas:

(i) Cylindrical container with hemispherical heads:

Area = Overall length x outside diameter x 3.1416.

(ii) Cylindrical container with other than hemispherical heads:

Area = (Overall length + 0.3 outside diameter) x outside diameter x 3.1416.

Note: This formula is not exact, but will give results within the limits of practical accuracy for the sole purpose of sizing relief valves.

(iii) Spherical container:

Area = Outside diameter squared x 3.1416.

Flow rate-CFM air = Required flow capacity in cubic feet per minute of air at standard conditions, 60°F and atmospheric pressure (14.7 p.s.i.a.).

The rate of discharge may be interpolated for intermediate values of surface area. For containers with total outside surface area greater than two thousand square feet, the required flow rate can be calculated using the formula, flow rate-CFM air = $53.632\ A^{0.82}$.

A = Total outside surface area of the container in square feet.

Valves not marked "air" have flow rate marking in cubic feet per minute of liquefied petroleum gas. These can be converted to ratings in cubic feet per minute of air by multiplying the liquefied petroleum gas ratings by factors listed below. Air flow ratings can be converted to ratings in cubic feet per minute of liquefied petroleum gas by dividing the air ratings by the factors listed below.

AIR CONVERSION FACTORS

Container type	100	125	150	175	200
Air conversion factor	1.162	1.142	1.113	1.078	1.010

(d) Minimum required rate of discharge for safety relief valves for liquefied petroleum gas vaporizers (steam heated, water heated, and direct fired).

The minimum required rate of discharge for safety relief valves shall be determined as follows:

(i) Obtain the total surface area by adding the surface area of vaporizer shell in square feet directly in contact with LP-gas and the heat exchanged surface area in square feet directly in contact with LP-gas.

(ii) Obtain the minimum required rate of discharge in cubic feet of air per minute, at 60°F and 14.7 p.s.i.a. from (b) of this subsection, for this total surface area.

(e) Container and vaporizer safety relief valves shall be set to start-to-discharge, with relation to the design pressure of the container, in accordance with Table H-26.

TABLE H-26

Containers	Minimum (percent)	Maximum (percent)
ASME Code; Par. U-68, U-69—1949 and earlier editions	110	[1]125
ASME Code; Par. U-200, U-201—1949 edition	88	[1]100
ASME Code—1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965 and 1968 (Division I) editions	88	[1]100
API—ASME Code—all editions	88	[1]100
DOT—As prescribed in 49 CFR Chapter I		

[1]Manufacturers of safety relief valves are allowed a plus tolerance not exceeding ten percent of the set pressure marked on the valve.

(f) Safety relief devices used with systems employing containers other than those constructed according to DOT specifications shall be so constructed as to discharge at not less than the rates shown in (b) of this subsection, before the pressure is in excess of one hundred twenty percent of the maximum (not including the ten percent referred to in (e) of this subsection) permitted start to discharge pressure setting of the device.

(g) In certain locations sufficiently sustained high temperatures prevail which require the use of a lower vapor pressure product to be stored or the use of a higher designed pressure vessel in order to prevent the safety valves opening as the result of these temperatures. As an alternative the tanks may be protected by cooling devices such as by spraying, by shading, or other effective means.

(h) Safety relief valves shall be arranged so that the possibility of tampering will be minimized. If pressure setting or adjustment is external, the relief valves shall be provided with approved means for sealing adjustment.

(i) Shutoff valves shall not be installed between the safety relief devices and the container, or the equipment or piping to which the safety relief device is connected except that a shutoff valve may be used where the arrangement of this valve is such that full required capacity flow through the safety relief device is always afforded.

(j) Safety relief valves shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container at all times.

(k) Each container safety relief valve used with systems covered by WAC 296-24-47509, 296-24-47511, and 296-24-47517, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (3)(c) shall be plainly and permanently marked with the following: "Container type" of the pressure vessel on which the valve is designed to be installed; the pressure in p.s.i.g. at which the valve is set to discharge; the actual rate of discharge of the valve in cubic feet per minute of air at 60°F and 14.7 p.s.i.a.; and the manufacturer's name and catalog number, for example: T200-250-4050 AIR—indicating that the valve is suitable for use on a Type 200 container, that it is set to start to discharge at 250 p.s.i.g.; and that its rate of discharge is four thousand fifty cubic feet per minute of air as determined in (b) of this subsection.

(l) Safety relief valve assemblies, including their connections, shall be of sufficient size so as to provide the rate of flow required for the container on which they are installed.

(m) A hydrostatic relief valve shall be installed between each pair of shutoff valves on liquefied petroleum gas liquid piping so as to relieve into a safe atmosphere. The start-to-discharge pressure setting of such relief valves shall not be in excess of 500 p.s.i.g. The minimum setting on relief valves installed in piping connected to other than DOT containers shall not be lower than one hundred forty percent of the container relief valve setting and in piping connected to DOT containers not lower than 400 p.s.i.g. Such a relief valve should not be installed in the pump discharge piping if the same protection can be provided by installing the relief valve in the suction piping. The start-to-discharge pressure setting of such a relief valve, if installed on the discharge side of a pump, shall be greater than the maximum pressure permitted by the recirculation device in the system.

(n) The discharge from any safety relief device shall not terminate in or beneath any building, except relief devices covered by subsection (6)(a)(i) through (vi) of this section, or WAC 296-24-47507 (4)(a) or (5).

(o) Container safety relief devices and regulator relief vents shall be located not less than five feet in any direction from air openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

(11) Vaporizer and housing.

(a) Indirect fired vaporizers utilizing steam, water, or other heating medium shall be constructed and installed as follows:

(i) Vaporizers shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (3)(a) through (c) of this section and shall be permanently marked as follows:

(A) With the code marking signifying the specifications to which the vaporizer is constructed.

(B) With the allowable working pressure and temperature for which the vaporizer is designed.

(C) With the sum of the outside surface area and the inside heat exchange surface area expressed in square feet.

(D) With the name or symbol of the manufacturer.

(ii) Vaporizers having an inside diameter of six inches or less exempted by the ASME Unfired Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968 shall have a design pressure not less than 250 p.s.i.g. and need not be permanently marked.

(iii) Heating or cooling coils shall not be installed inside a storage container.

(iv) Vaporizers may be installed in buildings, rooms, sheds, or lean-tos used exclusively for gas manufacturing or distribution, or in other structures of light, noncombustible construction or equivalent, well ventilated near the floor line and roof.

When vaporizing and/or mixing equipment is located in a structure or building not used exclusively for gas manufacturing or distribution, either attached to or within such a

building, such structure or room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least one hundred pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipe or conduit passing through it. Such structure or room shall be provided with adequate ventilation and shall have a roof or at least one exterior wall of lightweight construction.

(v) Vaporizers shall have, at or near the discharge, a safety relief valve providing an effective rate of discharge in accordance with subsection (10)(d) of this section, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47509 (4)(e)(i).

(vi) The heating medium lines into and leaving the vaporizer shall be provided with suitable means for preventing the flow of gas into the heat systems in the event of tube rupture in the vaporizer. Vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing through the vaporizers to the gas discharge piping.

(vii) The device that supplies the necessary heat for producing steam, hot water, or other heating medium may be installed in a building, compartment, room, or lean-to which shall be ventilated near the floorline and roof to the outside. The device location shall be separated from all compartments or rooms containing liquefied petroleum gas vaporizers, pumps, and central gas mixing devices by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least one hundred pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipes or conduit passing through it. This requirement does not apply to the domestic water heaters which may supply heat for a vaporizer in a domestic system.

(viii) Gas-fired heating systems supplying heat exclusively for vaporization purposes shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if the pilot light should fail.

(ix) Vaporizers may be an integral part of a fuel storage container directly connected to the liquid section or gas section or both.

(x) Vaporizers shall not be equipped with fusible plugs.

(xi) Vaporizer houses shall not have unprotected drains to sewers or sump pits.

(b) Atmospheric vaporizers employing heat from the ground or surrounding air shall be installed as follows:

(i) Buried underground, or

(ii) Located inside the building close to a point at which pipe enters the building provided the capacity of the unit does not exceed one quart.

(iii) Vaporizers of less than one quart capacity heated by the ground or surrounding air, need not be equipped with safety relief valves provided that adequate tests demonstrate that the assembly is safe without safety relief valves.

(c) Direct gas-fired vaporizers shall be constructed, marked, and installed as follows:

(i) In accordance with the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968 that are applicable to the maximum working conditions for which the vaporizer is designed.

(ii) With the name of the manufacturer; rated BTU input to the burner; the area of the heat exchange surface in square feet; the outside surface of the vaporizer in square feet; and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.

(iii) Vaporizers may be connected to the liquid section or the gas section of the storage container, or both; but in any case there shall be at the container a manually operated valve in each connection to permit completely shutting off when desired, of all flow of gas or liquid from container to vaporizer.

(iv) Vaporizers with capacity not exceeding thirty-five gallons per hour shall be located at least five feet from container shutoff valves. Vaporizers having capacity of more than thirty-five gallons but not exceeding one hundred gallons per hour shall be located at least ten feet from the container shutoff valves. Vaporizers having a capacity greater than one hundred gallons per hour shall be located at least fifteen feet from container shutoff valves.

(v) Vaporizers may be installed in buildings, rooms, housings, sheds, or lean-tos used exclusively for vaporizing or mixing of liquefied petroleum gas. Vaporizing housing structures shall be of noncombustible construction, well ventilated near the floorline and the highest point of the roof. When vaporizer and/or mixing equipment is located in a structure or room attached to or within a building, such structure or room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least one hundred pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipes or conduit passing through it. Such structure or room shall be provided with adequate ventilation, and shall have a roof or at least one exterior wall of lightweight construction.

(vi) Vaporizers shall have at or near the discharge, a safety relief valve providing an effective rate of discharge in accordance with subsection (10)(d) of this section. The relief valve shall be so located as not to be subjected to temperatures in excess of 140°F.

(vii) Vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing from the vaporizer to the gas discharge piping of the vaporizer.

(viii) Vaporizers shall be provided with means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.

(ix) Vaporizers shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners if the pilot light should fail. When the flow through the pilot exceeds 2,000 B.T.U. per hour, the pilot also shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the pilot should the pilot flame be extinguished.

(x) Pressure regulating and pressure reducing equipment if located within ten feet of a direct fired vaporizer shall be separated from the open flame by a substantially airtight noncombustible partition or partitions.

(xi) Except as provided in (c)(v) of this subsection, the following minimum distances shall be maintained between direct fired vaporizers and the nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built upon:

(A) Ten feet for vaporizers having a capacity of fifteen gallons per hour or less vaporizing capacity.

(B) Twenty-five feet for vaporizers having a vaporizing capacity of sixteen to one hundred gallons per hour.

(C) Fifty feet for vaporizers having a vaporizing capacity exceeding one hundred gallons per hour.

(xii) Direct fired vaporizers shall not raise the product pressure above the design pressure of the vaporizer equipment nor shall they raise the product pressure within the stor-

age container above the pressure shown in the second column of Table H-31.(See WAC 296-24-47509.)

(xiii) Vaporizers shall not be provided with fusible plugs.

(xiv) Vaporizers shall not have unprotected drains to sewers or sump pits.

(d) Direct gas-fired tank heaters, shall be constructed and installed as follows:

(i) Direct gas-fired tank heaters, and tanks to which they are applied, shall only be installed above ground.

(ii) Tank heaters shall be permanently marked with the name of the manufacturer, the rated B.T.U. input to the burner, and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.

Note: Tank heaters may be an integral part of a fuel storage container directly connected to the container liquid section, or vapor section, or both.

(iii) Tank heaters shall be provided with a means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.

(iv) Tank heaters shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if the pilot light should fail. When flow through pilot exceeds 2,000 B.T.U. per hour, the pilot also shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the pilot should the pilot flame be extinguished.

(v) Pressure regulating and pressure reducing equipment if located within ten feet of a direct fired tank heater shall be separated from the open flame by a substantially airtight noncombustible partition.

(vi) The following minimum distances shall be maintained between a storage tank heated by a direct fired tank heater and the nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built upon:

(A) Ten feet for storage containers of less than five hundred gallons water capacity.

(B) Twenty-five feet for storage containers of five hundred to one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity.

(C) Fifty feet for storage containers of over one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity.

(vii) No direct fired tank heater shall raise the product pressure within the storage container over seventy-five percent of the pressure set out in the second column of Table H-31. (See WAC 296-24-47509.)

(e) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-burners used for dehydrators or dryers shall be located outside of buildings; they shall be constructed and installed as follows:

(i) Vaporizer-burners shall have a minimum design pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. with a factor of safety of five.

(ii) Manually operated positive shutoff valves shall be located at the containers to shut off all flow to the vaporizer-burners.

(iii) Minimum distances between storage containers and vaporizer-burners shall be as follows:

Water capacity per container (gallons)	Minimum distances (feet)
Less than 501	10
501 to 2,000	25
Over 2,000	50

(iv) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-burners shall be protected by a hydrostatic relief valve. The relief valve shall be located so as not to be subjected to temperatures in excess of 140°F. The start-to-discharge pressure setting shall be such as to protect the components involved, but not less than 250 p.s.i.g. The discharge shall be directed upward and away from component parts of the equipment and away from operating personnel.

(v) Vaporizer-burners shall be provided with means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.

(vi) Vaporizer-burners shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to the main burner and pilot in the event the pilot is extinguished.

(vii) Pressure regulating and control equipment shall be located or protected so that the temperatures surrounding this equipment shall not exceed 140°F except that equipment components may be used at higher temperatures if designed to withstand such temperatures.

(viii) Pressure regulating and control equipment when located downstream of the vaporizer shall be designed to withstand the maximum discharge temperature of the vapor.

(ix) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-burners shall not be provided with fusible plugs.

(x) Vaporizer coils or jackets shall be made of ferrous metal or high temperature alloys.

(xi) Equipment utilizing vaporizer-burners shall be equipped with automatic shutoff devices upstream and downstream of the vaporizer section connected so as to operate in the event of excessive temperature, flame failure, and, if applicable, insufficient airflow.

(12) Filling densities.

(a) The "filling density" is defined as the percent ratio of the weight of the gas in a container to the weight of water the container will hold at 60°F. All containers shall be filled according to the filling densities shown in Table H-27.

TABLE H-27

MAXIMUM PERMITTED FILLING DENSITY

Specific gravity at 60°F (15.6°C)	Above ground containers: 0 to 1,200 U.S. gals. (1,000 imp. gal. 4,550 liters) total water cap. Percent	Above ground containers: Over 1,200 U.S. gals. (1,000 imp. gals. 4,550 liters) total water cap. Percent	Underground containers, all capacities Percent
0.496-0.503	41	44	45
.504-.510	42	45	46
.511-.519	43	46	47
.520-.527	44	47	48
.528-.536	45	48	49
.537-.544	46	49	50
.545-.552	47	50	51
.553-.560	48	51	52
.561-.568	49	52	53
.569-.576	50	53	54
.577-.584	51	54	55
.585-.592	52	55	56
.593-.600	53	56	57

(b) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, any container including mobile cargo tanks and portable tank containers regardless of size or construction, shipped under DOT jurisdiction or constructed in accordance with 49 CFR Chapter I specifications shall be charged according to 49 CFR Chapter I requirements.

(c) Portable containers not subject to DOT jurisdiction (such as, but not limited to, motor fuel containers on industrial and lift trucks, and farm tractors covered in subsection (5) of this section, or containers recharged at the installation) may be filled either by weight, or by volume using a fixed length dip tube gaging device.

(13) LP-gas in buildings.

(a) Vapor shall be piped into buildings at pressures in excess of 20 p.s.i.g. only if the buildings or separate areas thereof,

(i) Are constructed in accordance with this section;

(ii) Are used exclusively to house equipment for vaporization, pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution, or to house internal combustion engines, industrial processes, research and experimental laboratories, or equipment and processes using such gas and having similar hazard;

(iii) Buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation.

(b) Liquid may be permitted in buildings as follows:

(i) Buildings, or separate areas of buildings, used exclusively to house equipment for vaporization, pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution, or to house internal combustion engines, industrial processes, research and experimental laboratories, or equipment and processes using such gas and having similar hazard; and when such buildings, or separate areas thereof are constructed in accordance with this section.

(ii) Buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation provided the temporary piping meets the following conditions:

(A) Liquid piping inside the building shall conform to the requirements of subsection (8) of this section, and shall not exceed three-fourths iron pipe size. Copper tubing with an outside diameter of three-fourths inch or less may be used provided it conforms to Type K of Specifications for Seamless Water Tube, ANSI H23.1-1970 (ASTM B88-1969) (see WAC 296-24-47505 Table H-24). All such piping shall be protected against construction hazards. Liquid piping inside buildings shall be kept to a minimum. Such piping shall be securely fastened to walls or other surfaces so as to provide adequate protection from breakage and so located as to subject the liquid line to lowest ambient temperatures.

(B) A shutoff valve shall be installed in each intermediate branch line where it takes off the main line and shall be readily accessible. A shutoff valve shall also be placed at the appliance end of the intermediate branch line. Such shutoff valve shall be upstream of any flexible connector used with the appliance.

(C) Suitable excess flow valves shall be installed in the container outlet line supplying liquid LP-gas to the building. A suitable excess flow valve shall be installed immediately downstream of each shutoff valve. Suitable excess flow valves shall be installed where piping size is reduced and shall be sized for the reduced size piping.

(D) Hydrostatic relief valves shall be installed in accordance with subsection (10)(m) of this section.

(E) The use of hose to carry liquid between the container and the building or at any point in the liquid line, except at the appliance connector, shall be prohibited.

(F) Where flexible connectors are necessary for appliance installation, such connectors shall be as short as practicable and shall comply with subsection (8)(b) or (9) of this section.

(G) Release of fuel when any section of piping or appliances is disconnected shall be minimized by either of the following methods:

(I) Using an approved automatic quick-closing coupling (a type closing in both directions when coupled in the fuel line), or

(II) Closing the valve nearest to the appliance and allowing the appliance to operate until the fuel in the line is consumed.

(III) Portable containers shall not be taken into buildings except as provided in subsection (6)(a) of this section.

(14) Transfer of liquids. The employer shall assure that:

(a) At least one attendant shall remain close to the transfer connection from the time the connections are first made until they are finally disconnected, during the transfer of the product.

(b) Containers shall be filled or used only upon authorization of the owner.

(c) Containers manufactured in accordance with specifications of 49 CFR Part 178 and authorized by 49 CFR Chapter 1 as a "single trip" or "nonrefillable container" shall not be refilled or reused in LP-gas service.

(d) Gas or liquid shall not be vented to the atmosphere to assist in transferring contents of one container to another, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (5)(d) and except that this shall not preclude the use of listed pump utilizing LP-gas in the vapor phase as a source of energy and venting such gas to the atmosphere at a rate not to exceed that from a No. 31 drill size opening and provided that such venting and liquid transfer shall be located not less than fifty feet from the nearest important building.

(e) Filling of fuel containers for industrial trucks or motor vehicles from industrial bulk storage containers shall be performed not less than ten feet from the nearest important masonry-walled building or not less than twenty-five feet from the nearest important building or other construction and, in any event, not less than twenty-five feet from any building opening.

(f) Filling of portable containers, containers mounted on skids, fuel containers on farm tractors, or similar applications, from storage containers used in domestic or commercial service, shall be performed not less than fifty feet from the nearest important building.

(g) The filling connection and the vent from the liquid level gages in containers, filled at point of installation, shall not be less than ten feet in any direction from air openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

(h) Fuel supply containers shall be gaged and charged only in the open air or in buildings especially provided for that purpose.

(i) The maximum vapor pressure of the product at 100°F which may be transferred into a container shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-47509(2) and 296-24-47511(3). (For DOT containers use DOT requirements.)

(j) Marketers and users shall exercise precaution to assure that only those gases for which the system is designed, examined, and listed, are employed in its operation, particularly with regard to pressures.

(k) Pumps or compressors shall be designed for use with LP-gas. When compressors are used they shall normally take suction from the vapor space of the container being filled and discharge to the vapor space of the container being emptied.

(l) Pumping systems, when equipped with a positive displacement pump, shall include a recirculating device which shall limit the differential pressure on the pump under normal operating conditions to the maximum differential pressure rating of the pump. The discharge of the pumping system shall be protected so that pressure does not exceed 350 p.s.i.g. If a recirculation system discharges into the supply tank and contains a manual shutoff valve, an adequate secondary safety recirculation system shall be incorporated which shall have no means of rendering it inoperative. Manual shutoff valves in recirculation systems shall be kept open except during an emergency or when repairs are being made to the system.

(m) When necessary, unloading piping or hoses shall be provided with suitable bleeder valves for relieving pressure before disconnection.

(n) Agricultural air moving equipment, including crop dryers, shall be shut down when supply containers are being filled unless the air intakes and sources of ignition on the equipment are located fifty feet or more from the container.

(o) Agricultural equipment employing open flames or equipment with integral containers, such as flame cultivators, weed burners, and, in addition, tractors, shall be shut down during refueling.

(15) Tank car or transport truck loading or unloading points and operations.

(a) The track of tank car siding shall be relatively level.

(b) A "tank car connected" sign, as covered by DOT rules, shall be installed at the active end or ends of the siding while the tank car is connected.

(c) While cars are on side track for loading or unloading, the wheels at both ends shall be blocked on the rails.

(d) The employer shall insure that an employee is in attendance at all times while the tank car, cars, or trucks are being loaded or unloaded.

(e) A backflow check valve, excess-flow valve, or a shutoff valve with means of remote closing, to protect against uncontrolled discharge of LP-gas from storage tank piping shall be installed close to the point where the liquid piping and hose or swing joint pipe is connected.

(f) Where practical, the distance of the unloading or loading point shall conform to the distances in subsection (6)(b) of this section.

(16) Instructions. Personnel performing installation, removal, operation, and maintenance work shall be properly trained in such function.

(17) Electrical equipment and other sources of ignition.

(a) Electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, for ordinary locations except that fixed electrical equipment in classified areas shall comply with subsection (18) of this section.

(b) Open flames or other sources of ignition shall not be permitted in vaporizer rooms (except those housing direct-fired vaporizers), pumphouses, container charging rooms or other similar locations. Direct-fired vaporizers shall not be permitted in pumphouses or container charging rooms.

Note: Liquefied petroleum gas storage containers do not require lightning protection. Since liquefied petroleum gas is contained in a closed system of piping and equipment, the system need not be electrically conductive or electrically bonded for protection against static electricity (see NFPA No. 77-1972-1973, Recommended Practice for Static Electricity).

(c) Open flames (except as provided for in (b) of this subsection), cutting or welding, portable electric tools, and extension lights capable of igniting LP-gas, shall not be permitted within classified areas specified in Table H-28 of this section unless the LP-gas facilities have been freed of all liquid and vapor, or special precautions observed under carefully controlled conditions.

(18) Fixed electrical equipment in classified areas. Fixed electrical equipment and wiring installed within classified areas shall comply with Table H-28 of this section and shall be installed according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. This provision does not apply to fixed electrical equipment at residential or commercial installations of LP-gas systems or to systems covered by WAC 296-24-47511.

(19) Liquid-level gaging device.

(a) Each container manufactured after December 31, 1965, and filled on a volumetric basis shall be equipped with a fixed liquid-level gage to indicate the maximum permitted filling level as provided in (e) of this subsection. Each container manufactured after December 31, 1969, shall have permanently attached to the container adjacent to the fixed level gage a marking showing the percentage full that will be shown by that gage. When a variable liquid-level gage is also provided, the fixed liquid-level gage will also serve as a means for checking the variable gage. These gages shall be used in charging containers as required in subsection (12) of this section.

(b) All variable gaging devices shall be arranged so that the maximum liquid level for butane, for a fifty-fifty mixture of butane and propane, and for propane, to which the container may be charged is readily determinable. The markings indicating the various liquid levels from empty to full shall be on the system nameplate or gaging device or part may be on the system nameplate and part on the gaging device. Dials of magnetic or rotary gages shall show whether they are for cylindrical or spherical containers and whether for aboveground or underground service. The dials of gages intended for use only on aboveground containers of over one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity shall be so marked.

(c) Gaging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere, such as the rotary tube, fixed tube, and slip tube, shall be designed so that the bleed valve maximum opening is not larger than a No. 54 drill size, unless provided with excess flow valve.

(d) Gaging devices shall have a design working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g.

(e) Length of tube or position of fixed liquid-level gage shall be designed to indicate the maximum level to which the container may be filled for the product contained. This level shall be based on the volume of the product at 40°F at its maximum permitted filling density for aboveground containers and at 50°F for underground containers. The employer shall calculate the filling point for which the fixed liquid level gage shall be designed according to the method in this subsection.

TABLE H-28

Part	Location	Extent of classified area[1]	Equipment shall be suitable for Class I, Group D[2]
A	Storage containers other than DOT cylinders.	Within 15 feet in all directions from connections, except connections otherwise covered in Table H-28.	Division 2.
B	Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading.[3]	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from a point where connections are regularly made or disconnected and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade. (See Figure H-1.)	Division 2.
C	Gage vent openings other than those on DOT cylinders.	Within 5 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 2.
D	Relief valve discharge other than those on DOT cylinders.	Within direct path of discharge.	Division 1. NOTE—Fixed electrical equipment should preferably not be installed.
		Within 5 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from point of discharge except within the direct path of discharge.	Division 2.
E	Pumps, compressors, gas-air mixers and vaporizers other than direct fired.		
	Indoors without ventilation	Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 1.
		Within 15 feet of the exterior side of any exterior wall or roof that is not vaportight or within 15 feet of any exterior opening.	Division 2.
	Indoors with adequate ventilation.[4]	Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.
	Outdoors in open air at or abovegrade.	Within 15 feet in all directions from this equipment and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade. See Figure H-1.	Division 2.
F	Service station dispensing units.	Entire space within dispenser enclosure, and 18 inches horizontally from enclosure exterior up to an elevation 4 ft. above dispenser base.	Division 1.
		Entire pit or open space beneath dispenser.	
		Up to 18 inches abovegrade within 20 ft. horizontally from any edge of enclosure. NOTE: For pits within this area, see Part F of this table.	Division 2.
G	Pits or trenches containing or located beneath LP-gas valves, pumps, compressors, regulators, and similar equipment.		
	Without mechanical ventilation.	Entire pit or trench	Division 1.
		Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.
		Within 15 feet in all directions from pit or trench when located outdoors.	Division 2.
	With adequate mechanical ventilation.	Entire pit or trench	Division 2
		Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.
		Within 15 feet in all directions from pit or trench when located outdoors.	Division 2.
H	Special buildings or rooms for storage of portable containers.	Entire room	Division 2.

Part	Location	Extent of classified area[1]	Equipment shall be suitable for Class I, Group D[2]
I	Pipelines and connections containing operational bleeds, drips, vents or drains.	Within 5 ft. in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 ft. from point of discharge, same as Part E of this table.	
J	Container filling:		
	Indoors without ventilation.	Entire room	Division 1.
	Indoors with adequate ventilation.[4]	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet and entire room	Division 2.
	Outdoors in open air	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from a point where connections are regularly made or disconnected and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade (See Fig. H-1.)	Division 2.

[1]The classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or solid vaportight partition.

[2]See chapter 296-46 WAC, and chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

[3]When classifying extent of hazardous area, consideration shall be given to possible variations in the spotting of tank cars and tank vehicles at the unloading points and the effect these variations of actual spotting point may have on the point of connection.

[4]Ventilation, either natural or mechanical, is considered adequate when the concentration of the gas in a gas-air mixture does not exceed twenty-five percent of the lower flammable limit under normal operating conditions.

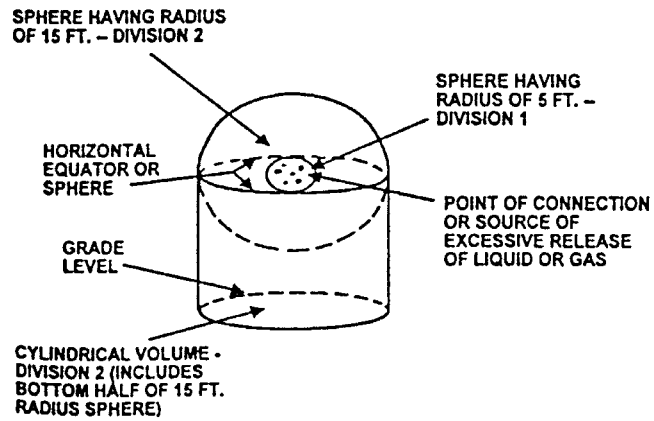


Figure H-1

Note: It is impossible to set out in a table the length of a fixed dip tube for various capacity tanks because of the varying tank diameters and lengths and because the tank may be installed either in a vertical or horizontal position. Knowing the maximum permitted filling volume in gallons, however, the length of the fixed tube can be determined by the use of a strapping table obtained from the container manufacturer. The length of the fixed tube should be such that when its lower end touches the surface of the liquid in the container, the contents of the container will be the maximum permitted volume as determined by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Water capacity (gals.) of container* x filling density**}}{\text{Specific gravity of LP-gas* x volume correction factor*** x 100}} = \text{Maximum volume of LP-gas}$$

* Measure at 60°F.
** From subsection (12)(a) of this section "filling densities."
*** For aboveground containers the liquid temperature is assumed to be 40°F and for underground containers the liquid temperature is assumed to be 50°F. To correct the liquid volumes at these temperatures to 60°F the following factors shall be used.

(i) Formula for determining maximum volume of liquefied petroleum gas for which a fixed length of dip tube shall be set:

TABLE H-29
VOLUME CORRECTION FACTORS

Specific gravity	Aboveground	Underground
0.500	1.033	1.017
.510	1.031	1.016
.520	1.029	1.015
.530	1.028	1.014
.540	1.026	1.013
.550	1.025	1.013
.560	1.024	1.012
.570	1.023	1.011
.580	1.021	1.011
.590	1.020	1.010

(ii) The maximum volume of LP-gas which can be placed in a container when determining the length of the dip tube expressed as a percentage of total water content of the container is calculated by the following formula.

(iii) The maximum weight of LP-gas which may be placed in a container for determining the length of a fixed dip tube is determined by multiplying the maximum volume of liquefied petroleum gas obtained by the formula in (e)(i) of this subsection by the pounds of liquefied petroleum gas in a gallon at 40°F for aboveground and at 50°F for underground

containers. For example, typical pounds per gallon are specified below:

Example: Assume a one hundred-gallon total water capacity tank for aboveground storage of propane having a specific gravity of 0.510 of 60°F.

$$\frac{\text{100 (gals.) x 42 (filling density from (12)(a) of this subsection)}}{\text{0.510 x 1.031 (correction factor from Table H-29) x 100}} = \frac{4200}{52.6}$$

$$\frac{4200}{52.6} = \text{79.8 gallons propane, the maximum amount permitted to be placed in a 100-gallon total water capacity aboveground container equipped with a fixed dip tube.}$$

$$\frac{\text{Maximum volume of LP-gas (from formula in (e)(i) of this subsection) x 100}}{\text{Total water content of container in gallons.}} = \text{Maximum percent of LP-gas}$$

	Aboveground, pounds per gallon	Underground, pounds per gallon
Propane	4.37	4.31
N Butane	4.97	4.92

(f) Fixed liquid-level gages used on containers other than DOT containers shall be stamped on the exterior of the gage with the letters "DT" followed by the vertical distance (expressed in inches and carried out to one decimal place) from the top of container to the end of the dip tube or to the centerline of the gage when it is located at the maximum permitted filling level. For portable containers that may be filled in the horizontal and/or vertical position the letters "DT" shall be followed by "V" with the vertical distance from the top of the container to the end of the dip tube for vertical filling and with "H" followed by the proper distance for horizontal filling. For DOT containers the stamping shall be placed both on the exterior of the gage and on the container. On aboveground or cargo containers where the gages are positioned at specific levels, the marking may be specified in percent of total tank contents and the marking shall be stamped on the container.

(g) Gage glasses of the columnar type shall be restricted to charging plants where the fuel is withdrawn in the liquid phase only. They shall be equipped with valves having metallic handwheels, with excess flow valves, and with extra-heavy glass adequately protected with a metal housing applied by the gage manufacturer. They shall be shielded against the direct rays of the sun. Gage glasses of the columnar type are prohibited on tank trucks, and on motor fuel tanks, and on containers used in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations.

(h) Gaging devices of the float, or equivalent type which do not require flow for their operation and having connections extending to a point outside the container do not have to be equipped with excess flow valves provided the piping and fittings are adequately designed to withstand the container pressure and are properly protected against physical damage and breakage.

(20) Requirements for appliances.

(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, new commercial and industrial gas consuming appliances shall be approved.

(b) Any appliance that was originally manufactured for operation with a gaseous fuel other than LP-gas and is in good condition may be used with LP-gas only after it is properly converted, adapted, and tested for performance with LP-gas before the appliance is placed in use.

(c) Unattended heaters used inside buildings for the purpose of animal or poultry production or care shall be equipped with an approved automatic device designed to shut off the flow of gas to the main burners, and pilot if used, in the event of flame extinguishment.

(d) All commercial, industrial, and agricultural appliances or equipment shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of these standards and in accordance with the following:

(i) Domestic and commercial appliances—NFPA 54-1969, Standard for the Installation of Gas Appliances and Gas Piping.

(ii) Industrial appliances—NFPA 54A-1969, Standard for the Installation of Gas Piping and Gas Equipment on Industrial Premises and Certain Other Premises.

(iii) Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines—NFPA 37-1970.

(iv) Standard for the Installation of Equipment for the Removal of Smoke and Grease-Laden Vapors from Commercial Cooking Equipment, NFPA 96-1970.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-24-47505, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-47505, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-47505, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-24-47505, filed 4/19/85; Order 76-6, § 296-24-47505, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-47505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-47505, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-47507 Cylinder systems. (1) Application. This section applies specifically to systems utilizing containers constructed in accordance with DOT specifications. All requirements of WAC 296-24-47505 apply to this section unless otherwise noted in WAC 296-24-47505.

(2) Marking of containers. Containers shall be marked in accordance with DOT regulations. Additional markings not in conflict with DOT regulations may be used.

(3) Description of a system. A system shall include the container base or bracket, containers, container valves, connectors, manifold valve assembly, regulators, and relief valves.

(4) Containers and regulating equipment installed outside of buildings or structures.

(a) Containers shall not be buried below ground. However, this shall not prohibit the installation in a compartment or recess below grade level, such as a niche in a slope or terrace wall which is used for no other purpose, providing that the container and regulating equipment are not in contact with the ground and the compartment or recess is drained and ventilated horizontally to the outside air from its lowest level, with the outlet at least three feet away from any building opening which is below the level of such outlet.

Except as provided in WAC 296-24-47505 (10)(n), the discharge from safety relief devices shall be located not less than three feet horizontally away from any building opening which is below the level of such discharge and shall not terminate beneath any building unless such space is well ventilated to the outside and is not enclosed on more than two sides.

(b) Containers shall be set upon firm foundation or otherwise firmly secured; the possible effect on the outlet piping of settling shall be guarded against by a flexible connection or special fitting.

(5) Containers and equipment used inside of buildings or structures.

(a) When operational requirements make portable use of containers necessary and their location outside of buildings or structures is impracticable, containers and equipment are permitted to be used inside of buildings or structures in accordance with (a)(i) through (xii) of this subsection, and, in addition, such other provisions of this section as are applicable to the particular use or occupancy.

(i) Containers in use shall mean connected for use.

(ii) Systems utilizing containers having a water capacity greater than two and one-half pounds (nominal one pound LP-gas capacity) shall be equipped with excess flow valves. Such excess flow valves shall be either integral with the container valves or in the connections to the container valve outlets. In either case, an excess flow valve shall be installed in such a manner that any undue strain beyond the excess flow valve will not cause breakage between the container and the excess flow valve. The installation of excess flow valves shall take into account the type of valve protection provided.

(iii) Regulators, if used, shall be either directly connected to the container valves or to manifolds connected to the container valves. The regulator shall be suitable for use with LP-gas. Manifolds and fittings connecting containers to pressure regulator inlets shall be designed for at least 250 p.s.i.g. service pressure.

(iv) Valves on containers having a water capacity greater than fifty pounds (nominal twenty pounds LP-gas capacity) shall be protected while in use.

(v) Containers shall be marked in accordance with WAC 296-24-47505 (5)(c) and subsection (2) of this section.

(vi) Pipe or tubing shall conform to WAC 296-24-47505(8) except that aluminum pipe or tubing shall not be used.

(vii) Hose shall be designed for a working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. Hose and hose connections shall have their correctness as to design, construction and performance determined by listing by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(A) The hose length may exceed the length specified in WAC 296-24-47505 (9)(g)(ii), but shall be as short as practicable. Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(B) Hose shall be long enough to permit compliance with spacing provisions of this section without kinking or straining or causing hose to be so close to a burner as to be damaged by heat.

(viii) Portable heaters, including salamanders, shall be equipped with an approved automatic device to shut off the flow of gas to the main burner, and pilot if used, in the event of flame extinguishment. Such heaters having inputs above 50,000 B.t.u. manufactured on or after May 17, 1967, and such heaters having inputs above 100,000 B.t.u. manufactured before May 17, 1967, shall be equipped with either:

(A) A pilot which must be lighted and proved before the main burner can be turned on; or

(B) An electric ignition system. The provisions of (a)(viii) of this subsection do not apply to tar kettle burners, torches, melting pots, nor do they apply to portable heaters under 7,500 B.t.u.h. input when used with containers having a maximum water capacity of two and one-half pounds. Container valves, connectors, regulators, manifolds, piping, and tubing shall not be used as structural supports for heaters.

(ix) Containers, regulating equipment, manifolds, pipe, tubing, and hose shall be located so as to minimize exposure to abnormally high temperatures (such as may result from exposure to convection or radiation from heating equipment or installation in confined spaces), physical damage, or tampering by unauthorized persons.

(x) Heat producing equipment shall be located and used so as to minimize the possibility of ignition of combustibles.

(xi) Containers having water capacity greater than two and one-half pounds (nominal one pound LP-gas capacity) connected for use, shall stand on a firm and substantially level surface and, when necessary, shall be secured in an upright position.

(xii) Containers, including the valve protective devices, shall be installed so as to minimize the probability of impingement of discharge of safety relief devices upon containers.

(b) Containers having a maximum water capacity of two and one-half pounds (nominal one pound LP-gas capacity) are permitted to be used inside of buildings as part of approved self-contained hand torch assemblies or similar appliances.

(c) Containers having a maximum water capacity of twelve pounds (nominal five pounds LP-gas capacity) are permitted to be used temporarily inside of buildings for public exhibition or demonstration purposes, including use for classroom demonstrations.

(d) When buildings frequented by the public are open to the public, containers are permitted to be used for repair or minor renovation as follows:

(i) The maximum water capacity of individual containers shall be fifty pounds (nominal twenty pounds LP-gas capacity).

(ii) The number of LP-gas containers shall not exceed the number of workers assigned to using the LP-gas.

(iii) Containers having a water capacity of greater than two and one-half pounds (nominal one pound LP-gas capacity[)] shall not be left unattended in such buildings.

(e) When buildings frequented by the public are not open to the public, containers are permitted to be used for repair or minor renovations, as follows:

The provisions of (f) of this subsection shall apply except that containers having a water capacity greater than two and one-half pounds (nominal one pound LP-gas capacity) shall not be left unattended in such buildings.

(f) Containers are permitted to be used in buildings or structures under construction or undergoing major renovation

when such buildings or structures are not occupied by the public, as follows:

(i) The maximum water capacity of individual containers shall be two hundred forty-five pounds (nominal one hundred pounds LP-gas capacity).

(ii) For temporary heating such as curing concrete, drying plaster and similar applications, heaters (other than integral heater-container units) shall be located at least six feet from any LP-gas container. This shall not prohibit the use of heaters specifically designed for attachment to the container or to a supporting standard, provided they are designed and installed so as to prevent direct or radiant heat application from the heater onto the container. Blower and radiant type heater shall not be directed toward any LP-gas container within twenty feet.

(iii) If two or more heater-container units, of either the integral or nonintegral type, are located in an unpartitioned area on the same floor, the container or containers of each unit shall be separated from the container or containers of any other unit by at least twenty feet.

(iv) When heaters are connected to containers for use in an unpartitioned area on the same floor, the total water capacity of containers manifolded together for connection to a heater or heaters shall not be greater than seven hundred thirty-five pounds (nominal three hundred pounds LP-gas capacity). Such manifolds shall be separated by at least twenty feet.

(v) On floors on which heaters are not connected for use, containers are permitted to be manifolded together for connection to a heater or heaters on another floor, provided:

(A) The total water capacity of containers connected to any one manifold is not greater than two thousand four hundred fifty pounds (nominal one thousand pounds LP-gas capacity) and;

(B) Where more than one manifold having a total water capacity greater than seven hundred thirty-five pounds (nominal three hundred pounds LP-gas capacity) are located in the same unpartitioned area, they shall be separated by at least fifty feet.

(vi) Storage of containers awaiting use shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-47513.

(g) Containers are permitted to be used in industrial occupancies for processing, research, or experimental purposes as follows:

(i) The maximum water capacity of individual containers shall be two hundred forty-five pounds (nominal one hundred pounds LP-gas capacity).

(ii) Containers connected to a manifold shall have a total water capacity not greater than seven hundred thirty-five pounds (nominal three hundred pounds LP-gas capacity) and not more than one such manifold may be located in the same room unless separated at least twenty feet from a similar unit.

(iii) The amount of LP-gas in containers for research and experimental use shall be limited to the smallest practical quantity.

(h) Containers are permitted to be used in industrial occupancies with essentially noncombustible contents where portable equipment for space heating is essential and where a permanent heating installation is not practical, as follows: Containers and heaters shall comply with and be used in accordance with (f) of this subsection.

(i) Containers are permitted to be used in buildings for temporary emergency heating purposes, if necessary to prevent damage to the buildings or contents, when the permanent heating system is temporarily out of service, as follows:

(i) Containers and heaters shall comply with and be used in accordance with (f) of this subsection.

(ii) The temporary heating equipment shall not be left unattended.

(j) Containers are permitted to be used temporarily in buildings for training purposes related in installation and use of LP-gas systems, as follows:

(i) The maximum water capacity of individual containers shall be two hundred forty-five pounds (nominal one hundred pounds LP-gas capacity), but the maximum quantity of LP-gas that may be placed in each container shall be twenty pounds.

(ii) If more than one such container is located in the same room, the containers shall be separated by at least twenty feet.

(iii) Containers shall be removed from the building when the training class has terminated.

(6) Container valves and accessories.

(a) Valves in the assembly of multiple container systems shall be arranged so that replacement of containers can be made without shutting off the flow of gas in the system.

Note: This provision is not to be construed as requiring an automatic changeover device.

(b) Regulators and low-pressure relief devices shall be rigidly attached to the cylinder valves, cylinders, supporting standards, the building walls or otherwise rigidly secured and shall be so installed or protected that the elements (sleet, snow, or ice) will not affect their operation.

(c) Valves and connections to the containers shall be protected while in transit, in storage, and while being moved into final utilization, as follows:

(i) By setting into the recess of the container to prevent the possibility of their being struck if the container is dropped upon a flat surface, or

(ii) By ventilated cap or collar, fastened to the container capable of withstanding a blow from any direction equivalent to that of a thirty-pound weight dropped four feet. Construction must be such that a blow will not be transmitted to the valve or other connection.

(d) When containers are not connected to the system, the outlet valves shall be kept tightly closed or plugged, even though containers are considered empty.

(e) Containers having a water capacity in excess of fifty pounds (approximately twenty-one pounds LP-gas capacity), recharged at the installation, shall be provided with excess flow or backflow check valves to prevent the discharge of container contents in case of failure of the filling or equalizing connection.

(7) Safety devices.

(a) Containers shall be provided with safety devices as required by DOT regulations.

(b) A final stage regulator of an LP-gas system (excluding any appliance regulator) shall be equipped on the low-pressure side with a relief valve which is set to start to discharge within the limits specified in Table H-30.

TABLE H-30

Regulatory delivery pressure	Relief valve start to discharge pressure setting (percent of regulator deliver pressure)	
	Minimum	Maximum
1 p.s.i.g. or less	200	300
Above 1 p.s.i.g. but not over 3 p.s.i.g.	140	200
Above 3 p.s.i.g.	125	200

(c) When a regulator or pressure relief valve is used inside a building for other than purposes specified in WAC 296-24-47505 (6)(a)(i) through (vi), the relief valve and the space above the regulator and relief valve diaphragms shall be vented to the outside air with the discharge outlet located not less than three feet horizontally away from any building opening which is below such discharge. These provisions do not apply to individual appliance regulators when protection is otherwise provided nor to subsection (5) of this section and WAC 296-24-47505 (10)(n). In buildings devoted exclusively to gas distribution purposes, the space above the diaphragm need not be vented to the outside.

(8) Reinstallation of containers. Containers shall not be reinstalled unless they are requalified in accordance with DOT regulations.

Permissible product. A product shall not be placed in a container marked with a service pressure less than four-fifths of the maximum vapor pressure of product at 130°F.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-24-47507, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-47507, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-47507, filed 11/14/88; Order 73-5, § 296-24-47507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-47507, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-47509 Systems utilizing containers other than DOT containers. (1) Application. This section applies specifically to systems utilizing storage containers other than those constructed in accordance with DOT specifications. WAC 296-24-47505 of this section applies to this section unless otherwise noted in WAC 296-24-47505.

(2) Design pressure and classification of storage containers. Storage containers shall be designed and classified in accordance with Table H-31.

(3) Container valves and accessories, filler pipes, and discharge pipes.

(a) The filling pipe inlet terminal shall not be located inside a building. For containers with a water capacity of 125 gallons or more, such terminals shall be located not less than 10 feet from any building (see WAC 296-24-47505 (6)(b)), and preferably not less than 5 feet from any driveway, and shall be located in a protective housing built for the purpose.

TABLE H-31

Container type	For gases with vapor press. Not to exceed lb. per sq. in. gage at 100°F (37.8°C.)	Minimum design pressures of container lb. per sq. in. gage	
		1949 and earlier editions of ASME Code (Par. U-68 U-69)	1949 edition of Code (Par. U-200, U-201); 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, and 1968 (Division I) editions of ASME Code; All editions of API-ASME Code[3]
80[1]	80[1]	80[1]	100[1]
100	100	100	125
125	125	125	156
150	150	150	187
175	175	175	219
200[2]	215	200	250

[1]New storage containers of the 80 type have not been authorized since Dec. 31, 1947.

[2]Container type may be increased by increments of 25. The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 100% of the container type designations when constructed under 1949 or earlier editions of the ASME Code (Par. U-68 and U-69). The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 125% of the container type designation when constructed under: (1) The 1949 ASME Code (Par. U-200 and U-201), (2) 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, and 1968 (Division I) editions of the ASME Code, and (3) all editions of the API-ASME Code.

[3]Construction of containers under the API-ASME Code is not authorized after July 1, 1961.

(b) The filling connection shall be fitted with one of the following:

(i) Combination back-pressure check valve and excess flow valve.

(ii) One double or two single back-pressure check valves.

(iii) A positive shut-off valve in conjunction with either:

(A) An internal back pressure valve, or

(B) An internal excess flow valve.

(c) All openings in a container shall be equipped with approved automatic excess flow valves except in the following: Filling connections as provided in (3)(b) of this section; safety relief connections, liquid-level gaging devices as provided in WAC 296-24-47505 (7)(d), (19)(c) and (19)(h); pressure gage connections as provided in WAC 296-24-47505 (7)(e), as provided in (3)(d), (f) and (g) of this section.

(d) An excess flow valve is not required in the withdrawal service line providing the following are complied with:

(i) Such systems' total water capacity does not exceed 2,000 U.S. gallons.

(ii) The discharge from the service outlet is controlled by a suitable manually operated shut-off valve which is:

(A) Threaded directly into the service outlet of the container; or

(B) Is an integral part of a substantial fitting threaded into or on the service outlet of the container; or

(C) Threaded directly into a substantial fitting threaded into or on the service outlet of the container.

(iii) The shut-off valve is equipped with an attached handwheel or the equivalent.

(iv) The controlling orifice between the contents of the container and the outlet of the shut-off valve does not exceed

five-sixteenths inch in diameter for vapor withdrawal systems and one-eighth inch in diameter for liquid withdrawal systems.

(v) An approved pressure-reducing regulator is directly attached to the outlet of the shut-off valve and is rigidly supported, or that an approved pressure-reducing regulator is attached to the outlet of the shut-off valve by means of a suitable flexible connection, provided the regulator is adequately supported and properly protected on or at the tank.

(e) All inlet and outlet connections except safety relief valves, liquid level gaging devices and pressure gages on containers of 2,000 gallons water capacity, or more, and on any container used to supply fuel directly to an internal combustion engine, shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space. Labels may be on valves.

(f) In lieu of an excess flow valve openings may be fitted with a quick-closing internal valve which, except during operating periods shall remain closed. The internal mechanism for such valves may be provided with a secondary control which shall be equipped with a fusible plug (not over 220°F melting point) which will cause the internal valve to close automatically in case of fire.

(g) Not more than two plugged openings shall be permitted on a container of 2,000 gallons or less water capacity.

(h) Containers of 125 gallons water capacity or more manufactured after July 1, 1961, shall be provided with an approved device for liquid evacuation, the size of which shall be three-fourths inch national pipe thread minimum. A plugged opening will not satisfy this requirements.

(4) Safety devices.

(a) All safety devices shall comply with the following:

(i) All container safety relief devices shall be located on the containers and shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

(ii) In industrial and gas manufacturing plants, discharge pipe from safety relief valves on pipe lines within a building shall discharge vertically upward and shall be piped to a point outside a building.

(iii) Safety relief device discharge terminals shall be so located as to provide protection against physical damage and such discharge pipes shall be fitted with loose raincaps. Return bends and restrictive pipefittings shall not be permitted.

(iv) If desired, discharge lines from two or more safety relief devices located on the same unit, or similar lines from two or more different units, may be run into a common discharge header, provided that the cross-sectional area of such header be at least equal to the sum of the cross-sectional area of the individual discharge lines, and that the setting of safety relief valves are the same.

(v) Each storage container of over 2,000 gallons water capacity shall be provided with a suitable pressure gage.

(vi) A final stage regulator of an LP-gas system (excluding any appliance regulator) shall be equipped on the low-pressure side with a relief valve which is set to start to discharge within the limits specified in Table H-30.

(vii) When a regulator or pressure relief valve is installed inside a building, the relief valve and the space above the regulator and relief valve diaphragms shall be vented to the outside air with the discharge outlet located not less than 3 feet horizontally away from any opening into the building which is below such discharge. (These provisions do not apply to individual appliance regulators when protection is otherwise provided. In buildings devoted exclusively to gas distribution purposes, the space above the diaphragm need not be vented to the outside.)

(b) Safety devices for aboveground containers shall be provided as follows:

(i) Containers of 1,200 gallons water capacity or less which may contain liquid fuel when installed above ground shall have the rate of discharge required by WAC 296-24-47505 (10)(b) provided by a spring-loaded relief valve or valves. In addition to the required spring-loaded relief valve(s) suitable fuse plug(s) may be used provided the total discharge area of the fuse plug(s) for each container does not exceed 0.25 square inch.

(ii) The fusible metal of the fuse plugs shall have a yield temperature of 208°F minimum and 220°F maximum. Relief valves and fuse plugs shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

(iii) On a container having a water capacity greater than 125 gallons, but not over 2,000 gallons, the discharge from the safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container vertically upwards and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose-fitting rain caps shall be used. Suitable provision shall be made for draining condensate which may accumulate in the relief valve or its discharge pipe.

(iv) On containers of 125 gallons water capacity or less, the discharge from safety relief devices shall be located not less than 5 feet horizontally away from any opening into the building below the level of such discharge.

(v) On a container having a water capacity greater than 2,000 gallons, the discharge from the safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container vertically upwards to a point at least 7 feet above the container, and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose-fitting rain caps shall be used. Suitable provision shall be made so that any liquid or condensate that may accumulate inside of the safety relief valve or its discharge pipe will not render the valve inoperative. If a drain is used, a means shall be provided to protect the container, adjacent containers, piping, or equipment against impingement of flame resulting from ignition of product escaping from the drain.

(c) On all containers which are installed underground and which contain no liquid fuel until buried and covered, the rate of discharge of the spring-loaded relief valve installed thereon may be reduced to a minimum of 30 percent of the rate of discharge specified in WAC 296-24-47505 (10)(b). Containers so protected shall not be uncovered after installation until the liquid fuel has been removed therefrom. Containers which may contain liquid fuel before being installed under ground and before being completely covered with earth are to be considered aboveground containers when determining the rate of discharge requirement of the relief valves.

(d) On underground containers of more than 2,000 gallons water capacity, the discharge from safety relief devices shall be piped vertically and directly upward to a point at least 7 feet above the ground.

Where there is a probability of the manhole or housing becoming flooded, the discharge from regulator vent lines shall be above the highest probable water level. All manholes or housings shall be provided with ventilated louvers or their equivalent, the area of such openings equaling or exceeding the combined discharge areas of the safety relief valves and other vent lines which discharge their content into the manhole housing.

(e) Safety devices for vaporizers shall be provided as follows:

(i) Vaporizers of less than 1 quart total capacity, heated by the ground or the surrounding air, need not be equipped with safety relief valves provided that adequate tests certified by any of the authorities referred to in WAC 296-24-47505 (2), demonstrate that the assembly is safe without safety relief valves.

(ii) No vaporizer shall be equipped with fusible plugs.

(iii) In industrial and gas manufacturing plants, safety relief valves on vaporizers within a building shall be piped to a point outside the building and be discharged upward.

(5) Reinstallation of containers. Containers may be reinstalled if they do not show any evidence of harmful external corrosion or other damage. Where containers are reinstalled underground, the corrosion resistant coating shall be put in good condition (see (7)(f) of this section). Where containers are reinstalled above ground, the safety devices and gaging devices shall comply with (4) of this section and WAC 296-24-47505(19) respectively for aboveground containers.

(6) Capacity of containers. A storage container shall not exceed 90,000 gallons water capacity.

(7) Installation of storage containers.

(a) Containers installed above ground, except as provided in (7)(g) of this section, shall be provided with substantial masonry or noncombustible structural supports on firm masonry foundation.

(b) Aboveground containers shall be supported as follows:

(i) Horizontal containers shall be mounted on saddles in such a manner as to permit expansion and contraction. Structural metal supports may be employed when they are protected against fire in an approved manner. Suitable means of preventing corrosion shall be provided on that portion of the container in contact with the foundations or saddles.

(ii) Containers of 2,000 gallons water capacity or less may be installed with nonfireproofed ferrous metal supports if mounted on concrete pads or footings, and if the distance from the outside bottom of the container shell to the concrete pad, footing, or the ground does not exceed 24 inches.

(c) Any container may be installed with nonfireproofed ferrous metal supports if mounted on concrete pads or footings, and if the distance from the outside bottom of the container to the ground does not exceed 5 feet, provided the container is in an isolated location.

(d) Containers may be partially buried providing the following requirements are met:

(i) The portion of the container below the surface and for a vertical distance not less than 3 inches above the surface of the ground is protected to resist corrosion, and the container is protected against settling and corrosion as required for fully buried containers.

(ii) Spacing requirements shall be as specified for underground tanks in WAC 296-24-47505 (6)(b).

(iii) Relief valve capacity shall be as required for aboveground containers.

(iv) Container is located so as not to be subject to vehicular damage, or is adequately protected against such damage.

(v) Filling densities shall be as required for aboveground containers as specified in Table H-27. See WAC 296-24-47505.

(e) Containers buried underground shall be placed so that the top of the container is not less than 6 inches below grade. Where an underground container might be subject to abrasive action or physical damage due to vehicular traffic or other causes, then it shall be:

(i) Placed not less than 2 feet below grade, or

(ii) Otherwise protected against such physical damage.

It will not be necessary to cover the portion of the container to which manhole and other connections are affixed; however, where necessary, protection shall be provided against vehicular damage. When necessary to prevent floating, containers shall be securely anchored or weighted.

(f) Containers shall be given a protective coating before being placed underground. This coating shall be equivalent to hot-dip galvanizing or to two coatings of red lead followed by a heavy coating of coal tar or asphalt. In lowering the container into place, care shall be exercised to prevent damage to the coating. Any damage to the coating shall be repaired before backfilling.

(i) Containers shall be set on a firm foundation (firm earth may be used) and surrounded with earth or sand firmly tamped in place. Backfill should be free of rocks or other abrasive materials.

(g) Containers with foundations attached (portable or semiportable containers with suitable steel "runners" or "skids" and popularly known in the industry as "skid tanks") shall be designed, installed, and used in accordance with these rules subject to the following provisions:

(i) If they are to be used at a given general location for a temporary period not to exceed 6 months they need not have fire-resisting foundations or saddles but shall have adequate ferrous metal supports.

(ii) They shall not be located with the outside bottom of the container shell more than 5 feet above the surface of the ground unless fire-resisting supports are provided.

(iii) The bottom of the skids shall not be less than 2 inches or more than 12 inches below the outside bottom of the container shell.

(iv) Flanges, nozzles, valves, fittings, and the like, having communication with the interior of the container, shall be protected against physical damage.

(v) When not permanently located on fire-resisting foundations, piping connections shall be sufficiently flexible to minimize the possibility of breakage or leakage of connections if the container settles, moves, or is otherwise displaced.

(vi) Skids, or lugs for attachment of skids, shall be secured to the container in accordance with the code or rules under which the container is designed and built (with a minimum factor of safety of four) to withstand loading in any direction equal to four times the weight of the container and attachments when filled to the maximum permissible loaded weight.

(h) Field welding where necessary shall be made only on saddle plates or brackets which were applied by the manufacturer of the tank.

(i) For aboveground containers, secure anchorage or adequate pier height shall be provided against possible container flotation wherever sufficiently high floodwater might occur.

(j) When permanently installed containers are interconnected, provision shall be made to compensate for expansion, contraction, vibration, and settling of containers, and interconnecting piping. Where flexible connections are used, they shall be of an approved type and shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than five times the vapor pressure of the product at 100°F. The use of nonmetallic hose is prohibited for permanently interconnecting such containers.

(k) Container assemblies listed for interchangeable installation above ground or under ground shall conform to the requirements for aboveground installations with respect to safety relief capacity and filling density. For installation above ground all other requirements for aboveground installations shall apply. For installation under ground all other requirements for underground installations shall apply.

(8) Protection of container accessories.

(a) Valves, regulating, gaging, and other container accessory equipment shall be protected against tampering and physical damage. Such accessories shall also be so protected during the transit of containers intended for installation underground.

(b) On underground or combination aboveground-underground containers, the service valve handwheel, the terminal for connecting the hose, and the opening through which there can be a flow from safety relief valves shall be at least 4 inches above the container and this opening shall be located in the dome or housing. Underground systems shall be so installed that all the above openings, including the regulator vent, are located above the normal maximum water table.

(c) All connections to the underground containers shall be located within a substantial dome, housing, or manhole and with access thereto protected by a substantial cover.

(9) Drips for condensed gas. Where vaporized gas on the low-pressure side of the system may condense to a liquid at normal operating temperatures and pressures, suitable means shall be provided for revaporization of the condensate.

(10) Damage from vehicles. When damage to LP-gas systems from vehicular traffic is a possibility, precautions against such damage shall be taken.

(11) Pits and drains. Every effort should be made to avoid the use of pits, except pits fitted with automatic flammable vapor detecting devices. No drains or blowoff lines shall be directed into or in proximity to sewer systems used for other purposes.

(12) General provisions applicable to systems in industrial plants (of 2,000 gallons water capacity and more) and to bulk filling plants.

(a) When standard watch service is provided, it shall be extended to the LP-gas installation and personnel properly trained.

(b) If loading and unloading are normally done during other than daylight hours, adequate lights shall be provided to illuminate storage containers, control valves, and other equipment.

(c) Suitable roadways or means of access for extinguishing equipment such as wheeled extinguishers or fire department apparatus shall be provided.

(d) To minimize trespassing or tampering, the area which includes container appurtenances, pumping equipment, loading and unloading facilities, and cylinder-filling facilities shall be enclosed with at least a 6-foot-high industrial type fence unless otherwise adequately protected. There shall be at least two means of emergency access.

(13) Container-charging plants.

(a) The container-charging room shall be located not less than:

(i) Ten feet from bulk storage containers.

(ii) Twenty-five feet from line of adjoining property which may be built upon.

(b) Tank truck filling station outlets shall be located not less than:

(i) Twenty-five feet from line of adjoining property which may be built upon.

(ii) Ten feet from pumps and compressors if housed in one or more separate buildings.

(c) The pumps or compressors may be located in the container-charging room or building, in a separate building, or outside of buildings. When housed in separate building, such building (a small noncombustible weather cover is not to be construed as a building) shall be located not less than:

(i) Ten feet from bulk storage tanks.

(ii) Twenty-five feet from line of adjoining property which may be built upon.

(iii) Twenty-five feet from sources of ignition.

(d) When a part of the container-charging building is to be used for a boiler room or where open flames or similar sources of ignition exist or are employed, the space to be so occupied shall be separated from container charging room by a partition wall or walls of fire-resistant construction continuous from floor to roof or ceiling. Such separation walls shall be without openings and shall be joined to the floor, other walls, and ceiling or roof in a manner to effect a permanent gas-tight joint.

(e) Electrical equipment and installations shall conform with WAC 296-24-47505 (17) and (18).

(14) Fire protection.

(a) Each bulk plant shall be provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 12-B, C.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

(b) In industrial installations involving containers of 150,000 gallons aggregate water capacity or more, provision shall be made for an adequate supply of water at the container site for fire protection in the container area, unless other adequate means for fire control are provided. Water hydrants shall be readily accessible and so spaced as to provide water protection for all containers. Sufficient lengths of firehose shall be provided at each hydrant location on a hose cart, or other means provided to facilitate easy movement of the hose in the container area. It is desirable to equip the outlet of each hose line with a combination fog nozzle. A shelter shall be provided to protect the hose and its conveyor from the weather.

(15) Painting. Aboveground containers shall be kept properly painted.

(16) Lighting. Electrical equipment and installations shall conform to WAC 296-24-47505 (17) and (18).

(17) Vaporizers for internal combustion engines. The provisions of WAC 296-24-47511(8) shall apply.

(18) Gas regulating and mixing equipment for internal combustion engines. The provisions of WAC 296-24-47511(9) shall apply.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-47509, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 73-5, § 296-24-47509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-47509, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-47511 Liquefied petroleum gas as a motor fuel. (1) Application.

(a) This section applies to internal combustion engines, fuel containers, and pertinent equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases as a motor fuel on easily movable, readily portable units including self-propelled vehicles.

(b) Fuel containers and pertinent equipment for internal combustion engines using liquefied petroleum gas where installation is of the stationary type are covered by WAC 296-24-47509. This section does not apply to containers for transportation of liquefied petroleum gases nor to marine fuel use. All requirements of WAC 296-24-47505 apply to this section, unless otherwise noted in WAC 296-24-47505.

(2) General.

(a) Fuel may be used from the cargo tank of a truck while in transit, but not from cargo tanks on trailers or semitrailers. The use of fuel from the cargo tanks to operate stationary engines is permitted providing wheels are securely blocked.

(b) Passenger-carrying vehicles shall not be fueled while passengers are on board.

(c) Reserved.

(d) LP-gas fueled industrial trucks shall comply with the Standard for Type Designations, Areas of Use, Maintenance and Operation of Powered Industrial Trucks, NFPA 505-1969.

(e) Engines on vehicles shall be shut down while fueling if the fueling operation involves venting to the atmosphere.

(3) Design pressure and classification of fuel containers.

(a) Except as covered in (3)(b) and (c) of this section, containers shall be in accordance with Table H-32.

(b) Reserved.

TABLE H-32

Container type	For gases with vapor press. Not to exceed lb. per sq. in. gage at 100°F. (37.8°C.)	Minimum design pressure of container lb. per sq. in. gage	
		1949 and earlier editions of ASME Code (Par. U-68, U-69)	1949 edition of ASME Code (Par. U-200, 1U-201); 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, and 1968 (Division I) editions of ASME Code; All editions of API-ASME Code[2]
200[1]	215	200	250

[1] Container type may be increased by increments of 25. The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 100% of the container type designation when constructed under 1949 or earlier editions of the ASME Code (Par. U-68 and U-69). The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 125% of the container type designation when constructed under: (1) The 1949 ASME Code (Par. U-200 and U-201), (2) 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, and 1968 (Division I) editions of the ASME Code, and (3) all editions of the API-ASME Code.

[2] Construction of containers under the API-ASME Code is not authorized after July 1, 1961.

(c) Containers manufactured and maintained under DOT specifications and regulations may be used as fuel containers. When so used they shall conform to all requirements of this section.

(d) All container inlets and outlets except safety relief valves and gaging devices shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space. (Labels may be on valves.)

(4) Installation of fuel containers.

(a) Containers shall be located in a place and in a manner to minimize the possibility of damage to the container. Containers located in the rear of trucks and buses, when protected by substantial bumpers, will be considered in conformance with this requirement. Fuel containers on passenger-carrying vehicles shall be installed as far from the engine as is practicable, and the passenger space and any space containing radio equipment shall be sealed from the container space to prevent direct seepage of gas to these spaces. The container compartment shall be vented to the outside. In case the fuel container is mounted near the engine or the exhaust system, the container shall be shielded against direct heat radiation.

(b) Containers shall be installed with as much clearance as practicable but never less than the minimum road clearance of the vehicle under maximum spring deflection. This minimum clearance shall be to the bottom of the container or to the lowest fitting on the container or housing, whichever is lower.

(c) Permanent and removable fuel containers shall be securely mounted to prevent jarring loose, slipping, or rotating, and the fastenings shall be designed and constructed to withstand static loading in any direction equal to twice the weight of the tank and attachments when filled with fuel using a safety factor of not less than four based on the ultimate strength of the material to be used. Field welding, when necessary, shall be made only on saddle plates, lugs or brackets, originally attached to the container by the tank manufacturer.

(d) Fuel containers on buses shall be permanently installed.

(e) Containers from which vapor only is to be withdrawn shall be installed and equipped with suitable connections to minimize the accidental withdrawal of liquid.

(5) Valves and accessories.

(a) Container valves and accessories shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g., and shall be of a type suitable for liquefied petroleum gas service.

(b) The filling connection shall be fitted with an approved double back-pressure check valve, or a positive shutoff in conjunction with an internal back-pressure check valve. On a removable container the filler valve may be a hand operated shutoff valve with an internal excess flow valve. Main shutoff valves on the container on liquid and vapor must be readily accessible.

(c) With the exceptions of (5)(d)(iii) of this section, filling connections equipped with approved automatic back-pressure check valves, and safety relief valves, all connec-

tions to the containers having openings for the flow of gas in excess of a No. 54 drill size shall be equipped with approved automatic excess flow valves to prevent discharge of content in case connections are broken.

(d) Liquid-level gaging devices:

(i) Variable liquid-level gages which require the venting of fuel to the atmosphere shall not be used on fuel containers of industrial trucks (including lift trucks).

(ii) On portable containers that may be filled in the vertical and/or horizontal position, the fixed liquid-level gage shall indicate maximum permitted filling level for both vertical and horizontal filling with the container oriented to place the safety relief valve in communication with the vapor space.

(iii) In the case of containers used solely in farm tractor service and charged at a point at least 50 feet from any important building, the fixed liquid-level gaging device may be so constructed that the outward flow of container content exceeds that passed by a No. 54 drill size opening, but in no case shall the flow exceed that passed by a No. 31 drill-size opening. An excess flow valve is not required. Fittings equipped with such restricted drill size opening and container on which they are used shall be marked to indicate the size of the opening.

(iv) All valves and connections on containers shall be adequately protected to prevent damage due to accidental contact with stationary objects or from loose objects thrown up from the road, and all valves shall be safeguarded against damage due to collision, overturning or other accident. For farm tractors where parts of the vehicle provide such protection to valves and fittings, the foregoing requirements shall be considered fulfilled. However, on removable type containers the protection for the fittings shall be permanently attached to the container.

(v) (Exchange of removable fuel containers preferably should be done outdoors but may be done indoors.) When removable fuel containers are used, means shall be provided in the fuel system to minimize the escape of fuel when the containers are exchanged. This shall be accomplished by one of the following methods:

(A) Using an approved automatic quick-closing coupling (a type closing in both directions when uncoupled) in the fuel line, or

(B) Closing the valve at the fuel container and allowing the engine to run until the fuel in the line is consumed.

(6) Piping—Including pipe, tubing, and fittings.

(a) Pipe from fuel container to first-stage regulator shall be not less than schedule 80 wrought iron or steel (black or galvanized), brass or copper; or seamless copper, brass, or steel tubing. Steel tubing shall have a minimum wall thickness of 0.049 inch. Steel pipe or tubing shall be adequately protected against exterior corrosion. Copper tubing shall be types K or L or equivalent having a minimum wall thickness of 0.032 inch. Approved flexible connections may be used between container and regulator or between regulator and gas-air mixer within the limits of approval. The use of aluminum pipe or tubing is prohibited. In the case of removable containers an approved flexible connection shall be used between the container and the fuel line.

(b) All piping shall be installed, braced, and supported so as to reduce to a minimum the possibility of vibration strains or wear.

(7) Safety devices.

(a) Spring-loaded internal type safety relief valves shall be used on all motor fuel containers.

(b) The discharge outlet from safety relief valves shall be located on the outside of enclosed spaces and as far as practicable from possible sources of ignition, and vented upward within 45 degrees of the vertical in such a manner as to prevent impingement of escaping gas upon containers, or parts of vehicles, or on vehicles in adjacent lines of traffic. A rain cap or other protector shall be used to keep water and dirt from collecting in the valve.

(c) When a discharge line from the container safety relief valve is used, the line shall be metallic, other than aluminum, and shall be sized, located, and maintained so as not to restrict the required flow of gas from the safety relief valve. Such discharge line shall be able to withstand the pressure resulting from the discharge of vapor when the safety relief valve is in the full open position. When flexibility is necessary, flexible metal hose or tubing shall be used.

(d) Portable containers equipped for volumetric filling may be filled in either the vertical or horizontal position only when oriented to place the safety relief valve in communication with the vapor space.

(e) WAC 296-24-47505 (10)(l) for hydrostatic relief valves shall apply.

(8) Vaporizers.

(a) Vaporizers and any part thereof and other devices that may be subjected to container pressure shall have a design pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g.

(b) Each vaporizer shall have a valve or suitable plug which will permit substantially complete draining of the vaporizer. It shall be located at or near the lowest portion of the section occupied by the water or other heating medium.

(c) Vaporizers shall be securely fastened so as to minimize the possibility of becoming loosened.

(d) Each vaporizer shall be permanently marked at a visible point as follows:

(i) With the design pressure of the fuel-containing portion in p.s.i.g.

(ii) With the water capacity of the fuel-containing portion of the vaporizer in pounds.

(e) Devices to supply heat directly to a fuel container shall be equipped with an automatic device to cut off the supply of heat before the pressure inside the fuel container reaches 80 percent of the start to discharge pressure setting of the safety relief device on the fuel container.

(f) Engine exhaust gases may be used as a direct source of heat supply for the vaporization of fuel if the materials of construction of those parts of the vaporizer in contact with exhaust gases are resistant to the corrosive action of exhaust gases and the vaporizer system is designed to prevent excessive pressures.

(g) Vaporizers shall not be equipped with fusible plugs.

(9) Gas regulating and mixing equipment.

(a) Approved automatic pressure reducing equipment shall be installed in a secure manner between the fuel supply container and gas-air mixer for the purpose of reducing the pressure of the fuel delivered to the gas-air mixer.

(b) An approved automatic shutoff valve shall be provided in the fuel system at some point ahead of the inlet of the gas-air mixer, designed to prevent flow of fuel to the mixer when the ignition is off and the engine is not running. In the case of industrial trucks and engines operating in buildings other than those used exclusively to house engines, the automatic shutoff valve shall be designed to operate if the engine should stop. Atmospheric type regulators (zero governors) shall be considered adequate as an automatic shutoff valve only in cases of outdoor operation such as farm tractors, construction equipment, irrigation pump engines, and other outdoor stationary engine installations.

(c) The source of the air for combustion shall be completely isolated from the passenger compartment, ventilating system, or air-conditioning system.

(10) Stationary engines in buildings. Stationary engines and gas turbines installed in buildings, including portable engines used instead of or to supplement stationary engines, shall comply with the Standard for the Institution and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines, NFPA 37-1970, and the appropriate provisions of WAC 296-24-47505 through 296-24-47509.

(11) Portable engines in buildings.

(a) Portable engines may be used in buildings only for emergency use, except as provided by (11) of this section.

(b) Exhaust gases shall be discharged to outside the building or to an area where they will not constitute a hazard.

(c) Provision shall be made to supply sufficient air for combustion and cooling.

(d) An approved automatic shutoff valve shall be provided in the fuel system ahead of the engine, designed to prevent flow of fuel to the engine when the ignition is off or if the engine should stop.

(e) The capacity of LP-gas containers used with such engines shall comply with the applicable occupancy provision of WAC 296-24-47507(5).

(12) Industrial trucks inside buildings.

(a) Reserved.

(b) Reserved.

(c) Reserved.

(d) Trucks shall not be left unattended in areas occupied by the public.

(e) Reserved.

(13) Garaging LP-gas-fueled vehicles.

(a) LP-gas-fueled vehicles may be stored or serviced inside garages provided there are no leaks in the fuel system and the fuel tanks are not filled beyond the maximum filling capacity specified in WAC 296-24-47505 (12)(a).

(b) LP-gas-fueled vehicles being repaired in garages shall have the container shutoff valve closed except when fuel is required for engine operation.

(c) Such vehicles shall not be parked near sources of heat, open flames, or similar sources of ignition or near open pits unless such pits are adequately ventilated.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 04-19-051, § 296-24-47511, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-24-47511, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99; Order 73-5, § 296-24-47511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-47511, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-47513 Storage of containers awaiting use or resale. (1) Application. This section shall apply to the storage of portable containers not in excess of one thousand pounds water capacity, filled or partially filled, at user location but not connected for use, or in storage for resale by dealers or resellers. This section shall not apply to containers stored at charging plants or at plants devoted primarily to the storage and distribution of LP-gas or other petroleum products.

(2) General.

(a) Containers in storage shall be located so as to minimize exposure to excessive temperature rise, physical damage, or tampering by unauthorized persons.

(b) Containers when stored inside shall not be located near exits, stairways, or in areas normally used or intended for the safe exit of people.

(c) Container valves shall be protected while in storage as follows:

(i) By setting into recess of container to prevent the possibility of their being struck if the container is dropped upon a flat surface, or

(ii) By ventilated cap or collar, fastened to container capable of withstanding blow from any direction equivalent to that of a thirty-pound weight dropped four feet. Construction must be such that a blow will not be transmitted to a valve or other connection.

(d) The outlet valves of containers in storage shall be closed.

(e) Empty containers which have been in LP-gas service should preferably be stored in the open. When stored inside, they shall be considered as full containers for the purpose of determining the maximum quantity of LP-gas permitted by this section.

(3) Storage within buildings frequented by the public.

(a) DOT specification containers having a maximum individual water capacity of two and one-half pounds, used with completely self-contained hand torches and similar applications, are permitted to be stored or displayed in a building frequented by the public. The display of such containers shall be limited to a total of twenty-four units of each brand and size. The total quantity on display and in storage shall not exceed two hundred pounds LP-gas.

(b) Storage as provided in subsection (5) of this section shall not be permitted within or attached to such a building.

(4) Storage within buildings not frequented by the public (such as industrial buildings).

(a) The quantity of LP-gas stored shall not exceed three hundred pounds (approximately two thousand five hundred fifty cubic feet in vapor form) except as provided in subsection (5) of this section.

(b) Containers carried as a part of service equipment on highway mobile vehicles are not to be considered in the total storage capacity in (a) of this subsection provided such vehicles are stored in private garages, and are limited to one container per vehicle with an LP-gas capacity of not more than one hundred pounds. All container valves shall be closed.

(5) Storage within special buildings or rooms.

(a) The quantity of LP-gas stored in special buildings or rooms shall not exceed ten thousand pounds.

(b) The walls, floors, and ceilings of container storage rooms that are within or adjacent to other parts of the building

shall be constructed of material having at least a two-hour fire resistance rating.

(c) A portion of the exterior walls or roof having an area not less than ten percent of that of the combined area of the enclosing walls and roof shall be of explosion relieving construction.

(d) Each opening from such storage rooms to other parts of the building shall be protected by a one and one-half-hour "(B)" fire door listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(e) Such rooms shall have no open flames for heating or lighting.

(f) Such rooms shall be adequately ventilated both top and bottom to the outside only. The openings from such vents shall be at least five feet away from any other opening into any building.

(g) The floors of such rooms shall not be below ground level. Any space below the floor shall be of solid fill or properly ventilated to the open air.

(h) Such storage rooms shall not be located adjoining the line of property occupied by schools, churches, hospitals, athletic fields or other points of public gathering.

(i) Fixed electrical equipment shall be installed in accordance with WAC 296-24-47505(18).

(6) Storage outside of buildings.

(a) Storage outside of buildings, for containers awaiting use or resale, shall be located in accordance with Table H-33 with respect to:

(i) The nearest important building or group of buildings;

(ii) The line of adjoining property which may be built upon;

(iii) Busy thoroughfares;

(vi) The line of adjoining property occupied by schools, churches, hospitals, athletic fields, or other points of public gathering.

TABLE H-33

Quantity of LP-Gas Stored:	Distance
500 pounds or less	0
501 to 2,500 pounds	0*
2,501 to 6,000 pounds	10 feet
6,001 to 10,000 pounds	20 feet
Over 10,000 pounds	25 feet

* Container or containers shall be at least ten feet from any building on adjoining property, any sidewalk, or any of the exposures described in (a)(iii) or (iv) of this subsection.

(b) Containers shall be in a suitable enclosure or otherwise protected against tampering.

(7) Fire protection. Storage locations other than supply depots separated and located apart from dealer, reseller, or user establishments shall be provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 8-B, C.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-47513, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-47513, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-17-015 (Order 80-21), § 296-24-47513, filed 11/13/80; Order 76-6, § 296-24-47513, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-47513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-47513, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-47517 Liquefied petroleum gas service stations. (1) Application. This section applies to storage containers, and dispensing devices, and pertinent equipment in service stations where LP-gas is stored and is dispensed into fuel tanks of motor vehicles. See WAC 296-24-47511 for requirements covering use of LP-gas as a motor fuel. All requirements of WAC 296-24-47505 apply to this section unless otherwise noted.

(2) Design pressure and classification of storage containers. Storage containers shall be designed and classified in accordance with Table H-34.

(3) Container valves and accessories.

(a) A filling connection on the container shall be fitted with one of the following:

(i) A combination back-pressure check and excess flow valve.

(ii) One double or two single back-pressure valves.

(iii) A positive shutoff valve, in conjunction with either:

(A) An internal back-pressure valve, or

(B) An internal excess flow valve.

In lieu of an excess flow valve, filling connections may be fitted with a quick-closing internal valve, which shall remain closed except during operating periods. The mechanism for such valves may be provided with a secondary control which will cause it to close automatically in case of fire. When a fusible plug is used its melting point shall not exceed 220°F.

TABLE H-34

Container type	For gases with vapor press. not to exceed lb. per sq. in. gage at 100°F. (37.8°C.)	Minimum design pressure of container, lb. per sq. in gage	
		1949 and earlier editions of ASME Code (Par. U-68, U-69)	1949 edition of ASME Code (Par. U-200, U-201); 1950, 1952 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, and 1968 (Division I) editions of ASME Code; All editions of API-ASME Code[2]
200[1]	215	200	250

[1] Container type may be increased by increments of 25. The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 100% of the container type designation when constructed under 1949 or earlier editions of ASME Code (Par. U-68 and U-69). The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 125% of the container type designation when constructed under: (1) The 1949 ASME Code (Par. U-200 and U-201), (2) 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, and 1968 (Division I) editions of the ASME Code, and (3) all editions of the API-ASME Code.

[2] Construction of containers under the API-ASME Code is not authorized after July 1, 1961.

(b) A filling pipe inlet terminal not on the container shall be fitted with a positive shutoff valve in conjunction with either:

(i) A back pressure check valve, or

(ii) An excess flow check valve.

(c) All openings in the container except those listed below shall be equipped with approved excess flow check valves:

(i) Filling connections as provided in (3)(a) of this section.

(ii) Safety relief connections as provided in WAC 296-24-47505 (7)(b).

(iii) Liquid-level gaging devices as provided in WAC 296-24-47505 (7)(d) and (19)(d).

(iv) Pressure gage connections as provided in WAC 296-24-47505 (7)(e).

(d) All container inlets and outlets except those listed below shall be labeled to designate whether they connect with vapor or liquid (labels may be on valves):

(i) Safety relief valves.

(ii) Liquid-level gaging devices.

(iii) Pressure gages.

(e) Each storage container shall be provided with a suitable pressure gage.

(4) Safety-relief valves.

(a) All safety-relief devices shall be installed as follows:

(i) On the container and directly connected with the vapor space.

(ii) Safety-relief valves and discharge piping shall be protected against physical damage. The outlet shall be provided with loose-fitting rain caps. There shall be no return bends or restrictions in the discharge piping.

(iii) The discharge from two or more safety relief valves having the same pressure settings may be run into a common discharge header. The cross-sectional area of such header shall be at least equal to the sum of the individual discharges.

(iv) Discharge from any safety relief device shall not terminate in any building nor beneath any building.

(b) Aboveground containers shall be provided with safety relief valves as follows:

(i) The rate of discharge, which may be provided by one or more valves, shall be not less than that specified in WAC 296-24-47505 (10)(b).

(ii) The discharge from safety relief valves shall be vented to the open air unobstructed and vertically upwards in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose-fitting rain caps shall be used. On a container having a water capacity greater than 2,000 gallons, the discharge from the safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container vertically upwards to a point at least 7 feet above the container. Suitable provisions shall be made so that any liquid or condensate that may accumulate inside of the relief valve or its discharge pipe will not render the valve inoperative. If a drain is used, a means shall be provided to protect the container, adjacent containers, piping, or equipment against impingement of flame resulting from ignition of the product escaping from the drain.

(c) Underground containers shall be provided with safety relief valves as follows:

(i) The discharge from safety-relief valves shall be piped vertically upward to a point at least 10 feet above the ground. The discharge lines or pipes shall be adequately supported and protected against physical damage.

(ii) Where there is a probability of the manhole or housing becoming flooded, the discharge from regulator vent lines should be above the highest probable water level.

(iii) If no liquid is put into a container until after it is buried and covered, the rate of discharge of the relief valves may be reduced to not less than 30 percent of the rate shown in WAC 296-24-47505 (10)(b). If liquid fuel is present during installation of containers, the rate of discharge shall be the same as for aboveground containers. Such containers shall not be uncovered until emptied of liquid fuel.

(5) Capacity of liquid containers. Individual storage containers shall not exceed 30,000 gallons water capacity.

(6) Installation of storage containers.

(a) Each storage container used exclusively in service station operation shall comply with the following table which specifies minimum distances to a building, groups of buildings, and adjoining property lines which may be built upon.

Water capacity per container (gallons)	Minimum distances	
	Aboveground and underground (feet)	Between aboveground containers (feet)
Up to 2,000	25	3
Over 2,000	50	5

Note: The above distances may be reduced to not less than 10 feet for service station buildings of other than wood frame construction.

(i) Readily ignitible material including weeds and long dry grass, shall be removed within 10 feet of containers.

(ii) The minimum separation between LP-gas containers and flammable liquid tanks shall be 20 feet and the minimum separation between a container and the centerline of the dike shall be 10 feet.

(iii) LP-gas containers located near flammable liquid containers shall be protected against the flow or accumulation of flammable liquids by diking, diversion curbs, or grading.

(iv) LP-gas containers shall not be located within diked areas for flammable liquid containers.

(v) Field welding is permitted only on saddle plates or brackets which were applied by the container manufacturer.

(vi) When permanently installed containers are interconnected, provision shall be made to compensate for expansion, contraction, vibration, and settling of containers and interconnecting piping. Where flexible connections are used, they shall be of an approved type and shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than five times the vapor pressure of the product at 100°F. The use of nonmetallic hose is prohibited for interconnecting such containers.

(vii) Where high water table or flood conditions may be encountered protection against container flotation shall be provided.

(b) Aboveground containers shall be installed in accordance with this section.

(i) Containers may be installed horizontally or vertically.

(ii) Containers shall be protected by crash rails or guards to prevent physical damage unless they are so protected by virtue of their location. Vehicles shall not be serviced within 10 feet of containers.

(iii) Container foundations shall be of substantial masonry or other noncombustible material. Containers shall be mounted on saddles which shall permit expansion and contraction, and shall provide against the excessive concentration of stresses. Corrosion protection shall be provided for tank-mounting areas. Structural metal container supports shall be protected against fire. This protection is not required on prefabricated storage and pump assemblies, mounted on a common base, with container bottom not more than 24 inches above ground and whose water capacity is 2,000 gallons or

less if the piping connected to the storage and pump assembly is sufficiently flexible to minimize the possibility of breakage or leakage in the event of failure of the container supports.

(c) Underground containers shall be installed in accordance with this section.

(i) Containers shall be given a protective coating before being placed under ground. This coating shall be equivalent to hot-dip galvanizing or to two coatings of red lead followed by a heavy coating of coal tar or asphalt. In lowering the container into place, care shall be exercised to minimize abrasion or other damage to the coating. Damage to the coating shall be repaired before back-filling.

(ii) Containers shall be set on a firm foundation (firm earth may be used) and surrounded with earth or sand firmly tamped in place. Backfill should be free of rocks or other abrasive materials.

(iii) A minimum of 2 feet of earth cover shall be provided. Where ground conditions make compliance with this requirement impractical, equivalent protection against physical damage shall be provided. The portion of the container to which manhole and other connections are attached need not be covered. If the location is subjected to vehicular traffic, containers shall be protected by a concrete slab or other cover adequate to prevent the weight of a loaded vehicle imposing concentrated direct loads on the container shell.

(7) Protection of container fittings. Valves, regulators, gages, and other container fittings shall be protected against tampering and physical damage.

(8) Transport truck unloading point.

(a) During unloading, the transport truck shall not be parked on public thoroughfares and shall be at least 5 feet from storage containers and shall be positioned so that shutoff valves are readily accessible.

(b) The filling pipe inlet terminal shall not be located within a building nor within 10 feet of any building or driveway. It shall be protected against physical damage.

(9) Piping, valves, and fittings.

(a) Piping may be underground, above ground, or a combination of both. It shall be well supported and protected against physical damage and corrosion.

(b) Piping laid beneath driveways shall be installed to prevent physical damage by vehicles.

(c) Piping shall be wrought iron or steel (black or galvanized), brass or copper pipe; or seamless copper, brass, or steel tubing and shall be suitable for a minimum pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. Pipe joints may be screwed, flanged, brazed, or welded. The use of aluminum alloy piping or tubing is prohibited.

(d) All shutoff valves (liquid or gas) shall be suitable for liquefied petroleum gas service and designed for not less than the maximum pressure to which they may be subjected. Valves which may be subjected to container pressure shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g.

(e) All materials used for valve seats, packing, gaskets, diaphragms, etc., shall be resistant to the action of LP-gas.

(f) Fittings shall be steel, malleable iron, or brass having a minimum working pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. Cast iron pipe fittings, such as ells, tees and unions shall not be used.

(g) All piping shall be tested after assembly and proved free from leaks at not less than normal operating pressures.

(h) Provision shall be made for expansion, contraction, jarring, and vibration, and for settling. This may be accomplished by flexible connections.

(10) Pumps and accessories. All pumps and accessory equipment shall be suitable for LP-gas service, and designed for not less than the maximum pressure to which they may be subjected. Accessories shall have a minimum rated working pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. Positive displacement pumps shall be equipped with suitable pressure actuated bypass valves permitting flow from pump discharge to storage container or pump suction.

(11) Dispensing devices.

(a) Meters, vapor separators, valves, and fittings in the dispenser shall be suitable for LP-gas service and shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 250 p.s.i.g.

(b) Provisions shall be made for venting LP-gas contained in a dispensing device to a safe location.

(c) Pumps used to transfer LP-gas shall be equipped to allow control of the flow and to prevent leakage or accidental discharge. Means shall be provided outside the dispensing device to readily shut off the power in the event of fire or accident.

(d) A manual shutoff valve and an excess flow check valve shall be installed downstream of the pump and ahead of the dispenser inlet.

(i) Dispensing hose shall be resistant to the action of LP-gas in the liquid phase and designed for a minimum bursting pressure of 1,250 p.s.i.g.

(ii) An excess flow check valve or automatic shutoff valve shall be installed at the terminus of the liquid line at the point of attachment of the dispensing hose.

(e) LP-gas dispensing devices shall be located not less than 10 feet from aboveground storage containers greater than 2,000 gallons water capacity. The dispensing devices shall not be less then 20 feet from any building (not including canopies), basement, cellar, pit, or line of adjoining property which may be built upon and not less than 10 feet from sidewalks, streets, or thoroughfares. No drains or blowoff lines shall be directed into or in proximity to the sewer systems used for other purposes.

(i) LP-gas dispensing devices shall be installed on a concrete foundation or as part of a complete storage and dispensing assembly mounted on a common base, and shall be adequately protected from physical damage.

(ii) LP-gas dispensing devices shall not be installed within a building except that they may be located under a weather shelter or canopy provided this area is not enclosed on more than two sides. If the enclosing sides are adjacent to each other, the area shall be properly ventilated.

(f) The dispensing of LP-gas into the fuel container of a vehicle shall be performed by a competent attendant who shall remain at the LP-gas dispenser during the entire transfer operation.

(12) Additional standards. There shall be no smoking on the driveway of service stations in the dispensing areas or transport truck unloading areas. Conspicuous signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted within sight of the customer being served. Letters on such signs shall be not less than 4 inches high. The motors of all vehicles being fueled shall be shut off during the fueling operations.

(13) Electrical. Electrical equipment and installations shall conform to WAC 296-24-47505 (17) and (18).

(14) Fire protection. Each service station shall be provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having at least an 8-B, C, rating.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-47517, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 73-5, § 296-24-47517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-47517, filed 5/7/73.]

PART F-2
STORAGE AND HANDLING OF ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Note: Storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia has been moved to chapter 296-826 WAC

PART G-1
MEANS OF EGRESS

WAC 296-24-55001 Definitions. (1) Approved. For the purposes of chapter 296-24 WAC, Parts G-1, G-2 and G-3, approved shall mean listed or approved equipment by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Refer to WAC 296-24-58503 (3)(c)(iv)(A) for definition of listed, and federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(2) Emergency action plan. A plan for a workplace, or parts thereof, describing what procedures the employer and employees must take to ensure employee safety from fire or other emergencies.

(3) Emergency escape route. The route that employees are directed to follow in the event they are required to evacuate the workplace or seek a designated refuge area.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-55001, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-55001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-55001, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-55001, filed 12/24/81; Order 73-5, § 296-24-55001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-55001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-56525 Automatic sprinkler systems. All automatic sprinkler systems shall be continuously maintained in reliable operating condition at all times, and such periodic inspections and tests shall be made as are necessary to assure proper maintenance.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-56525, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56525, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-56527 Fire alarm signaling systems. The employer shall assure that fire alarm signaling systems are maintained and tested in accordance with the requirements of WAC 296-800-31080.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-07-161, § 296-24-56527, filed 3/23/04, effective 6/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-56527, filed 12/24/81; Order 73-5, § 296-24-56527, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-56527, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-567 Employee emergency plans and fire prevention plans. (1) Emergency action plan.

(a) Scope and application. This subdivision applies to all emergency action plans required by a particular WISHA standard. The emergency action plan shall be in writing, and shall cover those designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety from fire and other emergencies.

(b) Elements. The following elements, at a minimum, shall be included in the plan:

(i) Emergency escape procedures and emergency escape route assignments;

(ii) Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;

(iii) Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;

(iv) Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;

(v) The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and

(vi) Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

(c) Alarm systems.

You must establish an employee alarm system which complies with WAC 296-800-310. The employee alarm system must provide warning for necessary emergency action as called for in your emergency action plan. The employee alarm must be distinctive and recognizable as a signal to perform actions designed under the emergency action plan.

(d) Evacuation. The employer shall establish in the emergency action plan the types of evacuation to be used in emergency circumstances.

(e) Training.

(i) Before implementing the emergency action plan, the employer shall designate and train a sufficient number of persons to assist in the safe and orderly emergency evacuation of employees.

(ii) The employer shall review the plan with each employee covered by the plan at the following times:

(A) Initially when the plan is developed;

(B) Whenever the employee's responsibilities or designated actions under the plan change; and

(C) Whenever the plan is changed.

(iii) The employer shall review with each employee upon initial assignment those parts of the plan which the employee must know to protect the employee in the event of an emergency. The written plan shall be kept at the workplace and made available for employee review.

(2) Fire prevention plan.

(a) Scope and application. This subsection applies to all fire prevention plans required by a particular WISHA standard. The fire prevention plan shall be in writing.

(b) Elements. The following elements, at a minimum, shall be included in the fire prevention plan:

(i) A list of the major workplace fire hazards and their proper handling and storage procedures, potential ignition sources (such as welding, smoking and others) and their control procedures, and the type of fire protection equipment or systems which can control a fire involving them;

(ii) Names or regular job titles of those personnel responsible for maintenance of equipment and systems installed to prevent or control ignitions or fires; and

(iii) Names or regular job titles of those personnel responsible for control of fuel source hazards.

(c) Housekeeping. The employer shall control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials and residues so that they do not contribute to a fire emergency. The housekeeping procedures shall be included in the written fire prevention plan.

(d) Training.

(i) The employer shall apprise employees of the fire hazards of the materials and processes to which they are exposed.

(ii) The employer shall review with each employee upon initial assignment those parts of the fire prevention plan which the employee must know to protect the employee in the event of an emergency. The written plan shall be kept in the workplace and made available for employee review.

(e) Maintenance. The employer shall regularly and properly maintain, according to established procedures, equipment and systems installed on heat producing equipment to prevent accidental ignition of combustible materials. The maintenance procedures shall be included in the written fire prevention plan.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-567, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-567, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-567, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-56701 Appendix. This appendix serves as a nonmandatory guideline to assist employers in complying with the appropriate requirements.

(1) Employee emergency plans. Emergency action plan elements. The emergency action plan should address emergencies that the employer may reasonably expect in the workplace. Examples are: Fire, toxic chemical releases; hurricanes; tornadoes; blizzards; floods; and others. The elements of the emergency action plan presented in WAC 296-24-567 (1)(b) can be supplemented by the following to more effectively achieve employee safety and health in an emergency. The employer should list in detail the procedures to be taken by those employees who have been selected to remain behind to care for essential plant operations until their evacuations become absolutely necessary. Essential plant operations may include the monitoring of plant power supplies, water supplies, and other essential services which cannot be shut down for every emergency alarm. Essential plant operations may also include chemical or manufacturing processes which must be shut down in stages or steps where certain employees must be present to assure that safe shut down procedures are completed.

The use of floor plans or workplace maps which clearly show the emergency escape routes should be included in the emergency action plan. Color coding will aid employees in determining their route assignments.

The employer should also develop and explain in detail what rescue and medical first-aid duties are to be performed and by whom. All employees are to be told what actions they are to take in these emergency situations that the employer anticipates may occur in the workplace.

(2) Emergency evacuation. At the time of an emergency, employees should know what type of evacuation is necessary and what their role is in carrying out the plan. In some cases where the emergency is very grave, total and immediate evacuation of all employees is necessary. In other emergencies, a partial evacuation of nonessential employees with a delayed evacuation of others may be necessary for continued plant operation. In some cases, only those employees in the immediate area of the fire may be expected to evacuate or move to a safe area such as when a local application fire suppression system discharge employee alarm is sounded. Employees must be sure that they know what is expected of them in all such emergency possibilities which have been planned in order to provide assurance of their safety from fire or other emergency.

The designation of refuge or safe areas for evacuation should be determined and identified in the plan. In a building divided into fire zones by fire walls, the refuge area may still be within the same building but in a different zone from where the emergency occurs.

Exterior refuge or safe areas may include parking lots, open fields or streets which are located away from the site of the emergency and which provide sufficient space to accommodate the employees. Employees should be instructed to move away from the exit discharge doors of the building, and to avoid congregating close to the building where they may hamper emergency operations.

(3) Emergency action plan training. The employer should assure that an adequate number of employees are available at all times during working hours to act as evacuation wardens so that employees can be swiftly moved from the danger location to the safe areas. Generally, one warden for each twenty employees in the workplace should be able to provide adequate guidance and instruction at the time of a fire emergency. The employees selected or who volunteer to serve as wardens should be trained in the complete workplace layout and the various alternative escape routes from the workplace. All wardens and fellow employees should be made aware of handicapped employees who may need extra assistance, such as using the buddy system, and of hazardous areas to be avoided during emergencies. Before leaving, wardens should check rooms and other enclosed spaces in the workplace for employees who may be trapped or otherwise unable to evacuate the area.

After the desired degree of evacuation is completed, the wardens should be able to account for or otherwise verify that all employees are in the safe areas.

In buildings with several places of employment, employers are encouraged to coordinate their plans with the other employers in the building. A building-wide or standardized plan for the whole building is acceptable provided that the employers inform their respective employees of their duties and responsibilities under the plan. The standardized plan need not be kept by each employer in the multiemployer building provided there is an accessible location within the building where the plan can be reviewed by affected employees. When multiemployer, building-wide plans are not feasible, employers should coordinate their plans with the other employers within the building to assure that conflicts and confusion are avoided during time of emergencies. In multistory buildings where more than one employer is on a single floor, it is essential that these employers coordinate their plans with each other to avoid conflicts and confusion.

(4) Fire prevention housekeeping. The standard calls for the control of accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials.

It is the intent of this standard to assure that hazardous accumulations of combustible waste materials are controlled so that a fast developing fire, rapid spread of toxic smoke, or an explosion will not occur. This does not necessarily mean that each room has to be swept each day. Employers and employees should be aware of the hazardous properties of materials in their workplaces, and the degree of hazard each poses. Certainly, oil soaked rags have to be treated differently than general paper trash in office areas. However, large accumulations of waste paper or corrugated boxes, etc., can pose a significant fire hazard. Accumulations of materials which can cause large fires or generate dense smoke that are easily ignited or may start from spontaneous combustion, are the types of materials with which this standard is concerned. Such combustible materials may be easily ignited by matches, welder's sparks, cigarettes, and similar low level energy ignition sources.

(5) Maintenance of equipment under the fire prevention plan. Certain equipment is often installed in workplaces to control heat sources or to detect fuel leaks. An example is a temperature limit switch often found on deep-fat food fryers found in restaurants. There may be similar switches for high temperature dip tanks, or flame failure and flashback arrester devices on furnaces and similar heat producing equipment. If these devices are not properly maintained or if they become inoperative, a definite fire hazard exists. Again employees and supervisors should be aware of the specific type of control devices on equipment involved with combustible materials in the workplace and should make sure, through periodic inspection or testing, that these controls are operable. Manufacturers' recommendations should be followed to assure proper maintenance procedures.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-56701, filed 12/24/81.]

PART G-2
FIRE PROTECTION

WAC 296-24-585 Fire protection.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-585, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-585, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-58501 Definitions applicable to fire protection. (1) "Class A fires" are fires in ordinary combustible materials, such as wood, cloth, paper, and rubber.

(2) "Class B fires" are fires in flammable liquids, gases, and greases.

(3) "Class C fires" are fires which involve energized electrical equipment where the electrical nonconductivity of the extinguishing media is of importance. (When electrical equipment is deenergized, extinguisher for Class A or B fires may be used safely.)

(4) "Class D fires" are fires in combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, and potassium.

(5) Classification of portable fire extinguishers: "Portable fire extinguishers" are classified for use on certain classes of fires and rated for relative extinguishing effectiveness at a temperature of plus 70°F by nationally recognized testing laboratories. This is based upon the preceding classification of fires and the fire extinguishment potentials as determined by fire tests.

Note: The classification and rating system described in this section is that used by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. and Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada and is based on extinguishing preplanned fires of determined size and description as follows:

(a) Class A rating—Wood and excelsior fires excluding deep-seated conditions.

(b) Class B rating—Two-inch depth gasoline fires in square pans.

(c) Class C rating—No fire test. Agent must be a nonconductor of electricity.

(d) Class D rating—Special tests on specific combustible metal fires.

(6) A "light hazard" is a situation where the amount of combustibles or flammable liquids present is such that fires of small size may be expected. These may include offices, schoolrooms, churches, assembly halls, telephone exchanges, etc.

(7) An "ordinary hazard" is a situation where the amount of combustibles or flammable liquids present is such that fires of moderate size may be expected. These may include mercantile storage and display, auto showrooms, parking garages, light manufacturing, warehouses not classified as extra hazard, school shop areas, etc.

(8) An "extra hazard" is a situation where the amount of combustibles or flammable liquids present is such that fires of severe magnitude may be expected. These may include woodworking, auto repair, aircraft servicing, warehouses with high-piled (14 feet or higher) combustibles, and processes such as flammable liquid handling, painting, dipping, etc.

(9) Sprinkler system: A "sprinkler system," for fire protection purposes, is an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply, such as a gravity tank, fire pump, reservoir, or pressure tank and/or connection by underground piping to a city main. The portion of the sprinkler system above ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure or area, generally overhead, and to which sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system includes a controlling valve and a device for actuating an alarm when the system is in operation. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.

Note: The design and installation of water supply facilities such as gravity tanks, fire pumps, reservoirs, or pressure tanks, and underground piping are covered by NFPA Standards No. 22-1970, Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection; No. 20-1970, Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps and No. 24-1970, Outside Protection.

(10) Sprinkler alarms: A "sprinkler alarm" unit is an assembly of apparatus approved for the service and so constructed and installed that any flow of water from a sprinkler system equal to or greater than that from a single automatic sprinkler will result in an audible alarm signal on the premises.

(11) Class of service—Standpipe systems: "Standpipe systems" are grouped into three general classes of service for the intended use in the extinguishment of fire.

(a) Class I: For use by fire departments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams (2 1/2-inch hose).

(b) Class II: For use primarily by the building occupants until the arrival of the fire department (small hose).

(c) Class III: For use by either fire departments and those trained in handling heavy hose streams or by the building occupants.

(12) Class I service: "Class I service" is a standpipe system capable of furnishing the effective fire streams required during the more advanced stages of fire on the inside of buildings or for exposure fire.

(13) Class II service: "Class II service" is a standpipe system which affords a ready means for the control of incipient fires by the occupants of buildings during working hours and by watchperson and those present during the night time and holidays.

(14) Class III service: "Class III service" is a standpipe system capable of furnishing the effective fire streams required during the more advanced stages of fire on the inside of buildings as well as providing a ready means for the control of fires by the occupants of the building.

(15) Standpipe system: "Standpipe systems" are usually of the following types:

(a) A wet standpipe system having a supply valve open and water pressure maintained at all times.

(b) A standpipe system so arranged through the use of approved devices as to admit water to the system automatically by opening a hose valve.

(c) A standpipe system arranged to admit water to the system through manual operation of approved remote control devices located at each hose station.

(d) Dry standpipe having no permanent water supply. See also (11) of this section.

(16) Type I storage: "Type I storage" is that in which combustible commodities or noncombustible commodities involving combustible packaging or storage aids are stored over 15 feet but not more than 21 feet high in solid piles or over 12 feet but not more that 21 feet high in piles that contain horizontal channels. Minor quantities of commodities of hazard greater than ordinary combustibles may be included without affecting this general classification.

(17) Type II storage: "Type II storage" is that in which combustible commodities or noncombustible commodities involving combustible packaging or storage aids are stored not over 15 feet high in solid piles or not over 12 feet high in piles that contain horizontal channels. Minor quantities of commodities of hazard greater than ordinary combustibles may be included without affecting this general classification.

(18) Type III storage: "Type III storage" is that in which the stored commodities, packaging, and storage aids are noncombustible or contain only a small concentration of combustibles which are incapable of producing a fire that would cause appreciable damage to the commodities stored or to noncombustible wall, floor or roof construction. Ordinary combustible commodities in completely sealed noncombustible containers may qualify in this classification. General commodity storage that is subject to frequent changing and storage of combustible packaging and storage aids is excluded from this category.

(19) Approved: "Approved" means listed or approved by: (a) At least one of the following nationally recognized testing laboratories: Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.; Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or (b) federal agencies such as Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA); the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH); Department of Transportation; or U.S. Coast Guard, which issue approvals for such equipment.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-58501, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 74-27, § 296-24-58501, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-58501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-58501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-58503 Scope, application and definitions applicable. (1) Scope. This section contains requirements for fire brigades, and all portable and fixed fire suppression equipment, fire detection systems, and fire or employee alarm systems installed to meet the fire protection requirements of this chapter.

(2) Application. This section applies to all employments except for maritime, construction and agriculture.

(3) Definitions applicable to this section.

(a) "After-flame," means the time a test specimen continues to flame after the flame source has been removed.

(b) "Aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)," means a fluorinated surfactant with a foam stabilizer which is diluted with water to act as a temporary barrier to exclude air from mixing with the fuel vapor by developing an aqueous film on the fuel surface of some hydrocarbons which is capable of suppressing the generation of fuel vapors.

(c) "Approved," means acceptable to the director under the following criteria:

(i) If it is accepted, or certified, or listed, or labeled or otherwise determined to be safe by a nationally recognized testing laboratory; or

(ii) With respect to an installation or equipment of a kind which no nationally recognized testing laboratory accepts, certifies, lists, labels, or determines to be safe, if it is inspected or tested by another federal agency and found in compliance with the provisions of the applicable National Fire Protection Association Fire Code; or

(iii) With respect to custom-made equipment or related installations which are designed, fabricated for, and intended for use by its manufacturer on the basis of test data which the employer keeps and makes available for inspection to the director; and

(iv) For the purposes of (c) of this subsection:

(A) Equipment is listed if it is of a kind mentioned in a list which is published by a nationally recognized testing laboratory which makes periodic inspections of the production of such equipment and which states that such equipment meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found safe for use in a specified manner;

(B) Equipment is labeled if there is attached to it a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory which makes periodic inspections of the production of such equipment and whose labeling indicates compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine safe use in a specified manner;

(C) Equipment is accepted if it has been inspected and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to conform to specified plans or to procedures of applicable codes;

(D) Equipment is certified if it has been tested and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to meet nationally recognized standards or to be safe for use in a specified manner or is of a kind whose production is periodically inspected by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, and if it bears a label, tag, or other record of certification; and

(E) Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(d) "Automatic fire detection device," means a device designed to automatically detect the presence of fire by heat, flame, light, smoke or other products of combustion.

(e) "Buddy-breathing device," means an accessory to self-contained breathing apparatus which permits a second person to share the same air supply as that of the wearer of the apparatus.

(f) "Carbon dioxide," means a colorless, odorless, electrically nonconductive inert gas (chemical formula CO_2) that is a medium for extinguishing fires by reducing the concentration of oxygen or fuel vapor in the air to the point where combustion is impossible.

(g) "Class A fire," means a fire involving ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth, and some rubber and plastic materials.

(h) "Class B fire," means a fire involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases and similar materials, and some rubber and plastic materials.

(i) "Class C fire," means a fire involving energized electrical equipment where safety to the employee requires the use of electrically nonconductive extinguishing media.

(j) "Class D fire," means a fire involving combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium and potassium.

(k) "Dry chemical," means an extinguishing agent composed of very small particles of chemicals such as, but not limited to, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, urea-based potassium bicarbonate, potassium chloride, or monoammonium phosphate supplemented by special treatment to provide resistance to packing and moisture absorption (caking) as well as to provide proper flow capabilities. Dry chemical does not include dry powders.

(l) "Dry powder," means a compound used to extinguish or control Class D fires.

(m) "Education," means the process of imparting knowledge or skill through systematic instruction. It does not require formal classroom instruction.

(n) "Enclosed structure," means a structure with a roof or ceiling and at least two walls which may present fire hazards to employees, such as accumulations of smoke, toxic gases and heat similar to those found in buildings.

(o) "Extinguisher classification," means the letter classification given an extinguisher to designate the class or classes of fire on which an extinguisher will be effective.

(p) "Extinguisher rating," means the numerical rating given to an extinguisher which indicates the extinguishing potential of the unit based on standardized tests developed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

(q) "Fixed extinguishing system," means a permanently installed system that either extinguishes or controls a fire at the location of the system.

(r) "Flame resistance," is the property of materials, or combinations of component materials, to retard ignition and restrict the spread of flame.

(s) "Foam," means a stable aggregation of small bubbles which flow freely over a burning liquid surface and form a coherent blanket which seals combustible vapors and thereby extinguishes the fire.

(t) "Gaseous agent," is a fire extinguishing agent which is in the gaseous state at normal room temperature and pressure. It has low viscosity, can expand or contract with changes in pressure and temperature, and has the ability to diffuse readily and to distribute itself uniformly throughout an enclosure.

(u) "Halon 1211," means a colorless, faintly sweet smelling, electrically nonconductive liquefied gas (chemical formula $CBrC1F_2$) which is a medium for extinguishing fires by inhibiting the chemical chain reaction of fuel and oxygen. It is also known as bromochlorodifluoromethane.

(v) "Halon 1301," means a colorless, odorless, electrically nonconductive gas (chemical formula $CBrF_3$) which is a medium for extinguishing fires by inhibiting the chemical chain reaction of fuel and oxygen. It is also known as bromotrifluoromethane.

(w) "Helmet," is a head protective device consisting of a rigid shell, energy absorption system and chin strap intended to be worn to provide protection for the head or portions thereof, against impact, flying or falling objects, electric shock, penetration, heat and flame.

(x) "Incipient stage fire," means a fire which is in the initial or beginning stage and which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, Class II standpipe or small hose systems without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.

(y) Industrial fire brigade: An organized group of employees whose primary employment is other than fire fighting who are knowledgeable, trained and skilled in specialized operations based on site-specific hazards present at a single commercial facility or facilities under the same management.

(z) "Inspection," means a visual check of fire protection systems and equipment to ensure that they are in place, charged, and ready for use in the event of a fire.

(aa) "Interior structural fire fighting," means the physical activity of fire suppression, rescue or both, inside of buildings or enclosed structures which are involved in a fire situation beyond the incipient stage.

(bb) "Lining," means a material permanently attached to the inside of the outer shell of a garment for the purpose of thermal protection and padding.

(cc) "Local application system," means a fixed fire suppression system which has a supply of extinguishing agent, with nozzles arranged to automatically discharge extinguishing agent directly on the burning material to extinguish or control a fire.

(dd) "Maintenance," means the performance of services on fire protection equipment and systems to assure that they will perform as expected in the event of a fire. Maintenance

differs from inspection in that maintenance requires the checking of internal fitting, devices and agent supplies.

(ee) "Multipurpose dry chemical," means a dry chemical which is approved for use on Class A, Class B and Class C fires.

(ff) "Outer shell," is the exterior layer of material on the fire coat and protective trousers which forms the outermost barrier between the fire fighter and the environment. It is attached to the vapor barrier and liner and is usually constructed with a storm flap, suitable closures, and pockets.

(gg) "Positive-pressure breathing apparatus," means self-contained breathing apparatus in which the pressure in the breathing zone is positive in relation to the immediate environment during inhalation and exhalation.

(hh) "Predischarge employee alarm," means an alarm which will sound at a set time prior to actual discharge of an extinguishing system so that employees may evacuate the discharge area prior to system discharge.

(ii) "Quick disconnect valve," means a device which starts the flow of air by inserting of the hose (which leads from the facepiece) into the regulator of self-contained breathing apparatus, and stops the flow of air by disconnection of the hose from the regulator.

(jj) "Sprinkler alarm," means an approved device installed so that any waterflow from a sprinkler system equal to or greater than that from single automatic sprinkler will result in an audible alarm signal on the premises.

(kk) "Sprinkler system," means a system of piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards and installed to control or extinguish fires. The system includes an adequate and reliable water supply, and a network of specially sized piping and sprinklers which are interconnected. The system also includes a control valve and a device for actuating an alarm when the system is in operation.

(ll) "Standpipe systems:"

(i) "Class I standpipe system," means a two and one-half-inch (6.3 cm) hose connection for use by fire departments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams.

(ii) "Class II standpipe system," means a one and one-half-inch (3.8 cm) hose system which provides a means for the control or extinguishment of incipient stage fires.

(iii) "Class III standpipe system," means a combined system of hose which is for the use of employees trained in the use of hose operations and which is capable of furnishing effective water discharge during the more advanced stages of fire (beyond the incipient stage) in the interior of workplaces. Hose outlets are available for both one and one-half-inch (3.8 cm) and two and one-half-inch (6.3 cm) hose.

(iv) "Small hose system," means a system of hose ranging in diameter from five-eighths-inch (1.6 cm) up to one and one-half-inch (3.8 cm) which is for the use of employees and which provides a means for the control and extinguishment of incipient stage fires.

(mm) "Total flooding system," means a fixed suppression system which is arranged to automatically discharge a predetermined concentration of agent into an enclosed space for the purpose of fire extinguishment or control.

(nn) "Training," means the process of making proficient through instruction and hands-on practice in the operation of equipment, including respiratory protection equipment, that is expected to be used in the performance of assigned duties.

(oo) "Vapor barrier," means that material used to prevent or substantially inhibit the transfer of water, corrosive liquids and steam or other hot vapors from the outside of a garment to the wearer's body.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-05-080, § 296-24-58503, filed 2/17/99, effective 6/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 95-22-015, § 296-24-58503, filed 10/20/95, effective 1/16/96. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-24-58503, filed 3/2/94, effective 3/1/95; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-58503, filed 11/14/88; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-58503, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-58503, filed 12/24/81.]

PART G-3
FIRE SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT

WAC 296-24-592 Portable fire extinguishers. All sections of this chapter which include WAC 296-24-592 in the section number apply to portable fire extinguishers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-592, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-59201 Scope and application. The requirements of this section apply to the hydrostatic testing of portable fire extinguishers provided for the use of employees.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-59201, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-59201, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-59212 Hydrostatic testing. (1) In addition to an external visual examination, the employer shall assure that an internal examination of cylinders and shells to be tested is made prior to the hydrostatic tests.

(2) The employer shall assure that portable fire extinguishers are hydrostatically tested whenever they show new evidence of corrosion or mechanical injury.

(3) The employer shall assure that hydrostatic tests are performed on extinguisher hose assemblies which are equipped with a shut-off nozzle at the discharge end of the hose. The test interval shall be the same as specified for the extinguisher on which the hose is installed.

(4) The employer shall assure that carbon dioxide hose assemblies with a shut-off nozzle are hydrostatically tested at 1,250 psi (8,620 kPa).

(5) The employer shall assure that dry chemical and dry powder hose assemblies with a shut-off nozzle are hydrostatically tested at 300 psi (2,070 kPa).

(6) Hose assemblies passing a hydrostatic test do not require any type of recording or stamping.

(7) The employer shall assure that hose assemblies for carbon dioxide extinguishers that require a hydrostatic test are tested within a protective cage device.

(8) The employer shall assure that carbon dioxide extinguishers and nitrogen or carbon dioxide cylinders used with wheeled extinguishers are tested every five years at 5/3 of the service pressure as stamped into the cylinder. Nitrogen cylinders which comply with 29 CFR 173.34 (e)(15) may be hydrostatically tested every ten years.

(9) The employer shall assure that all stored pressure and Halon 1211 types of extinguishers are hydrostatically tested

at the factory test pressure not to exceed two times the service pressure.

(10) The employer shall assure that acceptable self-generating type soda acid and foam extinguishers are tested at 350 psi (2,410 kPa).

(11) Air or gas pressure may not be used for hydrostatic testing.

(12) Extinguisher shells, cylinders, or cartridges which fail a hydrostatic pressure test, or which are not fit for testing shall be removed from service and from the workplace.

(13)(a) The equipment for testing compressed gas type cylinders shall be of the water-jacket type. The equipment shall be provided with an expansion indicator which operates with an accuracy within one percent of the total expansion or 0.1 cc (.1 mL) of liquid.

(b) The equipment for testing noncompressed gas type cylinders shall consist of the following:

(i) A hydrostatic test pump, hand or power operated, capable of producing not less than one hundred fifty percent of the test pressure, which shall include appropriate check valves and fittings;

(ii) A flexible connection for attachment to fittings to test through the extinguisher nozzle, test bonnet, or hose outlet, as is applicable; and

(iii) A protective cage or barrier for personal protection of the tester, designed to provide visual observation of the extinguisher under test.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-59212, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01.]

WAC 296-24-59215 Appendix A—Portable fire extinguishers. (1) Scope and application. The scope and application of this section is written to apply to three basic types of workplaces. First, there are those workplaces where the employer has chosen to evacuate all employees from the workplace at the time of a fire emergency. Second, there are those workplaces where the employer has chosen to permit certain employees to fight fires and to evacuate all other nonessential employees at the time of a fire emergency. Third, there are those workplaces where the employer has chosen to permit all employees in the workplace to use portable fire extinguishers to fight fires.

The section also addresses two kinds of work areas. The entire workplace can be divided into outside (exterior) work areas and inside (interior) work areas. This division of the workplace into two areas is done in recognition of the different types of hazards employees may be exposed to during fire fighting operations. Fires in interior workplaces, pose a greater hazard to employees; they can produce greater exposure to quantities of smoke, toxic gases, and heat because of the capability of a building or structure to contain or entrap these products of combustion until the building can be ventilated. Exterior work areas, normally open to the environment, are somewhat less hazardous, because the products of combustion are generally carried away by the thermal column of the fire. Employees also have a greater selection of evacuation routes if it is necessary to abandon fire fighting efforts.

In recognition of the degree of hazard present in the two types of work areas, the standards for exterior work areas are somewhat less restrictive in regards to extinguisher distribution. WAC 296-800-300 explains this by specifying which sections apply.

(2) Portable fire extinguisher exemptions. In recognition of the three options given to employers in regard to the amount of employee evacuation to be carried out, the standards permit certain exemptions based on the number of employees expected to use fire extinguishers.

Where the employer has chosen to totally evacuate the workplace at the time of a fire emergency and when fire extinguishers are not provided, the requirements of this section do not apply to that workplace.

Where the employer has chosen to partially evacuate the workplace or the effected area at the time of a fire emergency and has permitted certain designated employees to remain behind to operate critical plant operations or to fight fires with extinguishers, then the employer is exempt from the distribution requirements of this section. Employees who will be remaining behind to perform incipient fire fighting or members of a fire brigade must be trained in their duties. The training must result in the employees becoming familiar with the locations of fire extinguishers. Therefore, the employer must locate the extinguishers in convenient locations where the employees know they can be found. For example, they could be mounted in the fire truck or cart that the fire brigade uses when it responds to a fire emergency. They can also be distributed as set forth in the National Fire Protection Association's Standard No. 10, "Portable Fire Extinguishers."

Where the employer has decided to permit all employees in the workplace to use fire extinguishers, then the entire WISHA standard applies.

(3) Portable fire extinguisher mounting. Previous standards for mounting fire extinguishers have been criticized for requiring specific mounting locations. In recognition of this criticism, the standard has been rewritten to permit as much flexibility in extinguisher mounting as is acceptable to assure that fire extinguishers are available when needed and that employees are not subjected to injury hazards when they try to obtain an extinguisher.

It is the intent of WISHA to permit the mounting of extinguishers in any location that is accessible to employees without the use of portable devices such as a ladder. This limitation is necessary because portable devices can be moved or taken from the place where they are needed and, therefore, might not be available at the time of an emergency.

Employers are given as much flexibility as possible to assure that employees can obtain extinguishers as fast as possible. For example, an acceptable method of mounting extinguishers in areas where fork lift trucks or tow-motors are used is to mount the units on retractable board which, by means of counterweighting, can be raised above the level where they could be struck by vehicular traffic. When needed, they can be lowered quickly for use. This method of mounting can also reduce vandalism and unauthorized use of extinguishers. The extinguishers may also be mounted as outlined in the National Fire Protection Association's Standard No. 10, "Portable Fire Extinguishers."

(4) Selection and distribution. The employer is responsible for the proper selection and distribution of fire extinguishers and the determination of the necessary degree of protection. The selection and distribution of fire extinguish-

ers must reflect the type and class of fire hazards associated with a particular workplace.

Extinguishers for protecting Class A hazards may be selected from the following types: Water, foam, loaded stream, or multipurpose dry chemical. Extinguishers for protecting Class B hazards may be selected from the following types: Halon 1301, Halon 1211, carbon dioxide, dry chemicals, foam, or loaded stream. Extinguishers for Class C hazards may be selected from the following types: Halon 1301, Halon 1211, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical.

Combustible metal (Class D hazards) fires pose a different type of fire problem in the workplace. Extinguishers using water, gas, or certain dry chemicals cannot extinguish or control this type of fire. Therefore, certain metals have specific dry powder extinguishing agents which can extinguish or control this type of fire. Those agents which have been specifically approved for use on certain metal fires provide the best protection; however, there are also some "universal" type agents which can be used effectively on a variety of combustible metal fires if necessary. The "universal" type agents include: Foundry flux, Lith-X powder, TMB liquid, pyromet powder, TEC powder, dry talc, dry graphite powder, dry sand, dry sodium chloride, dry soda ash, lithium chloride, zirconium silicate, and dry dolomite.

Water is not generally accepted as an effective extinguishing agent for metal fires. When applied to hot burning metal, water will break down into its basic atoms of oxygen and hydrogen. This chemical breakdown contributes to the combustion of the metal. However, water is also a good universal coolant and can be used on some combustible metals, but only under proper conditions and application, to reduce the temperature of the burning metal below the ignition point. For example, automatic deluge systems in magnesium plants can discharge such large quantities of water on burning magnesium that the fire will be extinguished. The National Fire Protection Association has specific standards for this type of automatic sprinkler system. Further information on the control of metal fires with water can be found in the National Fire Protection Association's *Fire Protection Handbook.*

An excellent source of selection and distribution criteria is found in the National Fire Protection Association's Standard No. 10. Other sources of information include the National Safety Council and the employer's fire insurance carrier.

(5) Substitution of standpipe systems for portable fire extinguishers. The employer is permitted to substitute acceptable standpipe systems for portable fire extinguishers under certain circumstances. It is necessary to assure that any substitution will provide the same coverage that portable units provide. This means that fire hoses, because of their limited portability, must be spaced throughout the protected area so that they can reach around obstructions such as columns, machinery, etc., and so that they can reach into closets and other enclosed areas.

(6) Inspection, maintenance and testing. The ultimate responsibility for the inspection, maintenance and testing of portable fire extinguishers lies with the employer. The actual inspection, maintenance, and testing may, however, be conducted by outside contractors with whom the employer has arranged to do the work. When contracting for such work, the employer should assure that the contractor is capable of performing the work that is needed to comply with this standard.

If the employer should elect to perform the inspection, maintenance, and testing requirements of this section in-house, then the employer must make sure that those persons doing the work have been trained to do the work and to recognize problem areas which could cause an extinguisher to be inoperable. The National Fire Protection Association provides excellent guidelines in its standard for portable fire extinguishers. The employer may also check with the manufacturer of the unit that has been purchased and obtain guidelines on inspection, maintenance, and testing. Hydrostatic testing is a process that should be left to contractors or individuals using suitable facilities and having the training necessary to perform the work.

Any time the employer has removed an extinguisher from service to be checked or repaired, alternate equivalent protection must be provided. Alternate equivalent protection could include replacing the extinguisher with one or more units having equivalent or equal ratings, posting a fire watch, restricting the unprotected area from employee exposure, or providing a hose system ready to operate.

(7) Hydrostatic testing. As stated before, the employer may contract for hydrostatic testing. However, if the employer wishes to provide the testing service, certain equipment and facilities must be available. Employees should be made aware of the hazards associated with hydrostatic testing and the importance of using proper guards and water pressures. Severe injury can result if extinguisher shells fail violently under hydrostatic pressure.

Employers are encouraged to use contractors who can perform adequate and reliable service. Firms which have been certified by the Materials Transportation Board (MTB) of the United States Department of Transportation (DOT), or state licensed extinguisher servicing firms, or recognized by the National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors in Chicago, Illinois, are generally acceptable for performing this service.

(8) Training and education. This part of the standard is of the utmost importance to employers and employees if the risk of injury or death due to extinguisher use is to be reduced. If an employer is going to permit an employee to fight a workplace fire of any size, the employer must make sure that the employee knows everything necessary to assure the employee's safety.

Training and education can be obtained through many channels. Often, local fire departments in larger cities have fire prevention bureaus or similar organizations which can provide basic fire prevention training programs. Fire insurance companies will have data and information available. The National Fire Protection Association and the National Safety Council will provide, at a small cost, publications that can be used in a fire prevention program.

Actual fire fighting training can be obtained from various sources in the country. The Texas A and M University, the University of Maryland's Fire and Rescue Institute, West Virginia University's Fire Service Extension, Iowa State University's Fire Service Extension and other state training schools and land grant colleges have fire fighting programs directed to industrial applications. Some manufacturers of extinguishers, such as the Ansul Company and Safety First,

conduct fire schools for customers in the proper use of extinguishers. Several large corporations have taken time to develop their own on-site training programs which expose employees to the actual "feeling" of fire fighting. Simulated fires for training of employees in the proper use of extinguishers are also an acceptable part of a training program.

In meeting the requirements of this section, the employer may also provide educational materials, without classroom instruction, through the use of employee notice campaigns using instruction sheets or flyers or similar types of informal programs. The employer must make sure that employees are trained and educated to recognize not only what type of fire is being fought and how to fight it, but also when it is time to get away from it and leave fire suppression to more experienced fire fighters.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-59215, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-59215, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-59215, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-602 Standpipe and hose systems. This section establishes design and installation criteria for standpipe systems.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-602, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-60201 Scope and application. (1) Scope. This section applies to all small hose, Class II and Class III standpipe systems installed to meet the requirements of a particular WISHA standard.

(2) Exception. This section does not apply to Class I standpipe systems.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-60201, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-60203 Protection of standpipes. The employer shall assure that standpipes are located or otherwise protected against mechanical damage. Damaged standpipes shall be repaired promptly.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-60203, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-60205 Equipment. (1) Reels and cabinets. Where reels or cabinets are provided to contain fire hose, the employer shall assure that they are designed to facilitate prompt use of the hose valves, the hose, and other equipment at the time of a fire or other emergency. The employer shall assure that the reels and cabinets are conspicuously identified and used only for fire equipment.

(2) Hose outlets and connections.

(a) The employer shall assure that hose outlets and connections are located high enough above the floor to avoid being obstructed and to be accessible to employees.

(b) The employer shall standardize screw threads or provide appropriate adapters throughout the system and assure that the hose connections are compatible with those used on the supporting fire equipment.

(3) Hose.

(a) The employer shall assure that every one and one-half inch (3.8 cm) or smaller hose outlet used to meet this standard is equipped with hose connected and ready for use. In extremely cold climates where such installation may result in damaged equipment, the hose may be stored in another location provided it is readily available and can be connected when needed.

(b) Standpipe systems installed after July 1, 1982, for use by employees, shall be equipped with lined hose. Unlined hose may remain in use on existing systems. However, after the effective date of this standard, unlined hose which becomes unserviceable shall be replaced with lined hose.

(c) Employers must provide hose of sufficient length so that friction, resulting from water flowing through the hose, does not decrease the pressure at the nozzle below 30 psi (210 kPa). The dynamic pressure at the nozzle must be within the range of 30 psi (210 kPa) to 125 psi (860 kPa).

(4) Nozzles. Employers must make sure that standpipe hoses are equipped with shut-off type nozzles.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-24-60205, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-60205, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-60207 Water supply. The minimum water supply for standpipe and hose systems, which are provided for the use of employees, shall be sufficient to provide 100 gallons per minute (6.3 l/s) for a period of at least thirty minutes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-60207, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-60209 Tests and maintenance. (1) Acceptance tests.

(a) The employer shall assure that the piping of Class II and Class III systems installed after July 1, 1982, including yard piping, is hydrostatically tested for a period of at least two hours at not less than 200 psi (1,380 kPa), or at least 50 psi (340 kPa) in excess of normal pressure when such pressure is greater than 150 psi (1,030 kPa).

(b) The employer shall assure that hose on all standpipe systems installed after July 1, 1982, is hydrostatically tested with couplings in place, at a pressure of not less than 200 psi (1,380 kPa), before it is placed in service. This pressure shall be maintained for at least fifteen seconds and not more than one minute during which time the hose shall not leak nor shall any jacket thread break during the test.

(2) Maintenance.

(a) The employer shall assure that water supply tanks are kept filled to the proper level except during repairs. When pressure tanks are used, the employer shall assure that proper pressure is maintained at all times except during repairs.

(b) The employer shall assure that valves in the main piping connections to the automatic sources of water supply are kept fully open at all times except during repair.

(c) The employer shall assure that hose systems are inspected at least annually and after each use to assure that all of the equipment and hose are in place, available for use, and in serviceable condition.

(d) When the system or any portion thereof is found not to be serviceable, the employer shall remove it from service immediately and replace it with equivalent protection such as extinguishers and fire watches.

(e) The employer shall assure that hemp or linen hose on existing systems is unracked, physically inspected for deterioration, and reracked using a different fold pattern at least annually. The employer shall assure that defective hose is replaced in accordance with WAC 296-24-60205 (3)(b).

(f) The employer shall designate trained persons to conduct all inspections required under this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-60209, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-60299 Appendix A—Standpipe and hose systems. (1) Scope and application. This section has been written to provide adequate coverage of those standpipe and hose systems that an employer may install in the workplace to meet the requirements of a particular WISHA standard. For example, WISHA permits the substitution of hose systems for portable fire extinguishers in WAC 296-24-592. If an employer chooses to provide hose systems instead of portable Class A fire extinguishers, then those hose systems used for substitution would have to meet the applicable requirements of WAC 296-24-592. All other standpipe and hose systems not used as a substitute would be exempt from these requirements.

The section specifically exempts Class I large hose systems. By large hose systems, WISHA means those two and one-half inch hose lines that are usually associated with fire departments of the size that provide their own water supply through fire apparatus. When the fire gets to the size that outside protection of that degree is necessary, WISHA believes that in most industries employees will have been evacuated from the fire area and the "professional" fire fighters will take control.

(2) Protection of standpipes. Employers must make sure that standpipes are protected so that they can be relied upon during a fire emergency. This means protecting the pipes from mechanical and physical damage. There are various means for protecting the equipment such as, but not limited to, enclosing the supply piping in the construction of the building, locating the standpipe in an area which is inaccessible to vehicles, or locating the standpipe in a stairwell.

(3) Hose covers and cabinets. The employer should keep fire protection hose equipment in cabinets or inside protective covers which will protect it from the weather elements, dirt or other damaging sources. The use of protective covers must be easily removed or opened to assure that hose and nozzle are accessible. When the employer places hose in a cabinet, the employer must make sure that the hose and nozzle are accessible to employees without subjecting them to injury. In order to make sure that the equipment is readily accessible, the employer must also make sure that the cabinets used to store equipment are kept free of obstructions and other equipment which may interfere with the fast distribution of the fire hose stored in the cabinet.

(4) Hose outlets and connections. The employer must assure that employees who use standpipe and hose systems can reach the hose rack and hose valve without the use of portable equipment such as ladders. Hose reels are encouraged for use because one employee can retrieve the hose, charge it, and place it into service without much difficulty.

(5) Hose. When the employer elects to provide small hose in lieu of portable fire extinguishers, those hose stations being used for the substitution must have hose attached and ready for service. However, if more than the necessary amount of small hose outlets are provided, hose does not have to be attached to those outlets that would provide redundant coverage. Further, where the installation of hose on outlets may expose the hose to extremely cold climates, the employer may store the hose in houses or similar protective areas and connect it to the outlet when needed.

There is approved lined hose available that can be used to replace unlined hose which is stored on racks in cabinets. The lined hose is constructed so that it can be folded and placed in cabinets in the same manner as unlined hose.

Hose is considered to be unserviceable when it deteriorates to the extent that it can no longer carry water at the required pressure and flow rates. Dry rotted linen or hemp hose, cross threaded couplings, and punctured hose are examples of unserviceable hose.

(6) Nozzles. Variable stream nozzles can provide useful variations in water flow and spray patterns during fire fighting operations and they are recommended for employee use. It is recommended that 100 psi nozzle pressure be used to provide good flow patterns for variable stream nozzles. The most desirable attribute for nozzles is the ability of the nozzle person to shut off the water flow at the nozzle when it is necessary. This can be accomplished in many ways. For example, a shut-off nozzle with a lever or rotation of the nozzle to stop flow would be effective, but in other cases a simple globe valve placed between a straight stream nozzle and the hose could serve the same purpose. For straight stream nozzles, 50 psi nozzle pressure is recommended. The intent of the standard is to protect the employee from "run-away" hoses if it becomes necessary to drop a pressurized hose line and retreat from the fire front and other related hazards.

(7) Design and installation. Standpipe and hose systems designed and installed in accordance with NFPA Standard No. 14-1976, "Standpipe and Hose Systems," are considered to be in compliance with this standard.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-60299, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-607 Automatic sprinkler systems. The design and installation criteria for automatic sprinkler systems is contained in this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-607, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-60701 Scope and application. (1) The requirements of this section apply to all automatic sprinkler systems installed to meet a particular WISHA standard.

(2) For automatic sprinkler systems used to meet WISHA requirements and installed prior to the effective date of this standard, compliance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Board of Fire Underwriters (NBFU) standard in effect at the time of the system's installation will be acceptable as compliance with this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-60701, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-60703 Exemptions. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in workplaces, but not required by WISHA are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-60703, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-60705 General requirements. (1) Design.

(a) All automatic sprinkler designs used to comply with this standard shall provide the necessary discharge patterns, densities, and water flow characteristics for complete coverage in a particular workplace or zoned subdivision of the workplace.

(b) The employer shall assure that only approved equipment and devices are used in the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems used to comply with this standard.

(2) Maintenance. The employer shall properly maintain an automatic sprinkler system installed to comply with this section. The employer shall assure that a main drain flow test is performed on each system annually. The inspector's test valve shall be opened at least every two years to assure that the sprinkler system operates properly.

(3) Acceptance tests. The employer shall conduct proper acceptance tests on sprinkler systems installed for employee protection after July 1, 1982, and record the dates of such tests. Proper acceptance tests include the following:

(a) Flushing of underground connections;

(b) Hydrostatic tests of piping in system;

(c) Air tests in dry-pipe systems;

(d) Dry-pipe valve operation; and

(e) Test of drainage facilities.

(4) Water supplies. The employer shall assure that every automatic sprinkler system is provided with at least one automatic water supply capable of providing design water flow for at least thirty minutes. An auxiliary water supply or equivalent protection shall be provided when the automatic water supply is out of service, except for systems of twenty or fewer sprinklers.

(5) Hose connections for fire fighting use. The employer may attach hose connections for fire fighting use to wet pipe sprinkler systems provided that the water supply satisfies the combined design demand for sprinklers and standpipes.

(6) Protection of piping. The employer shall assure that automatic sprinkler system piping is protected against freezing and exterior surface corrosions.

(7) Drainage. The employer shall assure that all dry sprinkler pipes and fittings are installed so that the systems may be totally drained.

(8) Sprinklers.

(a) The employer shall assure that only approved sprinklers are used on systems.

(b) The employer may not use older style sprinklers to replace standard sprinklers without a complete engineering review of the altered part of the system.

(c) The employer shall assure that sprinklers are protected from mechanical damage.

(9) Sprinkler alarms. On all sprinkler systems having more than twenty sprinklers, the employer shall assure that a local water-flow alarm is provided which sounds an audible signal on the premises upon water flow through the system equal to the flow from a single sprinkler.

(10) Sprinkler spacing. The employer shall assure that sprinklers are spaced to provide a maximum protection area per sprinkler, a minimum of interference to the discharge pattern by building or structural members or building contents and suitable sensitivity to possible fire hazards. The minimum vertical clearance between sprinklers and material below shall be eighteen inches.

(11) Hydraulically designed systems. The employer shall assure that hydraulically designed automatic sprinkler systems or portions thereof are identified and that the location, number of sprinklers in the hydraulically designed section, and the basis of the design is indicated. Central records may be used in lieu of signs at sprinkler valves provided the records are available for inspection and copying by the director.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-60705, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-60799 Appendix A—Automatic sprinkler systems. (1) Scope and application. This section contains the minimum requirements for design, installation and maintenance of sprinkler systems that are needed for employee safety. The occupational safety and health administration is aware of the fact that the National Board of Fire Underwriters is no longer an active organization, however, sprinkler systems still exist that were designed and installed in accordance with that organization's standards. Therefore, WISHA will recognize sprinkler systems designed to, and maintained in accordance with, NBFU and earlier NFPA standards.

(2) Exemptions. In an effort to assure that employers will continue to use automatic sprinkler systems as the primary fire protection system in workplaces, WISHA is exempting from coverage those systems not required by a particular WISHA standard and which have been installed in workplaces solely for the purpose of protecting property. Many of these types of systems are installed in areas or buildings with little or no employee exposure. An example is those warehouses where employees may enter occasionally to take inventory or move stock. Some employers may choose to shut down those systems which are not specifically required by WISHA rather than upgrade them to comply with the standards. WISHA does not intend to regulate such systems. WISHA only intends to regulate those systems which are installed to comply with a particular WISHA standard.

(3) Design. There are two basic types of sprinkler system design. Pipe schedule designed systems are based on pipe schedule tables developed to protect hazards with standard sized pipe, number of sprinklers, and pipe lengths. Hydraulic designed systems are based on an engineered design of pipe size which will produce a given water density or flow rate at any particular point in the system. Either design can be used to comply with this standard.

The National Fire Protection Association's Standard No. 13, "Automatic Sprinkler Systems," contains the tables needed to design and install either type of system. Minimum water supplies, densities, and pipe sizes are given for all types of occupancies.

The employer may check with a reputable fire protection engineering consultant or sprinkler design company when evaluating existing systems or designing a new installation.

With the advent of new construction materials for the manufacture of sprinkler pipe, materials, other than steel, have been approved for use as sprinkler pipe. Selection of pipe material should be made on the basis of the type of installation and the acceptability of the material to local fire and building officials where such systems may serve more than one purpose.

Before new sprinkler systems are placed into service, an acceptance test is to be conducted. The employer should invite the installer, designer, insurance representative, and a local fire official to witness the test. Problems found during the test are to be corrected before the system is placed into service.

(4) Maintenance. It is important that any sprinkler system maintenance be done only when there is minimal employee exposure to the fire hazard. For example, if repairs or changes to the system are to be made, they should be made during those hours when employees are not working or are not occupying that portion of the workplace protected by the portion of the system which has been shut down.

The procedures for performing a flow test via a main drain test or by the use of an inspector's test valve can be obtained from the employer's fire insurance company or from the National Fire Protection Association's Standard No. 13A, "Sprinkler System, Maintenance."

(5) Water supplies. The water supply to a sprinkler system is one of the most important factors an employer should consider when evaluating a system. Obviously, if there is no water supply, the system is useless. Water supplies can be lost for various reasons such as improperly closed valves, excessive demand, broken water mains, and broken fire pumps. The employer must be able to determine if or when this type of condition exists either by performing a main drain test or visual inspection. Another problem may be an inadequate water supply. For example, a light hazard occupancy may, through rehabilitation or change in tenants, become an ordinary or high hazard occupancy. In such cases, the exiting water supply may not be able to provide the pressure or duration necessary for proper protection. Employers must assure that proper design and tests have been made to assure an adequate water supply. These tests can be arranged through the employer's fire insurance carrier or through a local sprinkler maintenance company or through the local fire prevention organization.

Any time the employer must shut down the primary water supply for a sprinkler system, the standard requires that equivalent protection be provided. Equivalent protection may include a fire watch with extinguishers or hose lines in place and manned, or a secondary water supply such as a tank truck and pump, or a tank or fire pond with fire pumps, to protect the areas where the primary water supply is limited or shut down. The employer may also require evacuation of the workplace and have an emergency action plan which specifies such action.

(6) Protection of piping. Piping which is exposed to corrosive atmospheres, either chemical or natural, can become defective to the extent that it is useless. Employers must assure that piping is protected from corrosion by its material of construction, e.g., stainless steel, or by a protective coating, e.g., paint.

(7) Sprinklers. When an employer finds it necessary to replace sprinkler system components or otherwise change a sprinkler's design, employer should make a complete fire protection engineering survey of that part of the system being changed. This review should assure that the changes to the system will not alter the effectiveness of the system as it is presently designed. Water supplies, densities and flow characteristics should be maintained.

(8) Protection of sprinklers. All components of the system must be protected from mechanical impact damage. This can be achieved with the use of mechanical guards or screens or by locating components in areas where physical contact is impossible or limited.

(9) Sprinkler alarms. The most recognized sprinkler alarm is the water-motor gong or bell that sounds when water begins to flow through the system. This is not however, the only type of acceptable water flow alarm. Any alarm that gives an indication that water is flowing through the system is acceptable. For example, a siren, a whistle, a flashing light, or similar alerting device which can transmit a signal to the necessary persons would be acceptable. The purpose of the alarm is to alert persons that the system is operating, and that some type of planned action is necessary.

(10) Sprinkler spacing. For a sprinkler system to be effective there must be an adequate discharge of water spray from the sprinkler head. Any obstructions which hinder the designed density or spray pattern of the water may create unprotected areas which can cause fire to spread. There are some sprinklers that, because of the system's design, are deflected to specific areas. This type of obstruction is acceptable if the system's design takes it into consideration in providing adequate coverage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-60799, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-617 Fixed extinguishing systems, general. This section applies to criteria required for fixed extinguisher systems and all sections of this chapter having number WAC 296-24-617 in the section number shall apply.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-617, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-61701 Scope and application. (1) This section applies to all fixed extinguishing systems installed to meet a particular WISHA standard except for automatic sprinkler systems which are covered by WAC 296-24-607.

(2) This section also applies to fixed systems not installed to meet a particular WISHA standard, but which, by means of their operation, may expose employees to possible injury, death, or adverse health consequences caused by the extinguishing agent. Such systems are only subject to the requirements of WAC 296-24-61703 (4) through (7) and 296-24-61705.

(3) Systems otherwise covered in subsection (2) of this section which are installed in areas with no employee exposure are exempted from the requirements of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-61701, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-61703 General requirements. (1) Fixed extinguishing system components and agents shall be designed and approved for use on the specific fire hazards they are expected to control or extinguish.

(2) If for any reason a fixed extinguishing system becomes inoperable, the employer shall notify employees and take the necessary temporary precautions to assure their safety until the system is restored to operating order. Any defects or impairments shall be properly corrected by trained personnel.

(3) The employer shall provide a distinctive alarm or signaling system which complies with WAC 296-800-310, and is capable of being perceived above ambient noise or light levels, on all extinguishing systems in those portions of the workplace covered by the extinguishing system to indicate when the extinguishing system is discharging. Discharge alarms are not required on systems where discharge is immediately recognizable.

(4) The employer shall provide effective safeguards to warn employees against entry into discharge areas where the atmosphere remains hazardous to employee safety or health.

(5) The employer shall post hazard warning or caution signs at the entrance to, and inside of, areas protected by fixed extinguishing systems which use agents in concentrations known to be hazardous to employee safety and health.

(6) The employer shall assure that fixed systems are inspected annually by a person knowledgeable in the design and function of the system to assure that the system is maintained in good operating condition.

(7) The employer shall assure that the weight and pressure of refillable containers is checked at least semiannually. If the container shows a loss in net content or weight of more than five percent, or a loss in pressure of more than ten percent, it shall be subjected to maintenance.

(8) The employer shall assure that factory charged nonrefillable containers which have no means of pressure indication are weighed at least semiannually. If a container shows a loss in net weight of more than five percent it shall be replaced.

(9) The employer shall assure that inspection and maintenance dates are recorded on the container, on a tag attached to the container, or in a central location. A record of the last semiannual check shall be maintained until the container is checked again or for the life of the container, whichever is less.

(10) The employer shall train employees designated to inspect, maintain, operate, or repair fixed extinguishing systems and annually review their training to keep them up-to-date in the functions they are to perform.

(11) The employer shall not use chlorobromomethane or carbon tetrachloride as an extinguishing agent where employees may be exposed.

(12) The employer shall assure that systems installed in the presence of corrosive atmospheres are constructed of noncorrosive material or otherwise protected against corrosion.

(13) Automatic detection equipment shall be approved, installed and maintained in accordance with WAC 296-24-629.

(14) The employer shall assure that all systems designed for and installed in areas with climatic extremes shall operate effectively at the expected extreme temperatures.

(15) The employer shall assure that at least one manual station is provided for discharge activation of each fixed extinguishing system.

(16) The employer shall assure that manual operating devices are identified as to the hazard against which they will provide protection.

(17) The employer shall provide and assure the use of the personal protective equipment needed for immediate rescue of employees trapped in hazardous atmospheres created by an agent discharge.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-07-161, § 296-24-61703, filed 3/23/04, effective 6/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-61703, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-61705 Total flooding systems with potential health and safety hazards to employees. (1) The employer shall provide an emergency action plan in accordance with WAC 296-24-567 for each area within a workplace that is protected by a total flooding system which provides agent concentrations exceeding the maximum safe levels.

(2) Systems installed in areas where employees cannot enter during or after the system's operation are exempt from the requirements of this section.

(3) On all total flooding systems the employer must provide a predischarge employee alarm which will give employees time to safely exit from the discharge area prior to system discharge.

Your predischarge employee alarm systems must:

• Provide enough warning to allow employees to safely escape from the workplace or the immediate work area or both;

• Be capable of being perceived above ambient noise or light levels by all employees in the affected portions of the workplace before system discharge;

• Be distinctive and recognizable as a signal to evacuate the work area;

• Be kept in operating condition except when undergoing repairs or maintenance.

You must explain to each employee how to report emergencies in your workplace. Methods of reporting emergencies include manual pull box alarms, public address systems, radio, or telephones. Post emergency telephone numbers near telephones, or employee notice boards, or other conspicuous locations if you use telephones to report emergencies.

If you use a communication system that also serves as an employee alarm system, all emergency messages must have priority over all nonemergency messages.

(4) The employer shall provide automatic actuation of total flooding systems by means of an approved fire detection device installed and interconnected with a predischarge employee alarm system to give employees time to safely exit from the discharge area prior to system discharge.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-61705, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-61705, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-61799 Appendix A—Fixed extinguishing systems, general. (1) Scope and application. This section contains the general requirements that are applicable to all fixed extinguishing systems installed to meet WISHA standards. It also applies to those fixed extinguishing systems, generally total flooding, which are not required by WISHA, but which, because of the agent's discharge, may expose employees to hazardous concentrations of extinguishing agents or combustion by-products. Employees who work around fixed extinguishing systems must be warned of the possible hazards associated with the system and its agent. For example, fixed dry chemical extinguishing systems may generate a large enough cloud of dry chemical particles that employees may become visually disoriented. Certain gaseous agents can expose employees to hazardous by-products of combustion when the agent comes into contact with hot metal or other hot surface. Some gaseous agents may be present in hazardous concentrations when the system has totally discharged because an extra rich concentration is necessary to extinguish deep-seated fires. Certain local application systems may be designed to discharge onto the flaming surface of a liquid, and it is possible that the liquid can splatter when hit with the discharging agent. All of these hazards must be determined before the system is placed into operation, and must be discussed with employees.

Based on the known toxicological effects of agents such as carbon tetrachloride and chlorobromomethane, WISHA is not permitting the use of these agents in areas where employees can be exposed to the agent or its side effects. However, chlorobromomethane has been accepted and may be used as an explosion suppression agent in unoccupied spaces. WISHA is permitting the use of this agent only in areas where employees will not be exposed.

(2) Distinctive alarm signals. A distinctive alarm signal is required to indicate that a fixed system is discharging. Such a signal is necessary on those systems where it is not immediately apparent that the system is discharging. For example, certain gaseous agents make a loud noise when they discharge. In this case, no alarm signal is necessary. However, where systems are located in remote locations or away from the general work area and where it is possible that a system could discharge without anyone knowing that it is doing so, then a distinctive alarm is necessary to warn employees of the hazards that may exist. The alarm can be a bell, gong, whistle, horn, flashing light, or any combination of signals as long as it is identifiable as a discharge alarm.

(3) Maintenance. The employer is responsible for the maintenance of all fixed systems, but this responsibility does not preclude the use of outside contractors to do such work. New systems should be subjected to an acceptance test before placed in service. The employer should invite the installer, designer, insurance representative and others to witness the test. Problems found during the test need to be corrected before the system is considered operational.

(4) Manual discharge stations. There are instances, such as for mechanical reasons and others, where the standards call for a manual backup activation device. While the location of this device is not specified in the standard, the employer should assume that the device should be located where employees can easily reach it. It could, for example, be located along the main means of egress from the protected area so that employees could activate the system as they evacuate the work area.

(5) Personal protective equipment. The employer is required to provide the necessary personal protective equipment to rescue employees who may be trapped in a totally flooded environment which may be hazardous to their health. The equipment would normally include a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and any necessary first-aid equipment. In cases where the employer can assure the prompt arrival of the local fire department or plant emergency personnel which can provide the equipment, this can be considered as complying with the standards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-61799, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-622 Fixed extinguishing systems, dry chemical. The design and installation requirements specifically applicable to fixed extinguishing systems, using dry chemical as the extinguishing agent, are contained in this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-622, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62201 Scope and application. This section applies to all fixed extinguishing systems using dry chemical as the extinguishing agent, installed to meet a particular WISHA standard. These systems shall also comply with WAC 296-24-617.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62201, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62203 Specific requirements. (1) The employer shall assure that dry chemical agents are compatible with any foams or wetting agents with which they are used.

(2) The employer may not mix together dry chemical extinguishing agents of different compositions. The employer shall assure that dry chemical systems are refilled with the chemical stated on the approval nameplate or an equivalent compatible material.

(3) When dry chemical discharge may obscure vision, the employer must provide a predischarge employee alarm which will give employees time to safely exit from the discharge area prior to system discharge.

Your predischarge employee alarm systems must:

• Provide enough warning to allow employees to safely escape from the workplace or the immediate work area or both.

• Be capable of being perceived above ambient noise or light levels by all employees in the affected portions of the workplace before system discharge.

• Be distinctive and recognizable as a signal to evacuate the work area.

• Be kept in operating condition except when undergoing repairs or maintenance.

You must explain to each employee how to report emergencies in your workplace. Methods of reporting emergencies include manual pull box alarms, public address systems, radio, or telephones. Post emergency telephone numbers near

telephones, or employee notice boards, or other conspicuous locations if you use telephones to report emergencies.

If you use a communication system that also serves as an employee alarm system, all emergency messages must have priority over all nonemergency messages.

(4) The employer shall sample the dry chemical supply of all but stored pressure systems at least annually to assure that the dry chemical supply is free of moisture which may cause the supply to cake or form lumps.

(5) The employer shall assure that the rate of application of dry chemicals is such that the designed concentration of the system will be reached within thirty seconds of initial discharge.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-62203, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62203, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62299 Appendix A—Fixed extinguishing systems, dry chemical. (1) Scope and application. The requirements of this section apply only to dry chemical systems. These requirements are to be used in conjunction with the requirements of WAC 296-24-617.

(2) Maintenance. The employer is responsible for assuring that dry chemical systems will operate effectively. To do this, periodic maintenance is necessary. One test that must be conducted during the maintenance check is one which will determine if the agent has remained free of moisture. If an agent absorbs any moisture, it may tend to cake and thereby clog the system. An easy test for acceptable moisture content is to take a lump of dry chemical from the container and drop it from a height of four inches. If the lump crumbles into fine particles, the agent is acceptable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62299, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-623 Fixed extinguishing systems, gaseous agent. This section contains the design and installation requirements for fixed extinguishing systems using gaseous agents.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-623, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62301 Scope and application. (1) Scope. This section applies to all fixed extinguishing systems, using a gas as the extinguishing agent, installed to meet a particular WISHA standard. These systems shall also comply with WAC 296-24-617. In some cases, the gas may be in a liquid state during storage.

(2) Application. The requirements of WAC 296-24-61703 (2) and (4) through (7) shall apply only to total flooding systems.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62301, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62303 Specific requirements. (1) Agents used for initial supply and replenishment shall be of the type approved for the system's application. Carbon dioxide obtained by dry ice conversion to liquid is not acceptable unless it is processed to remove excess water and oil.

(2) Except during overhaul, the employer shall assure that the designed concentration of gaseous agents is maintained until the fire has been extinguished or is under control.

(3) The employer shall assure that employees are not exposed to toxic levels of gaseous agent or its decomposition products.

(4) The employer shall assure that the designed extinguishing concentration is reached within thirty seconds of initial discharge except for Halon systems which must achieve design concentration within ten seconds.

(5) The employer shall provide a distinctive predischarge employee alarm capable of being perceived above ambient light or noise levels when agent design concentrations exceed the maximum safe level for employee exposure. A predischarge employee alarm for alerting employees before system discharge shall be provided on Halon 1211 and carbon dioxide systems with a design concentration of four percent or greater, and for Halon 1301 systems with a design concentration of ten percent or greater. The predischarge employee alarm shall provide employees time to safely exit the discharge area prior to system discharge.

(6)(a) Where egress from an area cannot be accomplished within one minute, the employer shall not use Halon 1301 in concentrations greater than seven percent.

(b) Where egress takes greater than thirty seconds but less than one minute, the employer shall not use Halon 1301 in a concentration greater than ten percent.

(c) Halon 1301 concentrations greater than ten percent are only permitted in areas not normally occupied by employees provided that any employee in the area can escape within thirty seconds. The employer shall assure that no unprotected employees enter the area during agent discharge.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62303, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62399 Appendix A—Fixed extinguishing systems, gaseous agent. (1) Scope and application. This section applies only to those systems which use gaseous agents. The requirements of WAC 296-24-617 also apply to the gaseous agent systems covered in this section.

(2) Design concentrations. Total flooding gaseous systems are based on the volume of gas which must be discharged in order to produce a certain designed concentration of gas in an enclosed area. The concentration needed to extinguish a fire depends on several factors including the type of fire hazard and the amount of gas expected to leak away from the area during discharge. At times it is necessary to "supersaturate" a work area to provide for expected leakage from the enclosed area. In such cases, employers must assure that the flooded area has been ventilated before employees are permitted to reenter the work area without protective clothing and respirators.

(3) Toxic decomposition. Certain halogenated hydrocarbons will break down or decompose when they are combined with high temperatures found in the fire environment. The products of the decomposition can include toxic elements or compounds. For example, when Halon 1211 is placed into contact with hot metal it will break down and form bromide or fluoride fumes. The employer must find out which toxic products may result from decomposition of a particular agent

from the manufacturer, and take the necessary precautions to prevent employee exposure to the hazard.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62399, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-627 Fixed extinguishing systems, water spray and foam. This section contains the design and installation requirements for extinguishing systems using water or foam solution as the extinguishing agent.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-627, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62701 Scope and application. This section applies to all fixed extinguishing systems, using water or foam solution as the extinguishing agent, installed to meet a particular WISHA standard. These systems shall also comply with WAC 296-24-617. This section does not apply to automatic sprinkler systems which are covered under WAC 296-24-607.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62701, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62703 Specific requirements. (1) The employer shall assure that foam and water spray systems are designed to be effective in at least controlling fire in the protected area or on protected equipment.

(2) The employer shall assure that drainage of water spray systems is directed away from areas where employees are working and that no emergency egress is permitted through the drainage path.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62703, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62799 Appendix A—Fixed extinguishing systems, water spray and foam. (1) Scope and application. This section applies to those systems that use water spray or foam. The requirements of WAC 296-24-617 also apply to this type of system.

(2) Characteristics of foams. When selecting the type of foam for a specific hazard, the employer should consider the following limitations of some foams.

(a) Some foams are not acceptable for use on fires involving flammable gases and liquefied gases with boiling points below ambient workplace temperatures. Other foams are not effective when used on fires involving polar solvent liquids.

(b) Any agent using water as part of the mixture should not be used on fire involving combustible metals unless it is applied under proper conditions to reduce the temperature of burning metal below the ignition temperature. The employer should use only those foams that have been tested and accepted for this application by a recognized independent testing laboratory.

(c) Certain types of foams may be incompatible and break down when they are mixed together.

(d) For fires involving water miscible solvents, employers should use only those foams tested and approved for such use. Regular protein foams may not be effective on such solvents.

Whenever employers provide a foam or water spray system, drainage facilities must be provided to carry contaminated water or foam overflow away from the employee work area and egress routes. This drainage system should drain to a central impounding area where it can be collected and disposed of properly. Other government agencies may have regulations concerning environmental considerations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62799, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-629 Fire detection systems. The requirements for installation, restoration, maintenance, testing and protection of fire detection systems and the criteria for response time can be found in this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-629, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62901 Scope and application. This section applies to all automatic fire detection systems installed to meet the requirements of a particular WISHA standard.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62901, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62903 Installation and restoration. (1) The employer shall assure that all devices and equipment constructed and installed to comply with this standard are approved for the purpose for which they are intended.

(2) The employer shall restore all fire detection systems and components to normal operating condition as promptly as possible after each test or alarm. Spare detection devices and components which are normally destroyed in the process of detecting fires shall be available on the premises or from a local supplier in sufficient quantities and locations for prompt restoration of the system.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62903, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62905 Maintenance and testing. (1) The employer shall maintain all systems in an operable condition except during repairs or maintenance.

(2) The employer shall assure that fire detectors and fire detection systems are tested and adjusted as often as needed to maintain proper reliability and operating condition except that factory calibrated detectors need not be adjusted after installation.

(3) The employer shall assure that pneumatic and hydraulic operated detection systems installed after July 1, 1982, are equipped with supervised systems.

(4) The employer shall assure that the servicing, maintenance and testing of fire detection systems, including cleaning and necessary sensitivity adjustments are performed by a trained person knowledgeable in the operations and functions of the system.

(5) The employer shall also assure that fire detectors that need to be cleaned of dirt, dust, or other particulates in order to be fully operational are cleaned at regular periodic intervals.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62905, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62907 Protection of fire detectors. (1) The employer shall assure that fire detection equipment installed outdoors or in the presence of corrosive atmospheres be protected from corrosion. The employer shall provide a canopy, hood, or other suitable protection for detection equipment requiring protection from the weather.

(2) The employer shall locate or otherwise protect detection equipment so that it is protected from mechanical or physical impact which might render it inoperable.

(3) The employer shall assure that detectors are supported independently of their attachment to wires or tubing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62907, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62909 Response time. (1) The employer shall assure that fire detection systems installed for the purpose of actuating fire extinguishment or suppression systems shall be designed to operate in time to control or extinguish a fire.

(2) The employer shall assure that fire detection systems installed for the purpose of employee alarm and evacuation be designed and installed to provide a warning for emergency action and safe escape of employees.

(3) The employer shall not delay alarms or devices initiated by fire detector actuation for more than thirty seconds unless such delay is necessary for the immediate safety of employees. When such delay is necessary, it shall be addressed in an emergency action plan meeting the requirements of WAC 296-24-567.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62909, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62911 Number, location and spacing of detecting devices. The employer shall assure that the number, spacing and location of fire detectors is based upon design data obtained from field experience, or tests, engineering surveys, the manufacturer's recommendations, or a recognized testing laboratory listing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62911, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-62999 Appendix A—Fire detection systems. (1) Installation and restoration. Fire detection systems must be designed by knowledgeable engineers or other professionals, with expertise in fire detection systems and when the systems are installed, there should be an acceptance test performed on the system to insure it operates properly. The manufacturer's recommendations for system design should be consulted. While entire systems may not be approved, each component used in the system is required to be approved. Custom fire detection systems should be designed by knowledgeable fire protection or electrical engineers who are familiar with the workplace hazards and conditions. Some systems may only have one or two individual detectors for a small workplace, but good design and installation is still important. An acceptance test should be performed on all systems, including these smaller systems.

WISHA has a requirement that spare components used to replace those which may be destroyed during an alarm situation be available in sufficient quantities and locations for prompt restoration of the system. This does not mean that the parts or components have to be stored at the workplace. If the employer can assure that the supply of parts is available in the local community or the general metropolitan area of the workplace, then the requirements for storage and availability have been met. The intent is to make sure that the alarm system is fully operational when employees are occupying the workplace, and that when the system operates it can be returned to full service the next day or sooner.

(2) Supervision. Fire detection systems should be supervised. The object of supervision is detection of any failure of the circuitry, and the employer should use any method that will assure that the system's circuits are operational. Electrically operated sensors for air pressure, fluid pressure, or electrical circuits, can provide effective monitoring and are the typical types of supervision.

(3) Protection of fire detectors. Fire detectors must be protected from corrosion either by protective coating, by being manufactured from noncorrosive materials or by location. Detectors must also be protected from mechanical impact damage, either by suitable cages or metal guards where such hazards are present, or by locating them above or out of contact with materials or equipment which may cause damage.

(4) Number, location, and spacing of detectors. This information can be obtained from the approval listing for detectors or NFPA standards. It can also be obtained from fire protection engineers or consultants or manufacturers of equipment who have access to approval listing and design methods.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-62999, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-63299 Appendix B—National consensus standards. The following table contains a cross-reference listing of those current national consensus standards which contains information and guidelines that would be considered acceptable in complying with requirements in the specific sections.

Section	National Consensus Standard
WAC 296-24-58505 . .	ANSI/NFPA No. 1972, Structural Fire Fighter's Helmets. ANSI Z88.5 American National Standard, Practice for Respirator Protection for the Fire Service. ANSI/NFPA No. 1971, Protective Clothing for Structural Fire Fighters. NFPA No. 1041, Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications.
WAC 296-24-592 . .	ANSI/NFPA No. 10, Portable Fire Extinguishers.
WAC 296-24-602 . .	ANSI/NFPA No. 18, Wetting Agents. ANSI/NFPA No. 20, Centrifugal Fire Pumps. NFPA No. 21, Steam Fire Pumps. ANSI/NFPA No. 22, Water Tanks. NFPA No. 24, Outside Protection. NFPA No. 26, Supervision of Valves. NFPA No. 13E, Fire Department Operations in Properties Protected by Sprinkler, Standpipe Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 194, Fire Hose Connections. NFPA No. 197, Initial Fire Attack, Training for. NFPA No. 1231, Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting.

Section	National Consensus Standard
WAC 296-24-607 . .	ANSI/NFPA No. 13, Sprinkler Systems. NFPA No. 13A, Sprinkler Systems, Maintenance. ANSI/NFPA No. 18, Wetting Agents. ANSI/NFPA No. 20, Centrifugal Fire Pumps. ANSI/NFPA No. 22, Water Tanks. NFPA No. 24, Outside Protection. NFPA No. 26, Supervision of Valves. ANSI/NFPA No. 72B, Auxiliary Signaling Systems. NFPA No. 1231, Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting.
WAC 296-24-617 . .	ANSI/NFPA No. 11, Foam Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 11A, High Expansion Foam Extinguishing Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 11B, Synthetic Foam and Combined Agent Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 12, Carbon Dioxide Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 12A, Halon 1301 Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 12B, Halon 1211 Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 15, Water Spray Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 16, Foam-Water Spray Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 17, Dry Chemical Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 69, Explosion Suppression Systems.
WAC 296-24-622 . .	ANSI/NFPA No. 11B, Synthetic Foam and Combined Agent Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 17, Dry Chemical Systems.
WAC 296-24-623 . .	ANSI/NFPA No. 12, Carbon Dioxide Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 12A, Halon 1211 Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 12B, Halon 1301 Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 69, Explosion Suppression Systems.
WAC 296-24-627 . .	ANSI/NFPA No. 11, Foam Extinguishing Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 11A, High Expansion Foam Extinguishing Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 11B, Synthetic Foam and Combined Agent Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 15, Water Spray Fixed Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 16, Foam-Water Spray Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 18, Wetting Agents. NFPA No. 26, Supervision of Valves.
WAC 296-24-629 . .	ANSI/NFPA No. 71, Central Station Signaling Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 72A, Local Protective Signaling Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 72B, Auxiliary Signaling Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 72D, Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 72E, Automatic Fire Detectors. ANSI/NFPA No. 101, Life Safety Code.
WAC 296-24-631 . .	ANSI/NFPA No. 71, Central Station Signaling Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 72A, Local Protective Signaling Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 72B, Auxiliary Protective Signaling Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 72C, Remote Station Protective Signaling Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 72D, Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems. ANSI/NFPA No. 101, Life Safety Code.
Metric Conversion . .	ANSI/ASTM NSo. E380, American National Standard for Metric Practice.

NFPA standards are available from the National Fire Protection Association; Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

ANSI Standards are available from the American National Standards Institute; 11 West 42nd Street; New York, NY 10036.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-63299, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-63299, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-63399 Appendix C—Fire protection references for further information. (1) Appendix general references. The following references provide information which can be helpful in understanding the requirements contained in all of the sections of Part G:

(a) Fire Protection Handbook, National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(b) Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations, National Safety Council, 444 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

(c) Various associations also publish information which may be useful in understanding these standards. Examples of these associations are: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA) of Cleveland, OH 44115-2851, and the National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors (NAFED) of Chicago, IL 60611-4267.

(2) Appendix references applicable to individual sections. The following references are grouped according to individual sections contained in Part G. These references provide information which may be helpful in understanding and implementing the standards of each section of Part G.

(a) WAC 296-24-58505 - Fire brigades:

(i) Private Fire Brigades, NFPA 27; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(ii) Initial Fire Attack, Training Standard On, NFPA 197; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iii) Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, NFPA 1001; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iv) Organization for Fire Services, NFPA 1201; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(v) Organization of a Fire Department, NFPA 1202; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vi) Protective Clothing for Structural Fire Fighting, ANSI/NFPA 1971; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vii) American National Standards Institute for Men's Safety-Toe Footwear, ANSI Z41.1; American National Standards Institute, New York, NY 10036.

(viii) American National Standards Institute for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, ANSI Z87.1; American National Standards Institute, New York, NY 10036.

(ix) American National Standards Institute, Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection, ANSI Z89.1; American National Standards Institute, New York, NY 10036.

(x) Specifications for Protective Headgear for Vehicular Users, ANSI Z90.1; American National Standards Institute, New York, NY 10036.

(xi) Testing Physical Fitness; Davis and Santa Maria, Fire Command, April 1975.

(xii) Development of a Job-Related Physical Performance Examination for Fire Fighters; Dotson and Others. A summary report for the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, Washington, D.C., March 1977.

(xiii) Proposed Sample Standards for Fire Fighters' Protective Clothing and Equipment; International Association of Fire Fighters, Washington, D.C. 20006-5395.

(xiv) A Study of Facepiece Leakage of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus by DOP Man Tests; Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, N.M.

(xv) The Development of Criteria for Fire Fighters' Gloves; Vol. II: Glove Criteria and Test Methods; National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1976.

(xvi) Model Performance Criteria for Structural Fire Fighters' Helmets; National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, Washington, D.C., 1977.

(xvii) Fire Fighters; Job Safety and Health Magazine, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Washington, D.C., June 1978.

(xviii) Eating Smoke—The Dispensable Diet; Utech, H.P. The Fire Independent, 1975.

(xix) Project Monoxide—A Medical Study of an Occupational Hazard of Fire Fighters; International Association of Fire Fighters, Washington, D.C. 20006-5395.

(xx) Occupational Exposures to Carbon Monoxide in Baltimore Fire Fighters; Radford Baltimore, MD. Journal of Occupational Medicine, September, 1976.

(xxi) Fire Brigades; National Safety Council, Chicago, IL 60611, 1966.

(xxii) American National Standards Institute, Practice for Respiratory Protection for the Fire Service, ANSI Z88.5; American National Standards Institute, New York, NY 10036.

(xxiii) Respirator Studies for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; October 1, 1977—September 30, 1978. Evaluation and Performance of Open-Circuit Breathing Apparatus. NUREG/CR-1235. Los Alamos National Laboratory; Los Alamos, NM 87545, January, 1980.

(b) WAC 296-24-592 - Portable fire extinguishers:

(i) Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, ANSI/NFPA 10; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

(ii) Methods for Hydrostatic Testing of Compressed-Gas Cylinders, C-1; Compressed Gas Association, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202-4100.

(iii) Recommendations for the Disposition of Unserviceable Compressed-Gas Cylinders, C-2; Compressed Gas Association, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202-4100.

(iv) Standard for Visual Inspection of Compressed-Gas Cylinders, C-6; Compressed Gas Association, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202-4100.

(v) Portable Fire Extinguisher Selection Guide, National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors, 401 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, IL 60611-4267.

(c) WAC 296-24-602 - Standpipe and hose systems:

(i) Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, ANSI/NFPA 13; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(ii) Standard of the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, ANSI/NFPA 14; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iii) Standard for the Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps, ANSI/NFPA 20; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iv) Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection, ANSI/NFPA 22; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(v) Standard for Screw Threads and Gaskets for Fire Hose Connections, ANSI/NFPA 194; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vi) Standard for Fire Hose, NFPA 196; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vii) Standard for the Care of Fire Hose, NFPA 198; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(d) WAC 296-24-607 - Automatic sprinkler systems:

(i) Standard of the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, ANSI/NFPA 13; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(ii) Standard for the Care and Maintenance of Sprinkler Systems, ANSI/NFPA 13A; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iii) Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, ANSI/NFPA 14; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iv) Standard for the Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps, ANSI/NFPA 20; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(v) Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection, ANSI/NFPA 22; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vi) Standard for Indoor General Storage, ANSI/NFPA 231; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vii) Standard for Rack Storage of Materials, ANSI/NFPA 231C; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(e) WAC 296-24-617 - Fixed extinguishing systems, general information:

(i) Standard for Foam Extinguishing Systems, ANSI/NFPA 11; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(ii) Standard for Hi-Expansion Foam Systems, ANSI/NFPA 11A; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iii) Standard on Synthetic Foam and Combined Agent Systems, ANSI/NFPA 11B; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iv) Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems, ANSI/NFPA 12; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(v) Standard on Halon 1301, ANSI/NFPA 12A; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vi) Standard on Halon 1211, ANSI/NFPA 12B; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vii) Standard for Water Spray Systems, ANSI/NFPA 15; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(viii) Standard for Foam-Water Sprinkler Systems and Foam-Water Spray Systems, ANSI/NFPA 16; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(ix) Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems, ANSI/NFPA 17; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(f) WAC 296-24-622 - Fixed extinguishing systems, dry chemical:

(i) Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems, ANSI/NFPA 17; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(ii) National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iii) Standard for the Installation of Equipment for the Removal of Smoke and Grease-Laden Vapor from Commercial Cooling Equipment, NFPA 96; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(g) WAC 296-24-623 - Fixed extinguishing systems, gaseous agents:

(i) Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems, ANSI/NFPA 12; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(ii) Standard on Halon 1301, ANSI/NFPA 12B; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iii) Standard on Halon 1211, ANSI/NFPA 12B; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iv) Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems, ANSI/NFPA 69; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(v) National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vi) Standard on Automatic Fire Detectors, ANSI/NFPA 72E; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vii) Determination of Halon 1301/1211 Threshold Extinguishing Concentrations Using the Cup Burner Method, Riley and Olson, Ansul Report AL-530-A.

(h) WAC 296-24-627 - Fixed extinguishing systems, water spray and foam agents:

(i) Standard for Foam Extinguisher Systems, ANSI/NFPA 11; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(ii) Standard for High-Expansion Foam Systems, ANSI/NFPA 11A; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iii) Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection, ANSI/NFPA 15; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iv) Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler Systems and Foam-Water Spray Systems, ANSI/NFPA 16; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(i) WAC 296-24-629 - Fire detection systems:

(i) National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(ii) Standard for Central Station Signaling Systems, ANSI/NFPA 71; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iii) Standard on Automatic Fire Detectors, ANSI/NFPA 72E; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(j) WAC 296-800-310 - Employee alarm systems:

(i) National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(ii) Standard for Central Station Signaling Systems, ANSI/NFPA 71; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iii) Standard for Local Protective Signaling Systems, ANSI/NFPA 72A; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(iv) Standard for Auxiliary Protective Signaling Systems, ANSI/NFPA 72B; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(v) Standard for Remote Station Protective Signaling Systems, ANSI/NFPA 72C; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vi) Standard for Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems, ANSI/NFPA 72D; National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(vii) Vocal Emergency Alarms in Hospitals and Nursing Facilities: Practice and Potential, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Quince Orchard and Clopper Roads, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-0011, July, 1977.

(viii) Fire Alarm and Communication Systems, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Quince Orchard and Clopper Roads, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-0011, April, 1976.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-07-161, § 296-24-63399, filed 3/23/04, effective 6/1/04. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-63399, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 92-23-017 (Order 92-13), § 296-24-63399, filed 11/10/92, effective 12/18/92; 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-24-63399, filed 7/6/88; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-63399, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-63399, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-63499 Appendix D—Availability of publications incorporated by references in WAC 296-24-58505—Fire brigades. The final standard for fire brigades, WAC 296-24-585, contains provisions which incorporate certain publications by reference. The publications provide criteria and test methods for protective clothing worn by those fire brigade members who are expected to perform interior structural fire fighting. The standard references the publications as the chief sources of information for determining

if the protective clothing affords the required level of protection.

It is appropriate to note that the final standard does not require employers to purchase a copy of the referenced publications. Instead, employers can specify (in purchase orders to the manufacturers) that the protective clothing meet the criteria and test methods contained in the referenced publications and can rely on the manufacturers assurances of compliance. Employers, however, may desire to obtain a copy of the referenced publications for their own information.

The section designation of the standard where the referenced publications appear, the title of the publications, and the availability of the publications are as follows:

Section Designation	Referenced Publication	Available From
WAC 296-24-58513 (3)(b)	"Protective Clothing for Structural Fire Fighting." NFPA	National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.
WAC 296-24-58513 (4)(a)	"Development of Criteria for Fire Fighter's Gloves; Vol. II, Part II: Test Methods"(1976)	U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401. Stock No. for Vol. II is: 071-033-021-1.
WAC 296-24-58513 (5)(a)	"Model Performance Criteria for Structural Fire fighter's Helmets" (1977)	U.S. Fire Administration, National Fire Safety and Research Office, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727.

The referenced publications (or a microfiche of the publications) are available for review at many universities and public libraries throughout the country. These publications may also be examined at the OSHA Technical Data Center, Room N2439-Rear, United States Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20210 (202-219-7500), or at any OSHA Regional Office (see telephone directories under United States Government-Labor Department).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-24-63499, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-63499, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-63499, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-63599 Appendix E—Test methods for protective clothing. This appendix contains test methods which must be used to determine if protective clothing affords the required level of protection as specified in WAC 296-24-58505 - fire brigades.

(1) Puncture resistance test method for foot protection.

(a) Apparatus. The puncture resistance test shall be performed on a testing machine having a movable platform adjusted to travel at one-quarter-inch per minute (0.1 cm/sec). Two blocks of hardwood, metal, or plastic shall be prepared as follows: The blocks shall be of such size and thickness as to insure a suitable rigid test ensemble and allow for at least one-inch of the pointed end of an 8D nail to be exposed for the penetration. One block shall have a hole drilled to hold an 8D common nail firmly at an angle of 98°. The second block shall have a maximum one-half inch (1.3 cm) diameter hole drilled through it so that the hole will allow free passage of the nail after it penetrates the insole during the test.

(b) Procedure. The test ensemble consisting of the sample unit, the two prepared blocks, a piece of leather outsole ten to eleven irons thick and a new 8D nail, shall be placed as follows: The 8D nail in the hole, the sample of outsole stock superimposed above the nail, the area of the sole plate to be tested placed on the outsole, and the second block with hole so placed as to allow for free passage of the nail after it passes through the outsole stock and sole plate in that order. The machine shall be started and the pressure, in pounds required for the nail to completely penetrate the outsole and sole plate, recorded to the nearest five pounds. Two determinations shall be made on each sole plate and the results averaged. A new nail shall be used for each determination.

(c) Source. These test requirements are contained in "Military Specification For Fireman's Boots," MIL-B-2885D (1973 and amendment dated 1975) and are reproduced for your convenience.

(2) Test method for determining the strength of cloth by tearing: Trapezoid method.

(a) Test specimen. The specimen shall be a rectangle of cloth three-inches by six-inches (7.6 cm by 15.2 cm). The long dimension shall be parallel to the warp for warp tests and parallel to the filling for filling tests. No two specimens for warp tests shall contain the same warp yarns, nor shall any two specimens for filling tests contain the same filling yarns. The specimen shall be taken no nearer the selvage than 1/10 the width of the cloth. An isosceles trapezoid having an altitude of three inches (7.6 cm) and bases of one inch (2.5 cm) and four inches (10.2 cm) in length, respectively, shall be marked on each specimen, preferably with the aid of a template. A cut approximately three-eighths inch (1 cm) in length shall then be made in the center of a perpendicular to the one inch (2.5 cm) edge.

(b) Apparatus.

(i) Six-ounce (.17 kg) weight tension clamps shall be used so designed that the six ounces (.17 kg) of weight are distributed evenly across the complete width of the sample.

(ii) The machine shall consist of three main parts: Straining mechanism, clamps for holding specimen, and load and elongation recording mechanisms.

(iii) A machine wherein the specimen is held between two clamps and strained by a uniform movement of the pulling clamp shall be used.

(iv) The machine shall be adjusted so that the pulling clamp shall have a uniform speed of 12 ± 10.5 inches per minute (0.5 ± .02 cm/sec).

(v) The machine shall have two clamps with two jaws on each clamp. The design of the two clamps shall be such that one gripping surface or jaw may be an integral part of the rigid frame of the clamp or be fastened to allow a slight vertical movement, while the other gripping surface or jaw shall be completely moveable. The dimension of the immovable jaw of each clamp parallel to the application of the load shall measure one inch, and the dimension of the jaw perpendicular to this direction shall measure three inches or more. The face of the moveable jaw of each clamp shall measure one inch by three inches.

Each jaw face shall have a flat, smooth, gripping surface. All edges which might cause a cutting action shall be rounded to a radius of not over 1/64 inch (.04 cm). In cases where a cloth tends to slip when being tested, the jaws may be faced with rubber or other material to prevent slippage. The distance between the jaws (gage length) shall be one inch at the start of the test.

(vi) Calibrated dial; scale or chart shall be used to indicate applied load and elongation. The machine shall be adjusted or set, so that the maximum load required to break the specimen will remain indicated on the calibrated dial or scale after the test specimen has ruptured.

(vii) The machine shall be of such capacity that the maximum load required to break the specimen shall be not greater than eighty-five percent or less than fifteen percent of the rated capacity.

(viii) The error of the machine shall not exceed two percent up to and including a fifty-pound load (22.6 kg) and one percent over a fifty-pound load (22.6 kg) at any reading within its loading range.

(ix) All machine attachments for determining maximum loads shall be disengaged during this test.

(c) Procedure.

(i) The specimen shall be clamped in the machine along the nonparallel sides of the trapezoid so that these sides lie along the lower edge of the upper clamp and the upper edge of the lower clamp with the cut halfway between the clamps. The short trapezoid base shall be held taut and the long trapezoid base shall lie in the folds.

(ii) The machine shall be started and the force necessary to tear the cloth shall be observed by means of an autographic recording device. The speed of the pulling clamp shall be 12 inches ± 0.5-inch per minute (0.5 ± .02 cm/sec).

(iii) If a specimen slips between the jaws, breaks in or at the edges of the jaws, or if for any reason attributable to faulty technique, an individual measurement falls markedly below the average test results for the sample unit, such result shall be discarded and another specimen shall be tested.

(iv) The tearing strength of the specimen shall be the average of the five highest peak loads of resistance registered for three inches (7.6 cm) of separation of the tear.

(d) Report.

(i) Five specimens in each of the warp and filling direction shall be tested from each sample unit.

(ii) The tearing strength of the sample unit shall be the average of the result obtained from the specimens tested in each of the warp and filling directions and shall be reported separately to the nearest 0.1 pound (.05 kg).

(e) Source. These test requirements are contained in "Federal Test Method Standard 191, Method 5136," and are reproduced for your convenience.

(3) Test method for determining flame resistance of cloth; vertical.

(a) Test specimen. The specimen shall be a rectangle of cloth two and three-quarter inches (7.0 cm) by twelve inches (30.5 cm) with the long dimension parallel to either the warp or filling direction of the cloth. No two warp specimens shall contain the same warp yarns, and no two filling specimens shall contain the same filling yarn.

(b) Number of determinations. Five specimens from each of the warp and filling directions shall be tested from each sample unit.

(c) Apparatus.

(i) Cabinet. A cabinet and accessories shall be fabricated in accordance with the requirements specified in Figures L-1, L-2, and L-3. Galvanized sheet metal or other suitable metal shall be used. The entire inside back wall of the cabinet shall be painted black to facilitate the viewing of the test specimen and pilot flame.

(ii) Burner. The burner shall be equipped with a variable orifice to adjust the flame height, a barrel having a three-eighth inch (9.5 mm) inside diameter and a pilot light.

(A) The burner may be constructed by combining a three-eighth inch (1 cm) inside diameter barrel 3 ± 1/4-inches (7.6 ± .6 cm) long from a fixed orifice burner with a base from a variable orifice burner.

(B) The pilot light tube shall have a diameter of approximately one-sixteenth inch (.2 cm) and shall be spaced one-eighth inch (.3 cm) away from the burner edge with a pilot flame one-eighth inch (.3 cm) long.

(C) The necessary gas connections and the applicable plumbing shall be as specified in Figure L-4 except that a solenoid valve may be used in lieu of the stopcock valve to which the burner is attached. The stopcock valve or solenoid valve, whichever is used, shall be capable of being fully opened or fully closed in 0.1 second.

(D) On the side of the barrel of the burner, opposite the pilot light there shall be a metal rod of approximately one-eighth inch (.3 cm) diameter spaced one-half inch (1.3 cm) from the barrel and extending above the burner. The rod shall have two five-sixteenth inch (.8 cm) prongs marking the distances of three-quarters inch (1.9 cm), and one and one-half inches (3.8 cm) above the top of the burner.

(E) The burner shall be fixed in a position so that the center of the barrel of the burner is directly below the center of the specimen.

(iii) There shall be a control valve system with a delivery rate designed to furnish gas to the burner under a pressure of 2-1/2 ± 1/4 (psi) (17.5 ± 1.8 kPa) at the burner inlet. The manufacturer's recommended delivery rate for the valve system shall be included in the required pressure.

(iv) A synthetic gas mixture shall be of the following composition within the following limits (analyzed at standard conditions): 55 ± 3 percent hydrogen, 24 ± 1 percent methane, 3 ± 1 percent ethane, and 18 ± 1 percent carbon monoxide which will give a specific gravity of 0.365 ± 0.018 (air = 1) and a B.T.U. content of 540 ± 20 per cubic foot (20.1 ± 3.7 kJL) (dry basis) at 69.8 F (21 C).

(v) There shall be metal hooks and weights to produce a series of total loads to determine length of char. The metal hooks shall consist of No. 19 gage steel wire or equivalent and shall be made from three inch (7.6 cm) lengths of wire and bent one-half inch (1.3 cm) from one end to a 45-degree hook. One end of the hook shall be fastened around the neck of the weight to be used.

(vi) There shall be a stop watch or other device to measure the burning time 0.2 second.

(vii) There shall be a scale, graduated in 0.1 inch (.3 cm) to measure the length of char.

(d) Procedure.

(i) The material undergoing test shall be evaluated for the characteristics of after-flame time and char length on each specimen.

(ii) All specimens to be tested shall be at moisture equilibrium under standard atmospheric conditions in accordance with subsection (3)(c) of this appendix. Each specimen to be tested shall be exposed to the test flame within twenty seconds after removal from the standard atmosphere. In case of dispute, all testing will be conducted under standard atmospheric conditions in accordance with subsection (3)(c) of this appendix.

(iii) The specimen in its holder shall be suspended vertically in the cabinet in such a manner that the entire length of the specimen is exposed and the lower end is three-quarters inch (1.9 cm) above the top of the gas burner. The apparatus shall be set up in a draft-free area.

(iv) Prior to inserting the specimen, the pilot flame shall be adjusted to approximately one-eighth inch (.3 cm) in height measured from its lowest point to the tip.

The burner flame shall be adjusted by means of the needle valve in the base of the burner to give a flame height of one and one-half inches (3.8 cm) with the stopcock fully open and the air supply to burner shut off and taped. The one and one-half inch (3.8 cm) flame height is obtained by adjusting the valve so that the uppermost portion (tip) of the flame is level with the tip of the metal prong (see Fig. L-2) specified for adjustment of flame height. It is an important aspect of the evaluation that the flame height to be adjusted with the tip of the flame level with the tip of the metal prong. After inserting the specimen, the stopcock shall be fully opened, and the burner flame applied vertically at the middle of the lower edge of the specimen for twelve seconds and the burner turned off. The cabinet door shall remain shut during testing.

(v) The after-flame shall be the time the specimen continues to flame after the burner flame is shut off.

(vi) After each specimen is removed, the test cabinet shall be cleared of fumes and smoke prior to testing the next specimen.

(vii) After both flaming and glowing have ceased, the char length shall be measured. The char length shall be the distance from the end of the specimen, which was exposed to the flame, to the end of a tear (made lengthwise) of the specimen through the center of the charred area as follows: The specimen shall be folded lengthwise and creased by hand along a line through the highest peak of the charred area. The hook shall be inserted in the specimen (or a hole, one-quarter inch (.6 cm) diameter or less, punched out for the hook) at one side of the charred area one-quarter inch (.6 cm) from the adjacent outside edge and one-quarter inch (.6 cm) in from the lower end. A weight of sufficient size such that the weight and hook together shall equal the total tearing load required in Table L-2 of this section shall be attached to the hook.

(viii) A tearing force shall be applied gently to the specimen by grasping the corner of the cloth at the opposite edge of the char from the load and raising the specimen and weight clear of the supporting surface. The end of the tear shall be marked off on the edge and the char length measurement made along the undamaged edge.

Loads for determining char length applicable to the weight of the test cloth shall be as shown in Table L-2.

TABLE L-2

Specified weight per square yard of cloth before any fire retardant treatment or coating - ounces	Total learning weight for determining the charred length - pound
2.0 to 6.0	0.25
Over 6.0 to 15.0	0.50
Over 15.0 to 23.0	0.75
Over 23.0	1.0

To change into S.I. (System International) units, 1 ounce = 28.35 grams, 1 pound = 453 grams, 1 yard = .91 metre.

(ix) The after-flame time of the specimen shall be recorded to the nearest 0.2 second and the char length to the nearest 0.1 inch (.3 cm).

(e) Report.

(i) The after-flame time and char length of the sample unit shall be the average of the results obtained from the individual specimens tested. All values obtained from the individual specimens shall be recorded.

(ii) The after-flame time shall be reported in the nearest 0.2 second and the char length to the nearest 0.1 inch (.3 cm).

(f) Source. These test requirements are contained in "Federal Test Method Standard 191, Method 5903 (1971)," and are reproduced for your convenience.

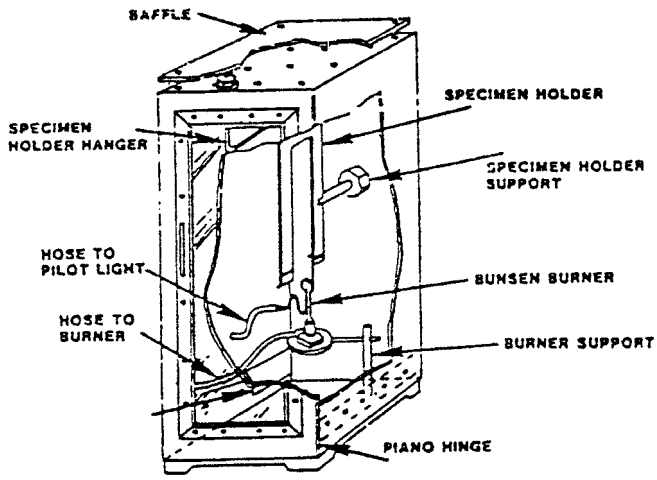


Figure L-1 - Vertical flame resistance textile apparatus. All given dimensions are in inches. System International (S.I.) unit: 1 inch = 2.54 cm.

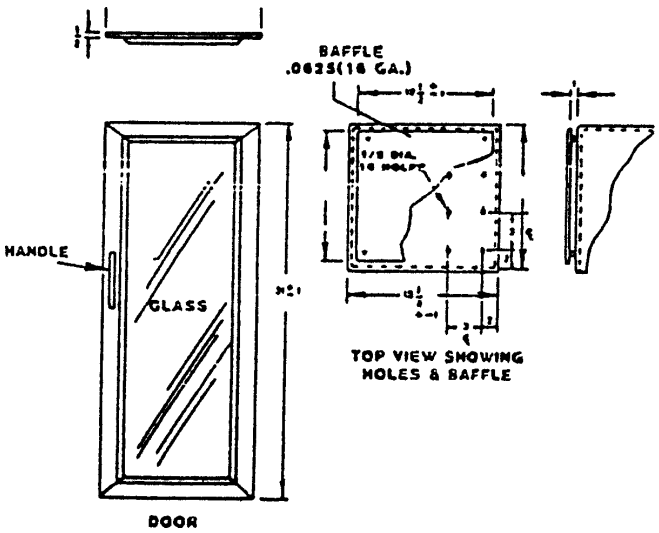


Figure L-2 - Vertical flame resistance textile apparatus, door and top view w/baffle. All given dimensions are in inches. System International (S.I.) unit: 1 inch = 2.54 cm.

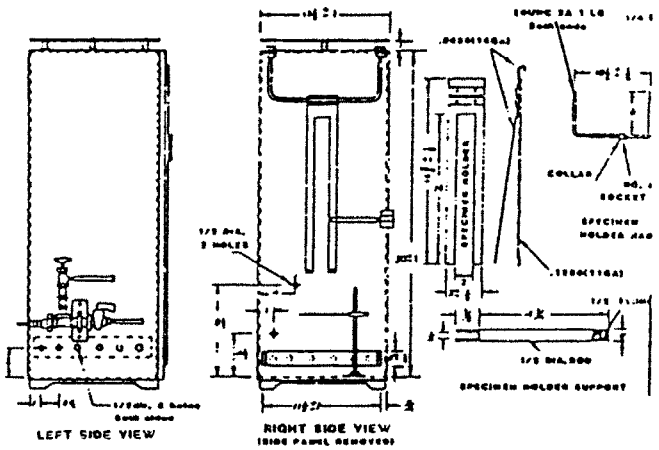


Figure L-3 - Vertical flame resistance textile apparatus, views and details. All given dimensions are in inches. System International (S.I.) unit: 1 inch = 2.54 cm.

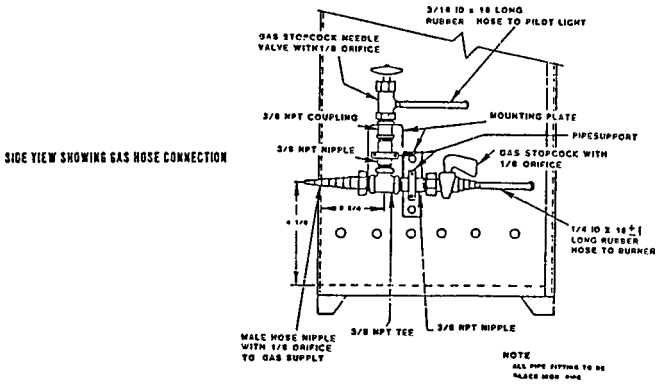


Figure L-4 - Vertical flame resistance textile apparatus. All given dimensions are in inches. System International (S.I.) unit: 1 inch = 2.54 cm.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 92-23-017 (Order 92-13), § 296-24-63599, filed 11/10/92, effective 12/18/92; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-63599, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-63599, filed 12/24/81.]

PART H-2
SAFE PRACTICES AND VENTILATION OF ABRASIVE BLASTING OPERATIONS

Note: Safe practices and ventilation of abrasive blasting operations have been moved to chapter 296-818 WAC.

PART I
WELDING, CUTTING AND BRAZING

WAC 296-24-680 Welding, cutting, and brazing. You are required to protect employees from exposure to hexavalent chromium during the stainless steel welding process. See WAC 296-62-08003, Hexavalent chromium for specific criteria.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-16-106, § 296-24-680, filed 8/1/06, effective 9/1/06; Order 73-5, § 296-24-680, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-680, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68001 Definitions. (1) "Welder" and "welding operator" mean any operator of electric or gas welding and cutting equipment.

(2) "Approved" means listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Refer to WAC 296-24-58501(19) for definitions of listed and approved, and federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(3) All other welding terms are used in accordance with American Welding Society-Terms and Definitions-A3.0-1969.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-68001, filed 11/14/88; Order 73-5, § 296-24-68001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-682 Installation and operation of oxygen fuel gas systems for welding and cutting.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-682, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-682, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68201 General requirements. (1) Flammable mixture. Mixtures of fuel gases and air or oxygen may be explosive and shall be guarded against. No device or attachment facilitating or permitting mixtures of air or oxygen with flammable gases prior to consumption, except at the burner or in a standard torch, shall be allowed unless approved for the purpose.

(2) Maximum pressure. Under no condition shall acetylene be generated, piped (except in approved cylinder manifolds) or utilized at a pressure in excess of 15 p.s.i. gage pressure or 30 p.s.i. absolute pressure. (The 30 p.s.i. absolute pressure limit is intended to prevent unsafe use of acetylene in pressurized chambers such as caissons, underground excavations or tunnel construction.) This requirement does not apply to storage of acetylene dissolved in a suitable solvent in cylinders manufactured and maintained according to U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, or to acetylene for chemical use. The use of liquid acetylene shall be prohibited.

(3) Apparatus. Only approved apparatus such as torches, regulators or pressure-reducing valves, acetylene generators, and manifolds shall be used. Use of replacement tips will not nullify the "approved apparatus" status of a torch, if such replacement tips are made to the same specifications as the original tip of the torch at the time of approval by the nationally recognized testing laboratory, or if the use of such tips in conjunction with convertor/adaptors results in the same specifications as the original tip at the time of approval by the nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(4) Personnel. Workers in charge of the oxygen or fuel-gas supply equipment, including generators, and oxygen or fuel-gas distribution piping systems shall be instructed and judged competent by their employers for this important work before being left in charge. Rules and instructions covering the operation and maintenance of oxygen or fuel-gas supply equipment including generators, and oxygen or fuel-gas distribution piping systems shall be readily available.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-68201, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-68201, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 73-5, § 296-24-68201, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68201, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68203 Cylinders and containers. (1) Approval and marking. All portable cylinders used for the storage and shipment of compressed gases shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the regulations of the United States Department of Transportation, 49 CFR Parts 171-179.

(a) Compressed gas cylinders shall be legibly marked, for the purpose of identifying the gas content, with either the chemical or the trade name of the gas. Such marking shall be by means of stenciling, stamping, or labeling, and shall not be readily removable. Whenever practical, the marking shall be located on the shoulder of the cylinder.

Note: This method conforms to the American National Standard Method for Marking Portable Compressed Gas Containers to Identify the Material Contained, ANSI Z 48.1-1954.

(b) Compressed gas cylinders shall be equipped with connections complying with the American National Standard Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Outlet and Inlet Connections, ANSI B 57.1-1965.

(c) All cylinders with a water weight capacity of over thirty pounds shall be equipped with means of connecting a valve protection cap or with a collar or recess to protect the valve.

(2) Storage of cylinders - general.

(a) Cylinders shall be kept away from radiators and other sources of heat.

(b) Inside of buildings, cylinders shall be stored in a well-protected, well-ventilated, dry location, at least twenty feet from highly combustible materials such as oil or excelsior. Cylinders should be stored in definitely assigned places away from elevators, stairs, or gangways. Assigned storage spaces shall be located where cylinders will not be knocked over or damaged by passing or falling objects, or subject to tampering by unauthorized persons. Cylinders shall not be kept in unventilated enclosures such as lockers and cupboards.

(c) Empty cylinders shall have their valves closed.

(d) Valve protection caps, where cylinder is designed to accept a cap, shall always be in place, hand-tight, except when cylinders are in use or connected for use.

(3) Fuel-gas cylinder storage. Inside a building, cylinders, except those in actual use or attached ready for use, shall be limited to a total gas capacity of two thousand cubic feet or three hundred pounds of liquefied petroleum gas.

(a) For storage in excess of two thousand cubic feet total gas capacity of cylinders or three hundred pounds of liquefied petroleum gas, a separate room or compartment conforming to the requirements specified in WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(h) and (i) shall be provided, or cylinders shall be kept outside or in a special building. Special buildings, rooms or compartments shall have no open flame for heating or lighting and shall be well ventilated. They may also be used for storage of calcium carbide in quantities not to exceed six hundred pounds, when contained in metal containers complying with WAC 296-24-68213 (1)(a) and (b). Signs should be conspicuously posted in such rooms reading, "Danger—No smoking, matches or open lights," or other equivalent wording.

(b) Acetylene cylinders shall be stored valve end up.

(4) Oxygen storage.

(a) Oxygen cylinders shall not be stored near highly combustible material, especially oil and grease; or near reserve stocks of carbide and acetylene or other fuel-gas cylinders, or near any other substance likely to cause or accelerate fire; or in an acetylene generator compartment.

(b) Oxygen cylinders stored in outside generator houses shall be separated from the generator or carbide storage rooms by a noncombustible partition having a fire-resistance rating of at least one hour. This partition shall be without openings and shall be gastight.

(c) Oxygen cylinders in storage shall be separated from fuel-gas cylinders or combustible materials (especially oil or grease), a minimum distance of twenty feet or by a noncombustible barrier at least five feet high having a fire-resistance rating of at least one-half hour. (Cylinders "in-use," secured to a hand truck or structural member, with regulators, hoses, and torch temporarily removed for security purposes overnight or weekends, are not considered "in-storage.")

(d) Where a liquid oxygen system is to be used to supply gaseous oxygen for welding or cutting and the system has a storage capacity of more than thirteen thousand cubic feet of oxygen (measured at 14.7 psi(a) and 70°F), connected in service or ready for service, or more than twenty-five thousand cubic feet of oxygen (measured at 14.7 psi(a) and 70°F), including unconnected reserves on hand at the site, it shall comply with the provisions of the Standard for Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites, NFPA No. 566-1965.

(5) Operating procedures.

(a) Cylinders, cylinder valves, couplings, regulators, hose, and apparatus shall be kept free from oily or greasy substances. Oxygen cylinders or apparatus shall not be handled with oily hands or gloves. A jet of oxygen must never be permitted to strike an oily surface, greasy clothes, or enter a fuel oil or other storage tank.

(b) When transporting cylinders by a crane or derrick, a cradle, boat, or suitable platform shall be used. Slings or electric magnets shall not be used for this purpose. Valve-protec-

tion caps, where cylinder is designed to accept a cap, shall always be in place.

(c) Cylinders shall not be dropped or struck or permitted to strike each other violently.

(d) Valve-protection caps shall not be used for lifting cylinders from one vertical position to another. Bars shall not be used under valves or valve-protection caps to pry cylinders loose when frozen to the ground or otherwise fixed; the use of warm (not boiling) water is recommended. Valve-protection caps are designed to protect cylinder valves from damage.

(e) Unless cylinders are secured on a special truck, regulators shall be removed and valve-protection caps, when provided for, shall be put in place before cylinders are moved.

(f) Cylinders not having fixed hand wheels shall have keys, handles, or nonadjustable wrenches on valve stems while these cylinders are in service. In multiple cylinder installations only one key or handle is required for each manifold.

(g) Cylinder valves shall be closed before moving cylinders.

(h) Cylinder valves shall be closed when work is finished.

(i) Valves of empty cylinders shall be closed.

(j) Cylinders shall be kept far enough away from the actual welding or cutting operation so that sparks, hot slag, or flame will not reach them, or fire-resistant shields shall be provided.

(k) Cylinders shall not be placed where they might become part of an electric circuit. Contacts with third rails, trolley wires, etc., shall be avoided. Cylinders shall be kept away from radiators, piping systems, layout tables, etc., that may be used for grounding electric circuits such as for arc welding machines. Any practice such as the tapping of an electrode against a cylinder to strike an arc shall be prohibited.

(l) Cylinders shall never be used as rollers or supports, whether full or empty.

(m) The numbers and markings stamped into cylinders shall not be tampered with.

(n) No person, other than the gas supplier, shall attempt to mix gases in a cylinder. No one, except the owner of the cylinder or the person authorized by the owner, shall refill a cylinder.

(o) No one shall tamper with safety devices in cylinders or valves.

(p) Cylinders shall not be dropped or otherwise roughly handled.

(q) Unless connected to a manifold, oxygen from a cylinder shall not be used without first attaching an oxygen regulator to the cylinder valve. Before connecting the regulator to the cylinder valve, the valve shall be opened slightly for an instant and then closed. (Always stand to one side of the outlet when opening the cylinder valve.)

(r) A hammer or wrench shall not be used to open cylinder valves. If valves cannot be opened by hand, the supplier shall be notified.

(s) Cylinder valves shall not be tampered with nor should any attempt be made to repair them. If trouble is experienced, the supplier should be sent a report promptly indicating the character of the trouble and the cylinder's serial number. Supplier's instructions as to its disposition shall be followed.

(t) Complete removal of the stem from a diaphragm-type cylinder valve shall be avoided.

(u) Fuel-gas cylinders shall be placed with valve end up whenever they are in use. Liquefied gases shall be stored and shipped with the valve end up.

(v) Cylinders shall be handled carefully. Cylinders shall not be subjected to rough handling, knocks, or falls which are liable to damage the cylinder, valve or safety devices and cause leakage.

(w) Before connecting a regulator to a cylinder valve, the valve shall be opened slightly and closed immediately. The valve shall be opened while standing to one side of the outlet; never in front of it. Fuel-gas cylinder valves shall not be cracked near other welding work or near sparks, flame, or other possible sources of ignition.

(x) Before a regulator is removed from a cylinder valve, the cylinder valve shall be closed and the gas released from the regulator.

(y) Nothing shall be placed on top of an acetylene cylinder when in use which may damage the safety device or interfere with the quick closing of the valve.

(z) If cylinders are found to have leaky valves or fittings which cannot be stopped by closing of the valve, the cylinders shall be taken outdoors away from sources of ignition and slowly emptied.

(aa) A warning should be placed near cylinders having leaking fuse plugs or other leaking safety devices not to approach them with a lighted cigarette or other source of ignition. Such cylinders should be plainly tagged; the supplier should be promptly notified and instructions provided by the supplier shall be followed as to their return.

(bb) Safety devices shall not be tampered with.

(cc) Fuel-gas shall not be used from cylinders through torches or other devices equipped with shutoff valves without reducing the pressure through a suitable regulator attached to the cylinder valve or manifold.

(dd) The cylinder valve shall always be opened slowly.

(ee) An acetylene cylinder valve shall not be opened more than one and one-half turns of the spindle, and preferably no more than three-fourths of a turn.

(ff) Where a special wrench is required it shall be left in position on the stem of the valve while the cylinder is in use so that the fuel-gas flow can be quickly turned off in case of emergency. In the case of manifolded or coupled cylinders at least one such wrench shall always be available for immediate use.

(gg) When cylinders are transported by powered vehicle they shall be secured in a vertical position.

(hh) A suitable cylinder truck, chain, or other steadying device shall be used to prevent cylinders from being knocked over while in use.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-68203, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; 88-11-021 (Order 88-04), § 296-24-68203, filed 5/11/88; Order 73-5, § 296-24-68203, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68203, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68205 Manifolding of cylinders. (1) Fuel-gas manifolds.

(a) Manifolds shall be approved either separately for each component part or as an assembled unit.

(b) Except as provided in (1)(c) of this section fuel-gas cylinders connected to one manifold inside a building shall be limited to a total capacity not exceeding 300 pounds of liquefied petroleum gas or 3,000 cubic feet of other fuel-gas. More than one such manifold with connected cylinders may be located in the same room provided the manifolds are at least 50 feet apart or separated by a noncombustible barrier at least 5 feet high having a fire-resistance rating of at least one-half hour.

(c) Fuel-gas cylinders connected to one manifold having an aggregate capacity exceeding 300 pounds of liquefied petroleum gas or 3,000 cubic feet of other fuel-gas shall be located outdoors, or in a separate building or room constructed in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(h) and (i).

(d) Separate manifold buildings or rooms may also be used for the storage of drums of calcium carbide and cylinders containing fuel gases as provided in WAC 296-24-68203(3). Such buildings or rooms shall have no open flames for heating or lighting and shall be well-ventilated.

(e) High-pressure fuel-gas manifolds shall be provided with approved pressure regulating devices.

(2) High-pressure oxygen manifolds (for use with cylinders having a department of transportation service pressure above 200 p.s.i.g.).

(a) Manifolds shall be approved either separately for each component or as an assembled unit.

(b) Oxygen manifolds shall not be located in an acetylene generator room. Oxygen manifolds shall be separated from fuel-gas cylinders or combustible materials (especially oil or grease), a minimum distance of 20 feet or by a noncombustible barrier at least 5 feet high having a fire-resistance rating of at least one-half hour.

(c) Except as provided in WAC 296-24-68205 (2)(d) oxygen cylinders connected to one manifold shall be limited to a total gas capacity of 6,000 cubic feet. More than one such manifold with connected cylinders may be located in the same room provided the manifolds are at least 50 feet apart or separated by a noncombustible barrier at least 5 feet high having a fire-resistance rating of at least one-half hour.

(d) An oxygen manifold, to which cylinders having an aggregate capacity of more than 6,000 cubic feet of oxygen are connected, should be located outdoors or in a separate noncombustible building. Such a manifold, if located inside a building having other occupancy, shall be located in a separate room of noncombustible construction having a fire-resistance rating of at least one-half hour or in an area with no combustible material within 20 feet of the manifold.

(e) An oxygen manifold or oxygen bulk supply system which has storage capacity of more than 13,000 cubic feet of oxygen (measured at 14.7 p.s.i.a. and 70°F), connected in service or ready for service, or more than 25,000 cubic feet of oxygen (measured at 14.7 p.s.i.a. and 70°F), including unconnected reserves on hand at the site, shall comply with the provisions of the Standard for Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites, NFPA No. 566-1965.

(f) High-pressure oxygen manifolds shall be provided with approved pressure-regulating devices.

(3) Low-pressure oxygen manifolds (for use with cylinders having a department of transportation service pressure not exceeding 200 p.s.i.g.).

(a) Manifolds shall be of substantial construction suitable for use with oxygen at a pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. They shall have a minimum bursting pressure of 1,000 p.s.i.g. and shall be protected by a safety relief device which will relieve at a maximum pressure of 500 p.s.i.g.

Note: DOT-4L200 cylinders have safety devices which relieve at a maximum pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. (or 235 p.s.i.g. if vacuum insulation is used).

(b) Hose and hose connections subject to cylinder pressure shall comply with WAC 296-24-68209(5). Hose shall have a minimum bursting pressure of 1,000 p.s.i.g.

(c) The assembled manifold including leads shall be tested and proven gas-tight at a pressure of 300 p.s.i.g. The fluid used for testing oxygen manifolds shall be oil-free and not combustible.

(d) The location of manifolds shall comply with WAC 296-24-68205 (2)(b), (c), (d) and (e).

(e) The following sign shall be conspicuously posted at each manifold:

Low-Pressure Manifold
Do Not Connect High-Pressure Cylinders
Maximum Pressure—250 P.S.I.G.

(4) Portable outlet headers.

(a) Portable outlet headers shall not be used indoors except for temporary service where the conditions preclude a direct supply from outlets located on the service piping system.

(b) Each outlet on the service piping from which oxygen or fuel-gas is withdrawn to supply a portable outlet header shall be equipped with a readily accessible shutoff valve.

(c) Hose and hose connections used for connecting the portable outlet header to the service piping shall comply with WAC 296-24-68209(5).

(d) Master shutoff valves for both oxygen and fuel-gas shall be provided at the entry end of the portable outlet header.

(e) Portable outlet headers for fuel-gas service shall be provided with an approved hydraulic back-pressure valve installed at the inlet and preceding the service outlets, unless an approved pressure-reducing regulator, an approved backflow check valve, or an approved hydraulic back-pressure valve is installed at each outlet. Outlets provided on headers for oxygen service may be fitted for use with pressure-reducing regulators or for direct hose connection.

(f) Each service outlet on portable outlet headers shall be provided with a valve assembly that includes a detachable outlet seal cap, chained or otherwise attached to the body of the valve.

(g) Materials and fabrication procedures for portable outlet headers shall comply with WAC 296-24-68207 (1), (2) and (5).

(h) Portable outlet headers shall be provided with frames which will support the equipment securely in the correct operating position and protect them from damage during handling and operation.

(5) Manifold operating procedures.

(a) Cylinder manifolds shall be installed under the supervision of someone familiar with the proper practices with reference to their construction and use.

(b) All component parts used in the methods of manifolding described in (1)(a) through (e) of this section shall be approved as to materials, design and construction either separately or as an assembled unit.

(c) All manifolds and parts used in methods of manifolding shall be used only for the gas or gases for which they are approved.

(d) When acetylene cylinders are coupled, approved flash arresters shall be installed between each cylinder and the coupler block. For outdoor use only, and when the number of cylinders coupled does not exceed three, one flash arrester installed between the coupler block and regulator is acceptable.

(e) Each fuel-gas cylinder lead should be provided with a backflow check valve.

(f) The aggregate capacity of fuel-gas cylinders connected to a portable manifold inside a building shall not exceed 3,000 cubic feet of gas.

(g) Acetylene and liquefied fuel-gas cylinders shall be manifolded in a vertical position.

(h) The pressure in the gas cylinders connected to and discharged simultaneously through a common manifold shall be approximately equal.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-68205, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68205, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68207 Service piping systems. (1) Materials and design. (a) Piping and fittings shall comply with Section 2, Industrial Gas and Air Piping Systems, of the American National Standard Code for Pressure Piping, ANSI B 31.1-1967, insofar as it does not conflict with WAC 296-24-68207 (1)(b) and (c).

(b) Pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 and fittings shall be at least standard weight in sizes up to and including 6-inch nominal.

(c) Copper tubing shall be Types K or L in accordance with the Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube, ASTM B88-66a.

(d) Piping shall be steel, wrought iron, brass or copper pipe, or seamless copper, brass or stainless steel tubing, except as provided in WAC 296-24-68207 (1)(e), (f), (g), (h) and (i).

(e) Oxygen piping and fittings at pressures in excess of 700 p.s.i.g., shall be stainless steel or copper alloys.

(f) Hose connections and hose complying with WAC 296-24-68209(5) may be used to connect the outlet of a manifold pressure regulator to piping providing the working pressure of the piping is 250 p.s.i.g. or less and the length of the hose does not exceed 5 feet. Hose shall have a minimum bursting pressure of 1,000 p.s.i.g.

(g) When oxygen is supplied to a service piping system from a low-pressure oxygen manifold without an intervening pressure regulating device, the piping system shall have a minimum design pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. A pressure regulating device shall be used at each station outlet when the connected equipment is for use at pressures less than 250 p.s.i.g.

(h) Piping for acetylene or acetylenic compounds shall be steel or wrought iron.

(i) Unalloyed copper shall not be used for acetylene or acetylenic compounds except in listed equipment.

(2) Piping joints.

(a) Joints in steel or wrought iron piping shall be welded, threaded or flanged. Fittings, such as ells, tees, couplings, and unions, may be rolled, forged or cast steel, maleable iron or nodular iron. Gray or white cast iron fittings are prohibited.

(b) Joints in brass or copper pipe shall be welded, brazed, threaded, or flanged. If of the socket type, they shall be brazed with silver-brazing alloy or similar high melting point (not less than 800°F) filler metal.

(c) Joints in seamless copper, brass, or stainless steel tubing shall be approved gas tubing fittings or the joints shall be brazed. If of the socket type, they shall be brazed with silver-brazing alloy or similar high melting point (not less than 800°F) filler metal.

(3) Installation.

(a) Distribution lines shall be installed and maintained in a safe operating condition.

(b) Piping located inside or outside of buildings may be placed above or below ground. All piping shall be run as directly as practicable, protected against physical damage, proper allowance being made for expansion and contraction, jarring and vibration. Pipe laid underground in earth shall be located below the frost line and protected against corrosion. After assembly, piping shall be thoroughly blown out with air or nitrogen to remove foreign materials. For oxygen piping, only oil-free air, oil-free nitrogen, or oil-free carbon dioxide shall be used.

(c) Only piping which has been welded or brazed shall be installed in tunnels, trenches or ducts. Shutoff valves shall be located outside such conduits. Oxygen piping may be placed in the same tunnel, trench or duct with fuel-gas pipelines, provided there is good natural or forced ventilation.

(d) Low points in piping carrying moist gas shall be drained into drip pots constructed so as to permit pumping or draining out the condensate at necessary intervals. Drain valves shall be installed for this purpose having outlets normally closed with screw caps or plugs. No open end valves or petcocks shall be used, except that in drips located out of doors, underground, and not readily accessible, valves may be used at such points if they are equipped with means to secure them in the closed position. Pipes leading to the surface of the ground shall be cased or jacketed where necessary to prevent loosening or breaking.

(e) Gas cocks or valves shall be provided for all buildings at points where they will be readily accessible for shutting off the gas supply to these buildings in any emergency. Underground valve boxes or manholes should be avoided wherever possible. There shall also be provided a shutoff valve in the discharge line from the generator, gas holder, manifold or other source of supply.

(f) Shutoff valves shall not be installed in safety relief lines in such a manner that the safety relief device can be rendered ineffective.

(g) Fittings and lengths of pipe shall be examined internally before assembly and, if necessary, freed from scale or dirt. Oxygen piping and fittings shall be washed out with a

suitable solution which will effectively remove grease and dirt but will not react with oxygen.

Note: Hot water solutions of caustic soda or trisodium phosphate are effective cleaning agents for this purpose.

(h) Piping shall be thoroughly blown out after assembly to remove foreign materials. For oxygen piping, oil-free air, oil-free nitrogen, or oil-free carbon dioxide shall be used. For other piping, air or inert gas may be used.

(i) When flammable gas lines or other parts of equipment are being purged of air or gas, open lights or other sources of ignition shall not be permitted near uncapped openings.

(j) No welding or cutting shall be performed on an acetylene or oxygen pipeline, including the attachment of hangers or supports, until the line has been purged. Only oil-free air, oil-free nitrogen, or oil-free carbon dioxide shall be used to purge oxygen lines.

(4) Painting and signs.

(a) Underground pipe and tubing and outdoor ferrous pipe and tubing shall be covered or painted with a suitable material for protection against corrosion.

(b) Aboveground piping systems shall be marked in accordance with the American National Standard Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems, ANSI A 13.1-1956.

(c) Station outlets shall be marked to indicate the name of the gas.

(5) Testing.

(a) Piping systems shall be tested and proved gastight at 1 1/2 times the maximum operating pressure, and shall be thoroughly purged of air before being placed in service. The material used for testing oxygen lines shall be oil free and noncombustible. Flames shall not be used to detect leaks.

(b) When flammable gas lines or other parts of equipment are being purged of air or gas, sources of ignition shall not be permitted near uncapped openings.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-68207, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68207, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68209 Protective equipment, hose, and regulators. (1) General. Equipment shall be installed and used only in the service for which it is approved and as recommended by the manufacturer.

(2) Pressure relief devices. Service piping systems shall be protected by pressure relief devices set to function at not more than the design pressure of the systems and discharging upwards to a safe location.

(3) Piping protective equipment.

(a) The fuel-gas and oxygen piping systems, including portable outlet headers shall incorporate the protective equipment shown in Figures Q-1, Q-2, and Q-3.

When only a portion of a fuel-gas system is to be used with oxygen, only that portion need comply with (3)(a) of this section.

(b) Approved protective equipment (designated P_F in Figs. Q-1, Q-2, and Q-3) shall be installed in fuel-gas piping to prevent:

(i) Backflow of oxygen into the fuel-gas supply system;

(ii) Passage of a flash back into the fuel-gas supply system; and

(iii) Excessive back pressure of oxygen in the fuel-gas supply system. The three functions of the protective equipment may be combined in one device or may be provided by separate devices.

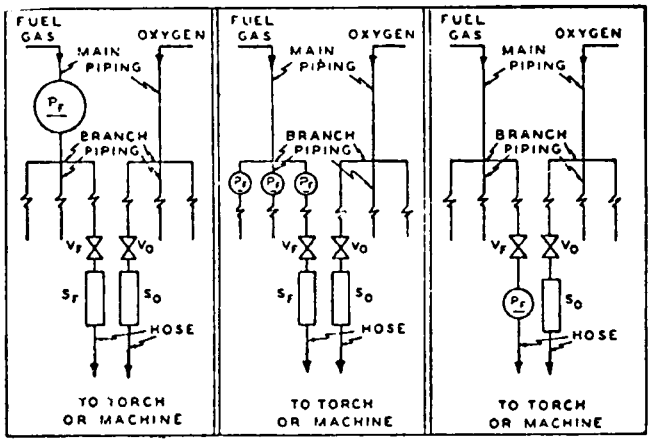


Fig. Q-1 **Fig. Q-2** **Fig. Q-3**

LEGEND

P_F—Protective equipment in fuel gas piping
V_F—Fuel gas station outlet valve
V_O—Oxygen station outlet valve
S_F—Backflow prevention device(s) at fuel gas station outlet
S_O—Backflow prevention device(s) at oxygen station outlet

(c) The protective equipment shall be located in the main supply line, as in Figure Q-1 or at the head of each branch line, as in Figure Q-2 or at each location where fuel-gas is withdrawn, as in Figure Q-3. Where branch lines are of 2-inch pipe size or larger or of substantial length, protective equipment (designated as P_F) shall be located as shown in either Q-2 and Q-3.

(d) Backflow protection shall be provided by an approved device that will prevent oxygen from flowing into the fuel-gas system or fuel from flowing into the oxygen system (see S_F, Figs. Q-1 and Q-2).

(e) Flash-back protection shall be provided by an approved device that will prevent flame from passing into the fuel-gas system.

(f) Back-pressure protection shall be provided by an approved pressure-relief device set at a pressure not greater than the pressure rating of the backflow or the flashback protection device, whichever is lower. The pressure-relief device shall be located on the downstream side of the backflow and flashback protection devices. The vent from the pressure-relief device shall be at least as large as the relief device inlet and shall be installed without low points that may collect moisture. If low points are unavoidable, drip pots with drains closed with screw plugs or caps shall be installed at the low points. The vent terminus shall not endanger personnel or property through gas discharge; shall be located away from ignition sources; and shall terminate in a hood or bend.

(g) If pipeline protective equipment incorporates a liquid, the liquid level shall be maintained, and a suitable antifreeze may be used to prevent freezing.

(h) Fuel gas for use with equipment not requiring oxygen shall be withdrawn upstream of the piping protective devices.

(4) Station outlet protective equipment.

(a) A check valve pressure regulator, hydraulic seal, or combination of these devices shall be provided at each station

outlet, including those on portable headers, to prevent backflow, as shown in Figures Q-1, Q-2, and Q-3 and designated as S_F and S_O.

(b) When approved pipeline protective equipment (designated P_F) is located at the station outlet as in Figure Q-3, no additional check valve, pressure regulator, or hydraulic seal is required.

(c) A shutoff valve (designated V_F and V_O) shall be installed at each station outlet and shall be located on the upstream side of other station outlet equipment.

(d) If the station outlet is equipped with a detachable regulator, the outlet shall terminate in a union connection that complies with the Regulator Connection Standards, 1958, Compressed Gas Association.

(e) If the station outlet is connected directly to a hose, the outlet shall terminate in a union connection complying with the Standard Hose Connection Specifications, 1957, Compressed Gas Association.

(f) Station outlets may terminate in pipe threads to which permanent connections are to be made, such as to a machine.

(g) Station outlets shall be equipped with a detachable outlet seal cap secured in place. This cap shall be used to seal the outlet except when a hose, a regulator, or piping is attached.

(h) Where station outlets are equipped with approved backflow and flashback protective devices, as many as four torches may be supplied from one station outlet through rigid piping, provided each outlet from such piping, is equipped with a shutoff valve and provided the fuel-gas capacity of any one torch does not exceed 15 cubic feet per hour. This rule does not apply to machines.

(5) Hose and hose connections.

(a) Hose for oxy-fuel gas service shall comply with the Specification for Rubber Welding Hose, 1958, Compressed Gas Association and Rubber Manufacturers Association.

(b) The generally recognized colors are red for acetylene and other fuel-gas hose, green for oxygen hose, and black for inert-gas and air hose.

(c) When parallel lengths of oxygen and acetylene hose are taped together for convenience and to prevent tangling, not more than 4 inches out of 12 inches shall be covered by tape.

(d) Hose connections shall comply with the Standard Hose Connection Specifications, 1957, Compressed Gas Association.

(e) Hose connections shall be clamped or otherwise securely fastened in a manner that will withstand, without leakage, twice the pressure to which they are normally subjected in service, but in no case less than a pressure of 300 p.s.i. Oil-free air or an oil-free inert gas shall be used for the test.

(f) Hose showing leaks, burns, worn places, or other defects rendering it unfit for service shall be repaired or replaced.

(6) Pressure-reducing regulators.

(a) Pressure-reducing regulators shall be used only for the gas and pressures for which they are intended. The regulator inlet connections shall comply with Regulator Connection Standards, 1958, Compressed Gas Association.

(b) When regulators or parts of regulators, including gages, need repair, the work shall be performed by skilled mechanics who have been properly instructed.

(c) Gages on oxygen regulators shall be marked "USE NO OIL."

(d) Union nuts and connections on regulators shall be inspected before use to detect faulty seats which may cause leakage of gas when the regulators are attached to the cylinder valves. Damaged nuts or connections shall be destroyed.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-68209, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68209, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68211 Acetylene generators. (1) Approval and marking.

(a) Generators shall be of approved construction and shall be plainly marked with the maximum rate of acetylene in cubic feet per hour for which they are designed; the weight and size of carbide necessary for a single charge; the manufacturer's name and address; and the name or number of the type of generator.

(b) Carbide shall be of the size marked on the generator nameplate.

(2) Rating and pressure limitations.

(a) The total hourly output of a generator shall not exceed the rate for which it is approved and marked. Unless specifically approved for higher ratings, carbide-feed generators shall be rated at 1 cubic foot per hour per pound of carbide required for a single complete charge.

(b) Relief valves shall be regularly operated to insure proper functioning. Relief valves for generating chambers shall be set to open at a pressure not in excess of 15 p.s.i.g. Relief valves for hydraulic back pressure valves shall be set to open at a pressure not in excess of 20 p.s.i.g.

(c) Nonautomatic generators shall not be used for generating acetylene at pressures exceeding 1 p.s.i.g., and all water overflows shall be visible.

(3) Location. The space around the generator shall be ample for free, unobstructed operation and maintenance and shall permit ready adjustment and charging.

(4) Stationary acetylene generators (automatic and nonautomatic).

(a) The foundation shall be so arranged that the generator will be level and so that no excessive strain will be placed on the generator or its connections. Acetylene generators shall be grounded.

(b) Generators shall be placed where water will not freeze. The use of common salt (sodium chloride) or other corrosive chemicals for protection against freezing is not permitted. (For heating systems see WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(k).)

(c) Except when generators are prepared in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (7)(i), sources of ignition shall be prohibited in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms.

(d) Water shall not be supplied through a continuous connection to the generator except when the generator is provided with an adequate open overflow or automatic water shutoff which will effectively prevent overfilling of the generator. Where a noncontinuous connection is used, the supply line shall terminate at a point not less than 2 inches above the regularly provided opening for filling so that the water can be observed as it enters the generator.

(e) Unless otherwise specifically approved, generators shall not be fitted with continuous drain connections leading to sewers, but shall discharge through an open connection into a suitably vented outdoor receptacle or residue pit which may have such connections. An open connection for the sludge drawoff is desirable to enable the generator operator to observe leakage of generating water from the drain valve or sludge cock.

(f) Each generator shall be provided with a vent pipe of Schedule 40 galvanized iron or steel, except that outside of buildings, vent pipes larger than 4 inches in diameter may be not less than 14 gage galvanized tubing or sheet steel.

(g) The escape or relief pipe shall be rigidly installed without traps and so that any condensation will drain back to the generator.

(h) The escape or relief pipe shall be carried full size to a suitable point outside the building. It shall terminate in a hood or bend located at least 12 feet above the ground, preferably above the roof, and as far away as practicable from windows or other openings into buildings and as far away as practicable from sources of ignition such as flues or chimneys and tracks used by locomotives. Generating chamber relief pipes shall not be inter-connected but shall be separately led to the outside air. The hood or bend shall be so constructed that it will not be obstructed by rain, snow, ice, insects, or birds. The outlet shall be at least 3 feet from combustible construction.

(i) Gas holders shall be constructed on the gasometer principle, the bell being suitably guided. The gas bell shall move freely without tendency to bind and shall have a clearance of at least 2 inches from the shell.

(j) The gas holder may be located in the generator room, in a separate room or out of doors. In order to prevent collapse of the gas bell or infiltration of air due to a vacuum caused by the compressor or booster pump or cooling of the gas, a compressor or booster cutoff shall be provided at a point 12 inches or more above the landing point of the bell. When the gas holder is located indoors, the room shall be ventilated in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(j) and heated and lighted in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(k) and (1).

(k) When the gas holder is not located within a heated building, gas holder seals shall be protected against freezing.

(l) Means shall be provided to stop the generator-feeding mechanism before the gas holder reaches the upper limit of its travel.

(m) When the gas holder is connected to only one generator, the gas capacity of the holder shall be not less than one-third of the hourly rating of the generator.

(n) If acetylene is used from the gas holder without increase in pressure at some points but with increase in pressure by a compressor or booster pump at other points, approved piping protective devices shall be installed in each supply line. The low-pressure protective device shall be located between the gas holder and the shop piping, and the medium-pressure protective device shall be located between the compressor or booster pump and the shop piping (see Figure Q-4). Approved protective equipment (designated P_F) is used to prevent: Backflow of oxygen into the fuel-gas supply system; passage of a flashback into the fuel-gas supply system; and excessive back pressure of oxygen in the fuel-gas supply system. The three functions of the protective equipment may be combined in one device or may be provided by separate devices.

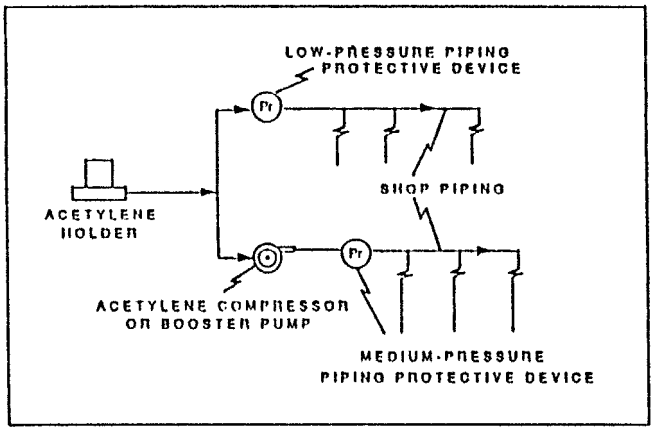


Figure Q-4

(o) The compressor or booster system shall be of an approved type.

(p) Wiring and electrical equipment in compressor or booster pump rooms or enclosures shall conform to the provisions of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations.

(q) Compressors and booster pump equipment shall be located in well-ventilated areas away from open flames, electrical or mechanical sparks, or other ignition sources.

(r) Compressor or booster pumps shall be provided with pressure relief valves which will relieve pressure exceeding 15 p.s.i.g. to a safe outdoor location as provided in WAC 296-24-68211 (2)(b), or by returning the gas to the inlet side or to the gas supply source.

(s) Compressor or booster pump discharge outlets shall be provided with approved protective equipment. (See WAC 296-24-68211 (4)(e).)

(5) Portable acetylene generators.

(a) All portable generators shall be of a type approved for portable use.

(b) Portable generators shall not be used within 10 feet of combustible material other than the floor.

(c) Portable generators shall not be used in rooms of total volume less than 35 times the total gas-generating capacity per charge of all generators in the room. Generators shall not be used in rooms having a ceiling height of less than 10 feet. (To obtain the gas-generating capacity in cubic feet per charge, multiply the pounds of carbide per charge by 4.5.)

(d) Portable generators shall be protected against freezing. The use of salt or other corrosive chemical to prevent freezing is prohibited.

(e) Portable generators shall be cleaned and recharged and the air mixture blown off outside buildings.

(f) When charged with carbide, portable generators shall not be moved by crane or derrick.

(g) When not in use, portable generators shall not be stored in rooms in which open flames are used unless the generators contain no carbide and have been thoroughly purged of acetylene. Storage rooms shall be well ventilated.

(h) When portable acetylene generators are to be transported and operated on vehicles, they shall be securely

anchored to the vehicles. If transported by truck, the motor shall be turned off during charging, cleaning, and generating periods.

(i) Portable generators shall be located at a safe distance from the welding position so that they will not be exposed to sparks, slag, or misdirection of the torch flame or overheating from hot materials or processes.

(6) Outside generator houses and inside generator rooms for stationary acetylene generators.

(a) No opening in any outside generator house shall be located within 5 feet of any opening in another building.

(b) Walls, floors and roofs of outside generator houses shall be of noncombustible construction.

(c) When a part of the generator house is to be used for the storage or manifolding of oxygen cylinders, the space to be so occupied shall be separated from the generator carbide storage section by partition walls continuous from floor to roof or ceiling, of the type of construction stated in WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(h). Such separation walls shall be without openings and shall be joined to the floor, other walls and ceiling or roof in a manner to effect a permanent gas-tight joint.

(d) Exit doors shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency.

(e) Explosion venting for outside generator houses and inside generator rooms shall be provided in exterior walls or roofs. The venting areas shall be equal to not less than 1 square foot per 50 cubic feet of room volume and may consist of any one or any combination of the following: Walls of light, noncombustible material preferably single-thickness, single-strength glass; lightly fastened hatch covers; lightly fastened swinging doors in exterior walls opening outward; lightly fastened walls or roof designed to relieve at a maximum pressure of 25 pounds per square foot.

(f) The installation of acetylene generators within buildings shall be restricted to buildings not exceeding one story in height: Provided, however, That this will not be construed as prohibiting such installations on the roof or top floor of a building exceeding such height.

(g) Generators installed inside buildings shall be enclosed in a separate room of ample size.

(h) The walls, partitions, floors, and ceilings of inside generator rooms shall be of noncombustible construction having a fire-resistance rating of at least 1 hour. The walls or partitions shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall of the room shall be an exterior wall.

(i) Openings from an inside generator room to other parts of the building shall be protected by a swinging type, self-closing fire door for a Class B opening and having a rating of at least 1 hour. Windows in partitions shall be wired glass and approved metal frames with fixed sash. Installation shall be in accordance with the Standard for the Installation of Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA 80-1970.

(j) Inside generator rooms or outside generator houses shall be well ventilated with vents located at floor and ceiling levels.

(k) Heating shall be by steam, hot water, enclosed electrically heated elements or other indirect means. Heating by flames or fires shall be prohibited in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms, or in any enclosure communicating with them.

(l) Generator houses or rooms shall have natural light during daylight hours. Where artificial lighting is necessary it shall be restricted to electric lamps installed in a fixed position. Unless specifically approved for use in atmospheres containing acetylene, such lamps shall be provided with enclosures of glass or other noncombustible material so designed and constructed as to prevent gas vapors from reaching the lamp or socket and to resist breakage. Rigid conduit with threaded connections shall be used.

(m) Lamps installed outside of wired-glass panels set in gas-tight frames in the exterior walls or roof of the generator house or room are acceptable.

(n) Electric switches, telephones, and all other electrical apparatus which may cause a spark, unless specifically approved for use inside acetylene generator rooms, shall be located outside the generator house or in a room or space separated from the generator room by a gas-tight partition, except that where the generator system is designed so that no carbide fill opening or other part of the generator is open to the generator house or room during the operation of the generator, and so that residue is carried in closed piping from the residue discharge valve to a point outside the generator house or room, electrical equipment in the generator house or room shall conform to the provisions of the chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations.

(7) Maintenance and operation.

(a) Unauthorized persons shall not be permitted in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms.

(b) Operating instructions shall be posted in a conspicuous place near the generator or kept in a suitable place available for ready reference.

(c) When recharging generators the order of operations specified in the instructions supplied by the manufacturer shall be followed.

(d) In the case of batch-type generators, when the charge of carbide is exhausted and before additional carbide is added, the generating chamber shall always be flushed out with water, renewing the water supply in accordance with the instruction card furnished by the manufacturer.

(e) The water-carbide residue mixture drained from the generator shall not be discharged into sewer pipes or stored in areas near open flames. Clear water from residue settling pits may be discharged into sewer pipes.

(f) The carbide added each time the generator is recharged shall be sufficient to refill the space provided for carbide without ramming the charge. Steel or other ferrous tools shall not be used in distributing the charge.

(g) Generator water chambers shall be kept filled to proper level at all times except while draining during the recharging operation.

(h) Whenever repairs are to be made or the generator is to be charged or carbide is to be removed, the water chamber shall be filled to the proper level.

(i) Previous to making repairs involving welding, soldering, or other hot work or other operations which produce a source of ignition, the carbide charge and feed mechanism shall be completely removed. All acetylene shall be expelled by completely flooding the generator shell with water and the generator shall be disconnected from the piping system. The generator shall be kept filled with water, if possible, or positioned to hold as much water as possible.

(j) Hot repairs shall not be made in a room where there are other generators unless all the generators and piping have been purged of acetylene. Hot repairs should preferably be made out of doors.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-68211, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-68211, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68211, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68213 Calcium carbide storage. (1) Packaging.

(a) Calcium carbide shall be contained in metal packages of sufficient strength to prevent rupture. The packages shall be provided with a screw top or equivalent. These packages shall be constructed water- and air-tight. Solder shall not be used in such a manner that the package will fail if exposed to fire.

(b) Packages containing calcium carbide shall be conspicuously marked "calcium carbide-dangerous if not kept dry" or with equivalent warning.

(c) Caution: Metal tools, even the so-called spark resistant type may cause ignition of an acetylene and air mixture when opening carbide containers.

(d) Sprinkler systems shall not be installed in carbide storage rooms.

(2) Storage indoors.

(a) Calcium carbide in quantities not to exceed 600 pounds may be stored indoors in dry, waterproof, and well-ventilated locations.

(b) Calcium carbide not exceeding 600 pounds may be stored indoors in the same room with fuel-gas cylinders.

(c) Packages of calcium carbide, except for one of each size, shall be kept sealed. The seals shall not be broken when there is carbide in excess of 1 pound in any other unsealed package of the same size of carbide in the room.

(d) Calcium carbide exceeding 600 pounds but not exceeding 5,000 pounds shall be stored:

(i) In accordance with (2)(e) of this section.

(ii) In an inside generator room or outside generator house; or

(iii) In a separate room in a one-story building which may contain other occupancies, but without cellar or basement beneath the carbide storage section. Such rooms shall be constructed in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(h) and (i) and ventilated in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(j). These rooms shall be used for no other purpose.

(e) Calcium carbide in excess of 5,000 pounds shall be stored in one-story buildings without cellar or basement and used for no other purpose, or in outside generator houses. The location of such storage buildings shall be away from congested mercantile and manufacturing districts. If the storage building is of noncombustible construction, it may adjoin other one-story buildings if separated therefrom by unpierced firewalls; if it is detached less than 10 feet from such building or buildings, there shall be no opening in any of the mutually exposing sides of such buildings within 10 feet. If the storage building is of combustible construction, it shall be at least 20 feet from any other one- or two-story building, and at least 30 feet from any other building exceeding two stories.

(3) Storage outdoors.

(a) Calcium carbide in unopened metal containers may be stored outdoors.

(b) Carbide containers to be stored outdoors shall be examined to make sure that they are airtight and watertight. Periodic reexaminations shall be made for rusting or other damage to a container that might affect its water or air tightness.

(c) The bottom tier of each row shall be placed on wooden planking or equivalent so that the containers will not come in contact with the ground or ground water.

(d) Storage areas shall be at least 10 feet from lines of adjoining property that may be built upon.

(e) Containers of carbide which have been in storage the longest shall be used first.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-68213, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68213, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68215 Public exhibitions and demonstrations. (1) Installation requirements. Installation and operation of welding, cutting, and related equipment shall be done by, or under the supervision of, a competent operator to insure the personal protection of viewers and demonstrators as well as the protection from fire, of materials in and around the site and the building itself.

(2) Procedures.

(a) Cylinders containing compressed gases for use at the site shall not be charged in excess of one-half their maximum permissible content. (Cylinders of nonliquefied gases and acetylene shall be charged to not more than one-half their maximum permissible charged pressure in p.s.i.g. Cylinders of liquefied gases shall be charged to not more than one-half the maximum permissible capacity in pounds.)

(b) Cylinders located at the site shall be connected for use except that enough additional cylinders may be stored at the site to furnish approximately 1 day's consumption of each gas used. Other cylinders shall be stored, in an approved storage area, preferably outdoors, but this storage area shall not be located near a building exit.

(c) Cylinders in excess of 40 pounds total weight being transported to or from the site shall be carried on a hand or motorized truck.

(d) The site shall be constructed, equipped, and operated in such a manner that the demonstration will be carried out so as to minimize the possibility of injury to viewers.

(e) Sites involving the use of compressed gases shall be located so as not to interfere with the egress of people during an emergency.

(f) The fire department shall be notified in advance of such use of the site.

(g) Each site shall be provided with a portable fire extinguisher of appropriate size and type and with a pail of water.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

(h) The public and combustible materials at the site shall be protected from flames, sparks, and molten metal.

(i) Hoses shall be located and protected so that they will not be physically damaged.

(j) Cylinder valves shall be closed when equipment is unattended.

(k) Where caps are provided for valve protection, such caps shall be in place except when the cylinders are in service or connected ready for service.

(l) Cylinders shall be located or secured so that they cannot be knocked over.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-68215, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 73-5, § 296-24-68215, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68215, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-685 Application, installation, and operation of arc welding and cutting equipment.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-685, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-685, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68501 General. (1) Equipment selection. Welding equipment shall be chosen for safe application to the work to be done as specified in WAC 296-24-68503.

(2) Installation. Welding equipment shall be installed safely as specified by WAC 296-24-68505.

(3) Instruction. Workers designated to operate arc welding equipment shall have been properly instructed and qualified to operate such equipment as specified in WAC 296-24-68507.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-68501, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-68501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68503 Application of arc welding equipment.

Note: Assurance of consideration of safety in design is obtainable by choosing apparatus complying with the Requirements for Electric Arc-Welding Apparatus, NEMA EW-1-1962, National Electrical Manufacturers Association or the Safety Standard for Transformer-Type Arc-Welding Machines, ANSI C33.2-1956, Underwriters' Laboratories.

(1) Environmental conditions.

(a) Standard machines for arc welding service shall be designed and constructed to carry their rated load with rated temperature rises where the temperature of the cooling air does not exceed 40°C (104°F) and where the altitude does not exceed 3,300 feet, and shall be suitable for operation in atmospheres containing gases, dust, and light rays produced by the welding arc.

(b) Unusual service conditions may exist, and in such circumstances machines shall be especially designed to safely meet the requirements of the service. Chief among these conditions are exposure to:

(i) Unusually corrosive fumes.

(ii) Steam or excessive humidity.

(iii) Excessive oil vapor.

(iv) Flammable gases.

(v) Abnormal vibration or shock.

(vi) Excessive dust.

(vii) Weather.

(viii) Unusual seacoast or shipboard conditions.

(2) Voltage. Open circuit (no load) voltages of arc welding and cutting machines should be as low as possible consistent with satisfactory welding or cutting being done. The following limits shall not be exceeded:

(a) Alternating-current machines.

(i) Manual arc welding and cutting—80 volts.

(ii) Automatic (machine or mechanized) arc welding and cutting—100 volts.

(b) Direct-current machines.

(i) Manual arc welding and cutting—100 volts.

(ii) Automatic (machine or mechanized) arc welding and cutting—100 volts.

(c) When special welding and cutting processes require values of open circuit voltages higher than the above, means shall be provided to prevent the operator from making accidental contact with the high voltage by adequate insulation or other means.

Note: For a.c. welding under wet conditions or warm surroundings where perspiration is a factor, the use of reliable automatic controls for reducing no load voltage is recommended to reduce the shock hazard.

(3) Design.

(a) A controller integrally mounted in an electric motor driven welder shall have capacity for carrying rated motor current, shall be capable of making and interrupting stalled rotor current of the motor, and may serve as the running overcurrent device if provided with the number of over-current units as specified by chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-280. Starters with magnetic undervoltage release should be used with machines installed more than one to a circuit to prevent circuit overload caused by simultaneously starting of several motors upon return of voltage.

(b) On all types of arc welding machines, control apparatus shall be enclosed except for the operating wheels, levers, or handles.

Note: Control handles and wheels should be large enough to be easily grasped by a gloved hand.

(c) Input power terminals, tap change devices and live metal parts connected to input circuits shall be completely enclosed and accessible only by means of tools.

(d) Terminals for welding leads should be protected from accidental electrical contact by employees or by metal objects i.e., vehicles, crane hooks, etc. Protection may be obtained by use of: Dead-front receptacles for plug connections; recessed openings with nonremovable hinged covers; heavy insulating sleeving or taping or other equivalent electrical and mechanical protection. If a welding lead terminal which is intended to be used exclusively for connection to the work is connected to the grounded enclosure, it must be done by a conductor at least two AWG sizes smaller than the grounding conductor and the terminal shall be marked to indicate that it is grounded.

(e) No connections for portable control devices such as push buttons to be carried by the operator shall be connected to an a.c. circuit of higher than 120 volts. Exposed metal parts of portable control devices operating on circuits above 50 volts shall be grounded by a grounding conductor in the control cable.

(f) Auto transformers or a.c. reactors shall not be used to draw welding current directly from any a.c. power source having a voltage exceeding 80 volts.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-68503, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-68503, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-68503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68505 Installation of arc welding equipment. (1) General. Installation including power supply shall be according to the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-280.

(2) Grounding.

(a) The frame or case of the welding machine (except engine-driven machines) shall be grounded under the conditions and according to the methods prescribed in chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-280.

(b) Conduits containing electrical conductors shall not be used for completing a work-lead circuit. Pipelines shall not be used as a permanent part of a work-lead circuit, but may be used during construction, extension or repair providing current is not carried through threaded joints, flanged bolted joints, or caulked joints and that special precautions are used to avoid sparking at connection of the work-lead cable.

(c) Chains, wire ropes, cranes, hoists, and elevators shall not be used to carry welding current.

(d) Where a structure, conveyor, or fixture is regularly employed as a welding current return circuit, joints shall be bonded or provided with adequate current collecting devices and appropriate periodic inspection should be conducted to ascertain that no condition of electrolysis or shock, or fire hazard exists by virtue of such use.

(e) All ground connections shall be checked to determine that they are mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the required current.

(3) Supply connections and conductors.

(a) A disconnecting switch or controller shall be provided at or near each welding machine which is not equipped with such a switch or controller mounted as an integral part of the machine. The switch shall be according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-280. Overcurrent protection shall be provided as specified in chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-280. A disconnect switch with overload protection or equivalent disconnect and protection means, permitted by chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-280, shall be provided for each outlet intended for connection to a portable welding machine.

(b) For individual welding machines, the rated current-carrying capacity of the supply conductors shall be not less than the rated primary current of the welding machines.

(c) For groups of welding machines, the rated current-carrying capacity of conductors may be less than the sum of the rated primary currents of the welding machines supplied. The conductor rating shall be determined in each case according to the machine loading based on the use to be made of each welding machine and the allowance permissible in the event that all the welding machines supplied by the conductors will not be in use at the same time.

(d) In operations involving several welders on one structure, d.c. welding process requirements may require the use of both polarities; or supply circuit limitations for a.c. welding may require distribution of machines among the phases of the supply circuit. In such cases no load voltages between electrode holders will be 2 times normal in d.c. or 1, 1.4, 1.73, or 2 times normal on a.c. machines. Similar voltage differences will exist if both a.c. and d.c. welding are done on the same structure.

(i) All d.c. machines shall be connected with the same polarity.

(ii) All a.c. machines shall be connected to the same phase of the supply circuit and with the same instantaneous polarity.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-68505, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-68505, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-68505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68505, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-68507 Operation and maintenance. (1) General. Workers assigned to operate or maintain arc welding equipment shall be acquainted with the requirements of WAC 296-24-68501 through 296-24-68505, 296-24-69501 through 296-24-69507, 296-24-70001 through 296-24-70007 and 296-24-71501 through 296-24-71525; if doing gas-shielded arc welding, also Recommended Safe Practices for Gas-Shielded Arc Welding, A6.1-1966, American Welding Society.

(2) Machine hook up. Before starting operations all connections to the machine shall be checked to make certain they are properly made. The work lead shall be firmly attached to the work; magnetic work clamps shall be freed from adherent metal particles of spatter on contact surfaces. Coiled welding cable shall be spread out before use to avoid serious overheating and damage to insulation.

(3) Grounding. Grounding of the welding machine frame shall be checked. Special attention shall be given to safety ground connections of portable machines.

(4) Leaks. There shall be no leaks of cooling water, shielding gas or engine fuel.

(5) Switches. It shall be determined that proper switching equipment for shutting down the machine is provided.

(6) Manufacturers' instructions. Printed rules and instructions covering operation of equipment supplied by the manufacturers shall be strictly followed.

(7) Electrode holders. Electrode holders when not in use shall be so placed that they cannot make electrical contact with persons, conducting objects, fuel or compressed gas tanks.

(8) Electric shock. Cables with splices within 10 feet of the holder shall not be used. The welder should not coil or loop welding electrode cable around parts of the body.

(9) Maintenance.

(a) The operator should report any equipment defect or safety hazard to the supervisor and the use of the equipment shall be discontinued until its safety has been assured. Repairs shall be made only by qualified personnel.

(b) Machines which have become wet shall be thoroughly dried and tested before being used.

(c) Work and electrode lead cables should be frequently inspected for wear and damage. Cables with damaged insulation or exposed bare conductors shall be replaced. Joining lengths of work and electrode cables shall be done by the use of connecting means specifically intended for the purpose. The connecting means shall have insulation adequate for the service conditions.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-68507, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-68507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-68507, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-690 Installation and operation of resistance welding equipment.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-690, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-690, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-69001 General. (1) Installation. All equipment shall be installed by a qualified electrician in conformance with chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-280. There shall be a safety-type disconnecting switch or a circuit breaker or circuit interrupter to open each power circuit to the machine, conveniently located at or near the machine, so that the power can be shut off when the machine or its controls are to be serviced.

(2) Thermal protection. Ignitron tubes used in resistance welding equipment shall be equipped with a thermal protection switch.

(3) Personnel. Workers designated to operate resistance welding equipment shall have been properly instructed and judged competent to operate such equipment.

(4) Guarding. Controls of all automatic or air and hydraulic clamps shall be arranged or guarded to prevent the operator from accidentally activating them.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-69001, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-69001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-69001, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; Order 73-5, § 296-24-69001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-69001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-69003 Spot and seam welding machines (nonportable). (1) Voltage. All external weld initiating control circuits shall operate on low voltage, not over 120 volts.

(2) Capacitor welding. Stored energy or capacitor discharge type of resistance welding equipment and control panels involving high voltage (over 550 volts) shall be suitably insulated and protected by complete enclosures, all doors of which shall be provided with suitable interlocks and contacts wired into the control circuit (similar to elevator interlocks). Such interlocks or contacts shall be so designed as to effectively interrupt power and short circuit all capacitors when the door or panel is open. A manually operated switch or suitable positive device shall be installed, in addition to the mechanical interlocks or contacts, as an added safety measure assuring absolute discharge of all capacitors.

(3) Interlocks. All doors and access panels of all resistance welding machines and control panels shall be kept locked and interlocked to prevent access, by unauthorized persons, to live portions of the equipment.

(4) Guarding. All press welding machine operations, where there is a possibility of the operator's fingers being under the point of operation, shall be effectively safeguarded according to the machine safety requirements in WAC 296-806-20044 through 296-806-20054. All chains, gears, operating bus linkage, and belts shall be protected by adequate guards, in accordance with the machine safety requirements in WAC 296-806-20042.

(5) Shields. The hazard of flying sparks shall be, wherever practical, eliminated by installing a shield guard of safety glass or suitable fire-resistant plastic at the point of operation. Additional shields or curtains shall be installed as necessary to protect passing persons from flying sparks. (See WAC 296-24-70003 (1)(c).)

(6) Foot switches. All foot switches shall be guarded to prevent accidental operation of the machine.

(7) Stop buttons. Two or more safety emergency stop buttons shall be provided on all special multispot welding machines, including 2-post and 4-post weld presses.

(8) Safety pins. On large machines, four safety pins with plugs and receptacles (one in each corner) shall be provided so that when safety pins are removed and inserted in the ram or platen, the press becomes inoperative.

(9) Grounding. Where technically practical, the secondary of all welding transformers used in multispot, protection and seam welding machines shall be grounded. This may be done by permanently grounding one side of the welding secondary current circuit. Where not technically practical, a center tapped grounding reactor connected across the secondary or the use of a safety disconnect switch in conjunction with the welding control are acceptable alternates. Safety disconnect shall be arranged to open both sides of the line when welding current is not present.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 04-14-028, § 296-24-69003, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05; Order 73-5, § 296-24-69003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-69003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-69005 Portable welding machines. (1) Counter-balance. All portable welding guns shall have suitable counter-balanced devices for supporting the guns, including cables, unless the design of the gun or fixture makes counterbalancing impractical or unnecessary.

(2) Safety chains. All portable welding guns, transformers and related equipment that is suspended from overhead structures, eye beams, trolleys, etc., shall be equipped with safety chains or cables. Safety chains or cables shall be capable of supporting the total shock load in the event of failure of any component of the supporting system.

(3) Clevis. When trolleys are used to support portable welding equipment, they shall be equipped with suitable forged steel clevis for the attachment of safety chains. Each clevis shall be capable of supporting the total shock load of the suspended equipment in the event of trolley failure.

(4) Switch guards. All initiating switches, including retraction and dual schedule switches, located on the portable welding gun shall be equipped with suitable guards capable of preventing accidental initiation through contact with fixturing, operator's clothing, etc. Initiating switch voltage shall not exceed 24 volts.

(5) Moving holder. The movable holder, where it enters the gun frame, shall have sufficient clearance to prevent the shearing of fingers carelessly placed on the operating movable holder.

(6) Grounding. The secondary and case of all portable welding transformers shall be grounded. Secondary grounding may be by center tapped secondary or by a center tapped grounding reactor connected across the secondary.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-69005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-69005, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-69007 Flash welding equipment. (1) Ventilation and flash guard. Flash welding machines shall be equipped with a hood to control flying flash. In cases of high

production, where materials may contain a film of oil and where toxic elements and metal fumes are given off, ventilation shall be provided in accordance with WAC 296-24-71501 through 296-24-71525.

(2) Fire curtains. For the protection of the operators of nearby equipment, fire-resistant curtains or suitable shields shall be set up around the machine and in such a manner that the operator's movements are not hampered.

(3) If the welding process cannot be isolated, all persons who may be exposed to the hazard of arc flash shall be properly protected.

[Order 74-27, § 296-24-69007, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-69007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-69007, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-69009 Hazards and precautions. A job hazard analysis shall be made, by qualified personnel, of the operations to be performed on each welding machine to determine the safeguards and personal protective equipment that shall be used for each job.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-69009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-69009, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-69011 Maintenance. Periodic inspection shall be made by qualified maintenance personnel, and records of the same maintained. The operator shall be instructed to report any equipment defects to the supervisor and the use of the equipment shall be discontinued until safety repairs have been completed.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-69011, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-69011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-69011, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-695 Fire prevention and protection.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-695, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-695, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-69501 Basic precautions. For elaboration of these basic precautions and of the special precautions of WAC 296-24-69503 as well as a delineation of the fire protection and prevention responsibilities of welders and cutters, their supervisors (including outside contractors) and those in management on whose property cutting and welding is to be performed, see, Standard for Fire Prevention in Use of Cutting and Welding Processes, NFPA Standard 51B, 1962. The basic precautions for fire prevention in welding or cutting work are:

(1) Fire hazards. If the object to be welded or cut cannot readily be moved, all movable fire hazards in the vicinity shall be taken to a safe place.

(2) Guards. If the object to be welded or cut cannot be moved and if all the fire hazards cannot be removed, then guards shall be used to confine the heat, sparks, and slag, and to protect the immovable fire hazards.

(3) Restrictions. If the requirements stated in WAC 296-24-69501 (1) and (2) cannot be followed then welding and cutting shall not be performed.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-69501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-69501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-69503 Special precautions. When the nature of the work to be performed falls within the scope of WAC 296-24-69501(2) certain additional precautions may be necessary:

(1) Combustible material. Wherever there are floor openings or cracks in the flooring that cannot be closed, precautions shall be taken so that no readily combustible materials on the floor below will be exposed to sparks which might drop through the floor. The same precautions shall be observed with regard to cracks or holes in walls, open doorways and open or broken windows.

(2) Fire extinguishers. Suitable fire extinguishing equipment shall be maintained in a state of readiness for instant use. Such equipment may consist of pails of water, buckets of sand, hose or portable extinguishers depending upon the nature and quantity of the combustible material exposed.

(3) Fire watch.

(a) Fire watchers shall be required whenever welding or cutting is performed in locations where other than a minor fire might develop, or any of the following conditions exist:

(i) Appreciable combustible material, in building construction or contents, closer than 35 feet to the point of operation.

(ii) Appreciable combustibles are more than 35 feet away but are easily ignited by sparks.

(iii) Wall or floor openings within a 35-foot radius expose combustible material in adjacent areas including concealed spaces in walls or floors.

(iv) Combustible materials are adjacent to the opposite side of metal partitions, walls, ceilings, or roofs and are likely to be ignited by conduction or radiation.

(b) Fire watchers shall have fire extinguishing equipment readily available and be trained in its use. They shall be familiar with facilities for sounding an alarm in the event of a fire. They shall watch for fires in all exposed areas, try to extinguish them only when obviously within the capacity of the equipment available, or otherwise sound the alarm. A fire watch shall be maintained for at least a half hour after completion of welding or cutting operations to detect and extinguish possible smoldering fires.

(4) Authorization. Before cutting or welding is permitted, the area shall be inspected by the individual responsible for authorizing cutting and welding operations. The responsible individual shall designate precautions to be followed in granting authorization to proceed, preferably in the form of a written permit.

(5) Floors. Where combustible materials such as paper clippings, wood shavings, or textile fibers are on the floor, the floor shall be swept clean for a radius of 35 feet. Combustible floors shall be kept wet, covered with damp sand, or protected by fire-resistant shields. Where floors have been wet down, personnel operating arc welding or cutting equipment shall be protected from possible shock.

(6) Prohibited areas. Cutting or welding shall not be permitted in the following situations:

(a) In areas not authorized by management.

(b) In sprinklered buildings while such protection is impaired.

(c) In the presence of explosive atmospheres (mixtures of flammable gases, vapors, liquids, or dusts with air), or explosive atmospheres that may develop inside uncleaned or improperly prepared tanks or equipment which have previ-

ously contained such materials, or that may develop in areas with an accumulation of combustible dusts.

(d) In areas near the storage of large quantities of exposed, readily ignitable materials such as bulk sulphur, baled paper, or cotton.

(7) Relocation of combustibles. Where practicable, all combustibles shall be relocated at least 35 feet from the work site. Where relocation is impracticable, combustibles shall be protected with flameproofed covers or otherwise shielded with metal or asbestos guards or curtains. Edges of covers at the floor should be tight to prevent sparks from going under them. This precaution is also important at overlaps where several covers are used to protect a large pile.

(8) Ducts. Ducts and conveyor systems that might carry sparks to distant combustibles shall be suitably protected or shut down.

(9) Combustible walls. Where cutting or welding is done near walls, partitions, ceiling or roof of combustible construction, fire-resistant shields or guards shall be provided to prevent ignition.

(10) Noncombustible walls. If welding is to be done on a metal wall, partition, ceiling or roof, precautions shall be taken to prevent ignition of combustibles on the other side, due to conduction or radiation, preferably by relocating combustibles. Where combustibles are not relocated, a fire watch on the opposite side from the work shall be provided.

(11) Combustible cover. Welding shall not be attempted on a metal partition, wall, ceiling or roof having a combustible covering nor on walls or partitions of combustible sandwich-type panel construction.

(12) Pipes. Cutting or welding on pipes or other metal in contact with combustible walls, partitions, ceilings or roofs shall not be undertaken if the work is close enough to cause ignition by conduction.

(13) Management. Management shall recognize its responsibility for the safe usage of cutting and welding equipment on its property and:

(a) Based on fire potentials of plant facilities, establish areas for cutting and welding, and establish procedures for cutting and welding, in other areas.

(b) Designate an individual responsible for authorizing cutting and welding operations in areas not specifically designed for such processes.

(c) Insist that cutters or welders and their supervisors are suitably trained in the safe operation of their equipment and the safe use of the process.

(d) Advise all contractors about flammable materials or hazardous conditions of which they may not be aware.

(14) Supervisor. The supervisor:

(a) Shall be responsible for the safe handling of the cutting or welding equipment and the safe use of the cutting or welding process.

(b) Shall determine the combustible materials and hazardous areas present or likely to be present in the work location.

(c) Shall protect combustibles from ignition by the following:

(i) Have the work moved to a location free from dangerous combustibles.

(ii) If the work cannot be moved, have the combustibles moved to a safe distance from the work or have the combustibles properly shielded against ignition.

(iii) See that cutting and welding are so scheduled that plant operations that might expose combustibles to ignition are not started during cutting or welding.

(d) Shall secure authorization for the cutting or welding operations from the designated management representative.

(i) Shall determine that the cutter or welder secures their approval that conditions are safe before going ahead.

(ii) Shall determine that fire protection and extinguishing equipment are properly located at the site.

(iii) Shall ensure fire watches are available at the site when required.

(15) Fire prevention precautions. Cutting or welding shall be permitted only in areas that are or have been made fire safe. Within the confines of an operating plant or building, cutting and welding should preferably be done in a specific area designed for such work, such as a maintenance shop or a detached outside location. Such areas should be of noncombustible or fire-resistive construction, essentially free of combustible and flammable contents, and suitably segregated from adjacent areas. When work cannot be moved practically, as in most construction work, the area shall be made safe by removing combustibles or protecting combustibles from ignition sources.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-69503, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-69503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-69503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-69505 Welding or cutting containers. (1) Used containers. No welding, cutting, or other hot work shall be performed on used drums, barrels, tanks or other containers until they have been cleaned so thoroughly as to make absolutely certain that there are no flammable materials present or any substances such as greases, tars, acids, or other materials which when subjected to heat, might produce flammable or toxic vapors. Any pipe lines or connections to the drum or vessel shall be disconnected or blanked.

(2) Venting and purging. All hollow spaces, cavities or containers shall be vented to permit the escape of air or gases before preheating, cutting or welding. Purging with inert gas is recommended.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-69505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-69505, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-69507 Confined spaces. (1) Accidental contact. When arc welding is to be suspended for any substantial period of time such as during lunch or overnight, all electrodes shall be removed from the holders and the holders carefully located so that accidental contact cannot occur and the machine be disconnected from the power source.

(2) Torch valve. In order to eliminate the possibility of gas escaping through leaks or improperly closed valves, when gas welding or cutting, the torch valves shall be closed and the gas supply to the torch positively shut off at some point outside the confined area whenever the torch is not to be used for a substantial period of time, such as during lunch hour or overnight. Where practicable, the torch and hose shall also be removed from the confined space.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-69507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-69507, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-700 Protection of employees.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-700, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-700, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-70001 General. (1) Railing. A welder or helper working on platforms, scaffolds, or runways shall be protected against falling. This may be accomplished by the use of railings, safety belts, life lines, or some other equally effective safeguards.

(2) Welding cable. Welders shall place welding cable and other equipment so that it is clear of passageways, ladders, and stairways.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-70001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-70001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-70003 Eye protection. (1) Selection.

(a) Helmets or hand shields shall be used during all arc welding or arc cutting operations, excluding submerged arc welding.

Goggles should also be worn during arc welding or cutting operations to provide protection from injurious rays from adjacent work, and from flying objects. The goggles may have either clear or colored glass, depending upon the amount of exposure to adjacent welding operations. Helpers or attendants shall be provided with proper eye protection.

(b) Goggles or other suitable eye protection shall be used during all gas welding or oxygen cutting operations. Spectacles without side shields, with suitable filter lenses are permitted for use during gas welding operations on light work, for torch brazing or for inspection.

(c) All operators and attendants of resistance welding or resistance brazing equipment shall use transparent face shields or goggles, depending on the particular job, to protect their faces or eyes, as required.

(d) Eye protection in the form of suitable goggles shall be provided where needed for brazing operations not covered in (1)(a), (b) and (c) of this section.

(2) Specifications for protectors.

(a) Helmets and hand shields shall be made of a material which is an insulator for heat and electricity. Helmets, shields and goggles shall be not readily flammable and shall be capable of understanding sterilization.

(b) Helmets and hand shields shall be arranged to protect the face, neck and ears from direct radiant energy from the arc.

(c) Helmets shall be provided with filter plates and cover plates designed for easy removal.

(d) All parts shall be constructed of a material which will not readily corrode or discolor the skin.

(e) Goggles shall be ventilated to prevent fogging of the lenses as much as practicable.

(f) Cover lenses or plates should be provided to protect each helmet, hand shield or goggle filter lens or plate.

(g) All glass for lenses shall be tempered, substantially free from striae, air bubbles, waves and other flaws. Except when a lens is ground to provide proper optical correction for defective vision, the front and rear surfaces of lenses and windows shall be smooth and parallel.

(h) Lenses shall bear some permanent distinctive marking by which the source and shade may be readily identified.

(i) The following is a guide for the selection of the proper shade numbers. These recommendations may be varied to suit the individual's needs.

Filter Lenses for Protection against Radiant Energy

Welding operation	Electrode Size 1/32 (inches)	Minimum protective arc current	Shade number
Shielded metal arc welding	Less than 3	Less than 60	10
	3-5	60-160	10
	5-8	160-250	12
	More than 8	250-550	14
Gas shielded arc welding (non-ferrous)	2, 3, 4, 5		11
Gas shielded arc welding (ferrous)	2, 3, 4, 5		12
Gas metal arc welding		Less than 60	7
		60-160	10
		160-250	10
		250-500	10
Flux cored arc welding		Less than 60	7
		60-160	10
		160-250	10
		250-500	10
Gas tungsten arc welding		Less than 50	8
		50-150	8
		150-500	10
Air carbon—light Light		Less than 500	10
Arc cutting—heavy		500-1000	11
Carbon arc welding			14
Plasma arc welding		Less than 20	6
		20-100	8
		100-400	10
		400-800	11
Plasma arc cutting		Less than 300 (light)	8
		300-400 (medium)	9

Welding operation	Electrode Size 1/32 (inches)	Minimum protective arc current	Shade number
		400-800 (heavy)	10
Atomic hydrogen welding			10-14
Torch soldering			2
Torch brazing			3 or 4
Gas welding			
Light	Under 1/8	Under 3.2	3 or 4

Note: In gas welding or oxygen cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter or lens that absorbs the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the operation.

(j) All filter lenses and plates shall meet the test for transmission of radiant energy prescribed in ANSI Z 87.1-1968—American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.

(3) Protection from arc welding rays. Where the work permits, the welder should be enclosed in an individual booth painted with a finish of low-reflectivity such as zinc oxide (an important factor for absorbing ultraviolet radiations) and lamp black; or shall be enclosed with noncombustible screens similarly painted. Booths and screens shall permit circulation of air at floor level. Workers or other persons adjacent to the welding areas shall be protected from the rays by noncombustible or flameproof screens or shields or shall be required to wear appropriate goggles.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-70003, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 73-5, § 296-24-70003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-70003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-70005 Protective clothing. (1) General requirements. Employees exposed to the hazards created by welding, cutting, or brazing operations shall be protected by personal protective equipment in accordance with the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC, Part I, and WAC 296-800-160. Appropriate protective clothing required for any welding operation will vary with the size, nature and location of the work to be performed.

(2) Specified protective clothing. Protective means which may be employed are as follows:

(a) Except when engaged in light work, all welders should wear flameproof gauntlet gloves.

(b) Flameproof aprons made of leather, asbestos, or other suitable material may also be desirable as protection against radiated heat and sparks.

(c) Woolen clothing preferable to cotton because it is not so readily ignited and helps protect the welder from changes in temperature. Cotton clothing, if used, should be chemically treated to reduce its combustibility. All outer clothing such as jumpers or overalls should be reasonably free from oil or grease.

(d) Sparks may lodge in rolled-up sleeves or pockets of clothing, or cuffs of overalls or trousers. It is therefore recommended that sleeves and collars be kept buttoned and pockets be eliminated from the front of overalls and aprons. Trousers or overalls should not be turned up on the outside.

Note: For heavy work, fire-resistant leggings, high boots, or other equivalent means should be used.

(e) In production work a sheet metal screen in front of the worker's legs can provide further protection against sparks and molten metal in cutting operations.

(f) Capes or shoulder covers made of leather or other suitable materials should be worn during overhead welding or cutting operations. Leather skull caps may be worn under helmets to prevent head burns.

(g) For overhead welding and cutting, or welding and cutting in extremely confined spaces, ear protection is sometimes desirable.

(h) Where there is exposure to sharp or heavy falling objects, or a hazard of bumping in confined spaces, hard hats or head protectors shall be used.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-70005, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-24-70005, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-70005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-70005, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-70007 Work in confined spaces. (1) General. As used herein confined space is intended to mean a relatively small or restricted space such as a tank, boiler, pressure vessel, or small compartment of a ship.

(2) Ventilation. Ventilation is a prerequisite to work in confined spaces. For ventilation requirements see WAC 296-24-71501 through 296-24-71525.

(3) Securing cylinders and machinery. When welding or cutting is being performed in any confined spaces the gas cylinders and welding machines shall be left on the outside. Before operations are started, heavy portable equipment mounted on wheels shall be securely blocked to prevent accidental movement.

(4) Lifelines. Where a welder must enter a confined space through a manhole or other small opening, means shall be provided for quickly removing the welder in case of emergency. When safety belts and lifelines are used for this purpose they shall be so attached in a manner so that the welder's body cannot be jammed in a small exit opening. An attendant with a preplanned rescue procedure shall be stationed outside to observe the welder at all times and be capable of putting rescue operations into effect.

(5) Electrode removal. When arc welding is to be suspended for any substantial period of time, such as during lunch or overnight, all electrodes shall be removed from the holders and the holders carefully located so that accidental contact cannot occur and the machine disconnected from the power source.

(6) Gas cylinder shutoff. In order to eliminate the possibility of gas escaping through leaks or improperly closed valves, when gas welding or cutting, the torch valves shall be closed and the fuel-gas and oxygen supply to the torch positively shut off at some point outside the confined area whenever the torch is not to be used for a substantial period of time, such as during lunch hour or overnight. Where practicable the torch and hose shall also be removed from the confined space.

(7) Warning sign. After welding operations are completed, the welder shall mark the hot metal or provide some other means of warning other workers.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-70007, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-70007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-70007, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-715 Health protection and ventilation.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-715, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-715, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71501 General. (1) Contamination. The requirements in this section have been established on the basis of the following three factors in arc and gas welding which govern the amount of contamination to which welders may be exposed:

(a) Dimensions of space in which welding is to be done (with special regard to height of ceiling).

(b) Number of welders.

(c) Possible evolution of hazardous fumes, gases, or dust according to the metals involved.

(2) Ventilation. It is recognized that in individual instances other factors may be involved in which case ventilation or respiratory protective devices should be provided as needed to meet the equivalent requirements of this section. Such factors would include:

(a) Atmospheric conditions.

(b) Heat generated.

(c) Presence of volatile solvents.

(3) Screens. When welding must be performed in a space entirely screened on all sides, the screens shall be so arranged that no serious restriction of ventilation exists. It is desirable to have the screens so mounted that they are about 2 feet above the floor unless the work is performed at so low a level that the screen must be extended nearer to the floor to protect nearby workers from the glare of welding.

(4) Maximum allowable concentration. Local exhaust or general ventilating systems shall be provided and arranged to keep the amount of toxic fumes, gases, or dusts below the maximum allowable concentration as specified in chapter 296-62 WAC.

Note: A number of potentially hazardous materials are employed in fluxes, coatings, coverings, and filler metals used in welding and cutting or are released to the atmosphere during welding and cutting. These include but are not limited to the materials itemized in WAC 296-24-71509 through 296-24-71523.

(5) Precautionary labels. The employer shall ascertain the potentially hazardous materials, associated with welding, cutting, etc., and inform the employee of same wither [whether] through signs, labels or other appropriate means.

(a) All filler metals and fusible granular materials shall carry the following notice, as a minimum, on tags, boxes, or other containers:

CAUTION

Welding may produce fumes and gases hazardous to health. Avoid breathing these fumes and gases. Use adequate ventilation. See ANSI Z 49.1-1967 Safety in Welding and Cutting published by the American Welding Society.

(b) Brazing (welding) filler metals containing cadmium in significant amounts shall carry the following notice on tags, boxes, or other containers:

WARNING
CONTAINS CADMIUM—POISONOUS FUMES MAY BE FORMED ON HEATING

Do not breathe fumes. Use only with adequate ventilation such as fume collectors, exhaust ventilators, or air-supplied respirators. See ANSI Z 49.1-1967.

If chest pain, cough, or fever develops after use call physician immediately.

Keep children away when using.

(c) Brazing and gas welding fluxes containing fluorine compounds shall have a cautionary wording to indicate that they contain fluorine compounds. One such cautionary wording recommended by the American Welding Society for brazing and gas welding fluxes reads as follows:

CAUTION
CONTAINS FLUORIDES

This flux when heated gives off fumes that may irritate eyes, nose and throat.

(i) Avoid fumes-use only in well-ventilated spaces.

(ii) Avoid contact of flux with eyes or skin.

(iii) Do not take internally.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-71501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71503 Ventilation for general welding and cutting. (1) General. Mechanical ventilation shall be provided when welding or cutting is done on metals not covered in WAC 296-24-71509 through 296-24-71523. (For specific material, see the ventilation requirements of WAC 296-24-71509 through 296-24-71523.)

(a) In a space of less than 10,000 cubic feet per welder.

(b) In a room having a ceiling height of less than 16 feet.

(c) In confined spaces or where the welding space contains partitions, balconies, or other structural barriers to the extent that they significantly obstruct cross ventilation.

(2) Minimum rate. Such ventilation shall be at the minimum rate of 2,000 cubic feet per minute per welder, except where local exhaust hoods and booths as per WAC 296-24-71505, or airline respirators approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for such purposes are provided. Natural ventilation is considered sufficient for welding or cutting operations where the restrictions in WAC 296-24-71503(1) are not present.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-71503, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-71503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71505 Local exhaust hoods and booths. Mechanical local exhaust ventilation may be by means of either of the following:

(1) Hoods. Freely movable hoods intended to be placed by the welder as near as practicable to the work being welded and provided with a rate of airflow sufficient to maintain a velocity in the direction of the hood of 100 linear feet per

minute in the zone of welding when the hood is at its most remote distance from the point of welding. The rates of ventilation required to accomplish this control velocity using a 3-inch wide flanged suction opening are shown in the following table:

Welding zone	Minimum air flow[1] cubic feet/minutes	Duct diameter inches[2]
4 to 6 inches from arc or torch—	150	3
6 to 8 inches from arc or torch—	275	3 1/2
8 to 10 inches from arc or torch—	425	4 1/2
10 to 12 inches from arc or torch—	600	5 1/2

[1]When brazing with cadmium bearing materials or when cutting on such materials increased rates of ventilation may be required.

[2]Nearest half-inch duct diameter based on 4,000 feet per minute velocity in pipe.

(2) Fixed enclosure. A fixed enclosure with a top and not less than two sides which surround the welding or cutting operations and with a rate of airflow sufficient to maintain a velocity away from the welder of not less than 100 linear feet per minute.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-71505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71505, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71507 Ventilation in confined spaces. (1) Air replacement. All welding and cutting operations carried on in confined spaces shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the accumulation of toxic materials or possible oxygen deficiency. This applies not only to the welder but also to helpers and other personnel in the immediate vicinity. All air replacing that withdrawn shall be clean and respirable.

(2) Airline respirators. In such circumstances where it is impossible to provide such ventilation, airline respirators or hose masks approved for this purpose by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under 42 CFR part 84 must be used.

(3) Self-contained units. In areas immediately hazardous to life, a full-facepiece, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus or a combination full-facepiece, pressure-demand supplied-air respirator with an auxiliary, self-contained air supply certified by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84 must be used.

(4) Outside helper. Where welding operations are carried on in confined spaces and where welders and helpers are provided with hose masks, hose masks with blowers or self-contained breathing equipment approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), a worker shall be stationed on the outside of such confined spaces to insure the safety of those working within.

(5) Oxygen for ventilation. Oxygen shall not be used for ventilation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-24-71507, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-71507, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-71507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71507, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71509 Fluorine compounds. (1) General. In confined spaces, welding or cutting involving fluxes, coverings, or other materials which contain fluorine compounds shall be done in accordance with WAC 296-24-71507 (1) through (5). A fluorine compound is one that contains fluorine, as an element in chemical combination, not as a free gas.

Note: Maximum allowable concentration. The need for local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators for welding or cutting in other than confined spaces will depend upon the individual circumstances. However, experience has shown such protection to be desirable for fixed-location production welding and for all production welding on stainless steels. Where air samples taken at the welding location indicate that the fluorides liberated are below the maximum allowable concentration, such protection is not necessary.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-71509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71509, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71511 Zinc. (1) Confined spaces. In confined spaces welding or cutting involving zinc-bearing base or filler metals or metals coated with zinc-bearing materials shall be done in accordance with WAC 296-24-71507 (1) through (5).

(2) Indoors. Indoors, welding or cutting involving zinc-bearing base or filler metals coated with zinc-bearing materials shall be done in accordance with WAC 296-24-71505 (1) and (2).

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-71511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71511, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71513 Lead. (1) Confined spaces. In confined spaces, welding involving lead-base metals (erroneously called lead-burning) shall be done in accordance with WAC 296-24-71507 (1) through (5).

(2) Indoors. Indoors, welding involving lead-base metals shall be done in accordance with WAC 296-24-71505 (1) and (2).

(3) Local ventilation. In confined spaces or indoors, welding or cutting operations involving metals containing lead, other than as an impurity, or involving metals coated with lead-bearing materials, including paint must be done using local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators. Such operations, when done outdoors, must be done using respirators, certified for this purpose by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84. In all cases, workers in the immediate vicinity of the cutting operation must be protected as necessary by local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators.

Note: See chapter 296-62 WAC for additional requirements on lead.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-24-71513, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-71513, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-71513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71513, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71515 Beryllium. Welding or cutting indoors, outdoors, or in confined spaces involving beryllium-containing base or filler metals shall be done using local exhaust ventilation and airline respirators unless atmospheric tests under the most adverse conditions have established that the workers' exposure is within the acceptable concentrations defined by chapter 296-841 WAC. In all cases, workers in the immediate vicinity of the welding or cutting operations shall be protected as necessary by local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-24-71515, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05; Order 73-5, § 296-24-71515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71515, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71517 Cadmium. (1) General. In confined spaces or indoors, welding or cutting operations involving cadmium-bearing or cadmium-coated base metals must be done using local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators unless atmospheric tests under the most adverse conditions show that employee exposure is within the acceptable concentrations specified by chapter 296-62 WAC. Such operations, when done outdoors, must be done using respirators, such as fume respirators, certified for this purpose by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84.

(2) Confined space. Welding (brazing) involving cadmium-bearing filler metals shall be done using ventilation as prescribed in WAC 296-24-71505 or 296-24-71507 if the work is to be done in a confined space.

Note: See chapter 296-62 WAC for additional requirements on cadmium.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-24-71517, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-71517, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-71517, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71517, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71519 Mercury. In confined spaces or indoors, welding or cutting operations involving metals coated with mercury-bearing materials, including paint, must be done using local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators unless atmospheric tests under the most adverse conditions show that employee exposure is within the acceptable concentrations specified by chapter 296-841 WAC. Such operations, when done outdoors, must be done using respirators certified for this purpose by NIOSH under 24 CFR part 84.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-24-71519, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-24-71519, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-71519, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-71519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71519, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71521 Cleaning compounds. (1) Manufacturer's instructions. In the use of cleaning materials, because of their possible toxicity of flammability, appropriate precautions such as manufacturer's instructions shall be followed.

(2) Degreasing. Degreasing or other cleaning operations involving chlorinated hydrocarbons shall be so located that no vapors from these operations will reach or be drawn into the atmosphere surrounding any welding operation. In addition, trichloroethylene and perchlorethylene should be kept out of atmospheres penetrated by the ultraviolet radiation of gas-shielded welding operations.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-71521, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71521, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71523 Cutting of stainless steels. Oxygen cutting, using either a chemical flux or iron powder or gas-shielded arc cutting of stainless steel, shall be done using mechanical ventilation adequate to remove the fumes generated.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-71523, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71523, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-71525 First-aid equipment. First-aid equipment shall be available at all times. On every shift of welding operations there should be present employees trained to render first aid. All injuries shall be reported as soon as possible for medical attention. First aid shall be rendered until medical attention can be provided.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-71525, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-71525, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-720 Industrial applications.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-720, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-720, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-72001 Transmission pipeline. (1) General. The requirements of WAC 296-24-68501 through 296-24-68507, 296-24-70001 through 296-24-70007, and 296-24-71501 through 296-24-71525, shall be observed.

(2) Field shop operations. Where field shop operations are involved for fabrication of fittings, river crossings, road crossings, and pumping and compressor stations the requirements of WAC 296-24-68001, 296-24-68501 through 296-24-68507, 296-24-69501 through 296-24-69507, 296-24-70001 through 296-24-70007 and 296-24-71501 through 296-24-71525 shall be observed.

(3) Electric shock. When arc welding is performed in wet conditions, or under conditions of high humidity, special protection against electric shock shall be supplied.

(4) Pressure testing. In pressure testing of pipelines, the workers and the public shall be protected against injury by the blowing out of closures or other pressures restraining devices. Also, protection shall be provided against expulsion of loose dirt that may have become trapped in the pipe.

(5) Construction standards. The welded construction of transmission pipelines shall be conducted in accordance with the Standard for Welding Pipe Lines and Related Facilities, API Std. 1104-1968.

(6) Flammable substance lines. The connection, by welding, of branches to pipelines carrying flammable substances shall be performed in accordance with Welding or Hot Tapping on Equipment Containing Flammables, API Std. PSD No. 2201-1963.

(7) X-ray inspection. The use of X rays and radioactive isotopes for the inspection of welded pipeline joints shall be carried out in conformance with the American National Standard Safety Standard for Nonmedical X-ray and Sealed Gamma-Ray Sources, ANSI Z 54.1-1963.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-72001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-72001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-72003 Mechanical piping systems. (1) General. The requirements of WAC 296-24-68001, 296-24-68501 through 296-24-68507, 296-24-69501 through 296-24-69507, 296-24-70001 through 296-24-70007 and 296-24-71501 through 296-24-71525 shall be observed.

(2) X-ray inspection. The use of X rays and radioactive isotopes for the inspection of welded piping joints shall be in conformance with the American National Standard Safety

Standard for Nonmedical X ray and Sealed Gamma-Ray Sources, ANSI Z 54.1-1963.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-72003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-72003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-722 Welding, cutting, and heating in way of preservative coatings. (1) Before welding, cutting, or heating is commenced on any surface covered by a preservative coating whose flammability is not known, a test shall be made by a competent person to determine its flammability. Preservative coatings shall be considered to be highly flammable when scrapings burn with extreme rapidity.

(2) Precautions shall be taken to prevent ignition of highly flammable hardened preservative coatings. When coatings are determined to be highly flammable, they shall be stripped from the area to be heated to prevent ignition.

(3) Protection against toxic preservative coatings:

(a) In enclosed spaces, all surfaces covered with toxic preservatives shall be stripped of all toxic coatings for a distance of at least 4 inches from the area of heat application, or the employees shall be protected by air line respirators, meeting the requirements specified in these rules for this type of work.

(b) In the open air, employees shall be protected by a respirator, suitable for the type of work being done.

(4) The preservative coatings shall be removed a sufficient distance from the area to be heated to ensure that the temperature of the unstripped metal will not be appreciably raised. Artificial cooling of the metal surrounding the heating area may be used to limit the size of the area required to be cleaned.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-722, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-722, filed 5/7/73.]

PART J-1
WORKING SURFACES, GUARDING FLOORS AND WALL OPENINGS

Note: Requirements relating to portable ladders and fixed ladders have been moved to chapter 296-876 WAC, Ladders, portable and fixed.

WAC 296-24-735 Walking-working surfaces.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-735, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-735, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-73501 General requirements. This section applies to all permanent places of employment, except where domestic, mining, or agricultural work only is performed. Construction work is not to be deemed as a permanent place of employment. Measures for the control of toxic materials are considered to be outside the scope of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 95-22-015, § 296-24-73501, filed 10/20/95, effective 1/16/96. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-06-068 (Order 93-17), § 296-24-73501, filed 3/2/94, effective 3/1/95; Order 73-5, § 296-24-73501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-73501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-73505 Aisles and passageways. (1) Where mechanical handling equipment is used, sufficient safe clearances shall be allowed for aisles, at loading docks, through doorways and wherever turns or passage must be made. Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear and in good repairs, with no obstruction across or in aisles that could create a hazard.

(2) Permanent aisles and passageways shall be appropriately marked. "Appropriate" does not limit the marking to printed lines on the floor only. Other appropriate methods may be marked pillars, powder stripping, flags, traffic cones, or barrels, provided they are maintained in good repair and the recognition of such markings are included in the training programs for vehicle operators and employees.

(3) All trestles in connection with industrial plants on which cars run, which are also used as walkways for workers, shall be equipped with a walkway on the outer edge, so located as to give safe minimum clearance of three feet to cars. Such walkways shall be equipped with standard rails. Where a trestle crosses a driveway or passageway the trestle over such points shall be solidly boarded over.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-73505, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-73505, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 73-5, § 296-24-73505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-73505, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-73507 Covers and guardrails. (1) All open vats and tanks into which workers may fall shall be guarded with railings or screen guards.

(2) All open vats and tanks where workers are employed shall have a platform or walkway 36 to 42 inches below the top of vat or tank or where walkway is flush with top of vat or tank, a standard safeguard of 36 to 42 inches high shall be constructed.

(3) Every tank over 5 feet deep, excepting where agitators are used or where products may be damaged by ladders, shall have a ladder fixed on the inside so placed as to connect with means of access from the outside. Rungs shall have a clearance of at least 6 inches measured between the rung and the side of the tank.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-73507, filed 7/31/79; Order 74-27, § 296-24-73507, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-73507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-73507, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-73511 Steam pipes. (1) All steam pipes or pipes heated by any other means to a sufficient temperature to burn a person (other than coil pipes, radiators, for heating rooms or buildings, or pipes on portable steam engines and boilers) and which are within seven feet of a floor or platform, if exposed to contact, shall be guarded with a standard safeguard.

(2) Protection from hot pipes. All exposed hot pipes within seven feet of the floor or working platform, or within 15 inches measured horizontally from stairways, ramps or fixed ladders, shall be covered with an insulating material or be guarded in such a manner as to prevent contact.

[Order 74-27, § 296-24-73511, filed 5/7/74.]

WAC 296-24-750 Guarding floor and wall openings and holes.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-750, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-750, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-75001 Terms. The following terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this section, when referred to in WAC 296-24-75003 through 296-24-75011, unless the context requires otherwise.

(1) Floor hole. An opening measuring less than 12 inches but more than 1 inch in its least dimension, in any floor, platform, pavement, or yard, through which materials but not persons may fall; such as a belt hole, pipe opening, or slot opening.

(2) Floor opening. An opening measuring 12 inches or more in its least dimension, in any floor, platform, pavement, or yard, through which persons may fall; such as a hatchway, stair or ladder opening, pit, or large manhole. Floor openings occupied by elevators, dumb waiters, conveyors, machinery, or containers are excluded from this part.

(3) Handrail. A single bar or pipe supported on brackets from a wall or partition, as on a stairway or ramp, to furnish persons with a handhold in case of tripping.

(4) Platform. A working space for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground; such as a balcony or platform for the operation of machinery and equipment.

(5) Runway. A passageway for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground level, such as a footwalk along shafting or a walkway between buildings.

(6) Standard railing. A vertical barrier erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, ramp, platform, or runway to prevent falls of person.

(7) Standard strength and construction. Any construction of railings, covers, or other guards that meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-750 through 296-24-75011.

(8) Stair railing. A vertical barrier erected along exposed sides of a stairway to prevent falls of persons.

(9) Toeboard. A vertical barrier at floor level erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, platform, runway, or ramp to prevent falls of materials.

(10) Wall hole. An opening less than 30 inches but more than 1 inch high, of unrestricted width, in any wall or partition; such as a ventilation hole or drainage scupper.

(11) Wall opening. An opening at least 30 inches high and 18 inches wide, in any wall or partition, through which persons may fall; such as a yard-arm doorway or chute opening.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-75001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-75001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-75001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-75003 Protection for floor openings. (1) Every ladderway floor opening or platform shall be guarded by a standard railing with standard toeboard on all exposed sides (except at entrance to opening), with the passage through the railing either provided with a swinging gate or so offset that a person cannot walk directly into the opening.

(2) Every hatchway and chute floor opening shall be guarded by one of the following:

(a) Hinged floor opening cover of standard strength and construction equipped with standard railings or permanently attached thereto so as to leave only one exposed side. When the opening is not in use, the cover shall be closed or the exposed side shall be guarded at both top and intermediate positions by removable standard railings.

(b) A removable railing with toeboard on not more than two sides of the opening and fixed standard railings with toeboards on all other exposed sides. The removable railings shall be kept in place when the opening is not in use and should preferably be hinged or otherwise mounted so as to be conveniently replaceable.

Where operating conditions necessitate the feeding of material into any hatchway or chute opening, protection shall be provided to prevent a person from falling through the opening.

(c) The area under floor openings shall, where practical, be fenced off. When this is not practical, the areas shall be plainly marked with yellow lines and telltales shall be installed to hang within five and one-half feet of ground or floor level.

(d) Where floor openings are used to drop materials from one level to another, audible warning systems shall be installed and used to indicate to employees on the lower level that material is to be dropped.

(3) Every skylight opening and hole shall be guarded by a standard skylight screen or a fixed standard railing on all exposed sides.

(4) Every pit and trapdoor floor opening, infrequently used, shall be guarded by a floor opening cover of standard strength and construction which should be hinged in place. While the cover is not in place, the pit or trap opening shall be constantly attended by someone or shall be protected on all exposed sides by removable standard railings.

(5) Every manhole floor opening shall be guarded by a standard manhole cover which need not be hinged in place. While the cover is not in place, the manhole opening shall be constantly attended by someone or shall be protected by removable standard railings.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-75003, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 74-27, § 296-24-75003, filed 5/7/74; Order 73-5, § 296-24-75003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-75003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-75005 Protection for wall openings and holes. (1) Every wall opening from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet shall be guarded by one of the following:

(a) Rail, roller, picket fence, half door, or equivalent barrier.

The guard may be removable but should preferably be hinged or otherwise mounted so as to be conveniently replaceable. Where there is exposure below to falling materials, a removable toeboard or the equivalent shall also be provided. When the opening is not in use for handling materials, the guard shall be kept in position regardless of a door on the opening. In addition, a grab handle shall be provided on each side of the opening with its center approximately 4 feet above floor level and of standard strength and mounting.

(b) Extension platform onto which materials can be hoisted for handling, and which shall have side rails or equivalent guards of standard specifications.

(2) Every chute wall opening from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet shall be guarded by one or more of the barriers specified in WAC 296-24-75005 (1)(a) and (b), or as required by the conditions.

(3) Every window wall opening at a stairway landing, floor, platform, or balcony, from which there is a drop of

more than 4 feet, and where the bottom of the opening is less than 3 feet above the platform or landing, shall be guarded by standard slats, standard grill work (as specified in WAC 296-24-75011(11)), or standard railing.

Where the window opening is below the landing, or platform, a standard toeboard shall be provided.

(4) Every temporary wall opening shall have adequate guards but these need not be of standard construction.

(5) Where there is a hazard of materials falling through a wall hole, and the lower edge of the near side of the hole is less than 4 inches above the floor, and the far side of the hole more than 5 feet above the next lower level, the hole shall be protected by a standard toeboard, or an enclosing screen either of sold construction, or as specified in WAC 296-24-75011(11).

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-75005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-75005, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-75007 Protection of open-sided runways. (1) Railings must be provided with a toeboard wherever, beneath the open sides:

(a) Person can pass;

(b) There is moving machinery; or

(c) There is equipment with which falling materials could create a hazard.

(2) Every runway shall be guarded by a standard railing (or the equivalent as specified in WAC 296-24-75011(3) on all open sides 4 feet or more above floor or ground level. Wherever tools, machine parts, or materials are likely to be used on the runway, a toeboard shall also be provided on each exposed side.

Runways used exclusively for special purposes (such as oiling, shafting, or filling tank cars) may have the railing on one side omitted where operating conditions necessitate such omission, providing the falling hazard is minimized by using a runway of not less than 18 inches wide. Where persons entering upon runways become thereby exposed to machinery, electrical equipment, or other danger not a falling hazard, additional guarding than is here specified may be essential for protection.

(3) Regardless of height, runways above or adjacent to dangerous equipment, pickling or galvanizing tanks, degreasing units, and similar hazards shall be guarded with a standard railing and toeboard.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-24-75007, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 76-6, § 296-24-75007, filed 3/1/76; Order 73-5, § 296-24-75007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-75007, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-75011 Railing, toeboards, and cover specifications. (1) A standard railing shall consist of top rail, intermediate rail, and posts, and shall have a vertical height of forty-two inches, plus or minus three inches, from upper surface of top rail to floor, platform, runway, or ramp level and:

(a) The top rail shall be smooth-surfaced throughout the length of the railing.

(b) The intermediate rail shall be approximately halfway between the top rail and the floor, platform, runway, or ramp.

(c) The ends of the rails shall not overhang the terminal posts except where such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard.

(d) Guardrails with heights greater than 42 inches are permissible provided the extra height does not create a dangerous situation for employees and that additional mid-rails were installed so that openings beneath the top rail would not permit the passage of a 19-inch or larger spherical object.

(2) A stair railing shall be of construction similar to a standard railing but the vertical height shall be not more than thirty-four inches nor less than thirty inches from upper surface of top rail to surface of tread in line with face of riser at forward edge of tread.

(3) Minimum requirements for standard railings under various types of construction are specified in this subsection. Dimensions specified are based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture Wood Handbook, No. 72, 1955 (No. 1 (S4S) Southern Yellow Pine (Modulus of Rupture 7,400 p.s.i.)) for wood; ANSI G 41.5-1970, American National Standard Specifications for Structural Steel, for structural steel; and ANSI B 125.1-1970, American National Standard Specifications for Welded and Steamless Steel Pipe, for pipe.

(a) For wood railings, the posts shall be of at least two-inch by four-inch nominal stock spaced not to exceed six feet; the top and intermediate rails shall be of at least two-inch by four-inch nominal stock. If top rail is made of two right-angle pieces of one-inch by four-inch stock, posts may be spaced on eight-foot centers, with two-inch by four-inch intermediate rail.

(b) For pipe railings, posts and top and intermediate railings shall be at least one and one-half inches nominal diameter (outside diameter) with posts spaced not more than eight feet on centers.

(c) For structural steel railings, posts and top and intermediate rails shall be of two-inch by two-inch by three-eighths-inch angles or other metal shapes of equivalent bending strength with posts spaced not more than eight feet on centers.

(d) The anchoring of posts and framing of members for railings of all types shall be of such construction that the completed structure shall be capable of withstanding a load of at least two hundred pounds applied in any direction at any point on the top rail.

(e) Other types, sizes, and arrangements of railing construction are acceptable provided they meet the following conditions:

(i) A smooth-surfaced top rail at a height above floor, platform, runway, or ramp level of from thirty-six to forty-two inches nominal;

(ii) A strength to withstand at least the minimum requirement of two hundred pounds top rail pressure;

(iii) Protection between top rail and floor, platform, runway, ramp, or stair treads, equivalent at least to that afforded by a standard intermediate rail;

(iv) Elimination of overhang of rail ends unless such overhang does not constitute a hazard; such as, baluster railings, scrollwork railings, paneled railings.

(4) A standard toeboard shall be a minimum of four inches nominal in vertical height from its top edge to the level of the floor, platform, runway, or ramp. It shall be securely fastened in place and with not more than one-quarter-inch clearance above floor level. It may be made of any substantial material either solid or with openings not over one inch in greatest dimension.

Where material is piled to such height that a standard toeboard does not provide protection, paneling from floor to intermediate rail, or to top rail shall be provided.

(5) A handrail shall consist of a lengthwise member mounted directly on a wall or partition by means of brackets attached to the lower side of the handrail so as to offer no obstruction to a smooth surface along the top and both sides of the handrail. The handrail shall be of rounded or other section that will furnish an adequate handhold for anyone grasping it to avoid falling. The ends of the handrail should be turned in to the supporting wall or otherwise arranged so as not to constitute a projection hazard.

(a) The height of handrails shall be not more than thirty-four inches nor less than thirty inches from upper surface of handrail to surface of tread in line with face of riser or to surface of ramp.

(b) The size of handrails shall be: When of hardwood, at least two inches in diameter; when of metal pipe, at least one and one-half inches in diameter. The length of brackets shall be such as will give a clearance between handrail and wall or any projection thereon of at least one and one-half inches. The spacing of brackets shall not exceed eight feet.

(c) The mounting of handrails shall be such that the completed structure is capable of withstanding a load of at least two hundred pounds applied in any direction at any point on the rail.

(6) All handrails and railings shall be provided with a clearance of not less than one and one-half inches between the handrail or railing and any other object.

(7) Floor opening covers may be of any material that meets the following strength requirements:

(a) Trench or conduit covers and their supports, when located in plant roadways, shall be designed to carry a truck rear-axle load of at least twenty thousand pounds.

(b) Manhole covers and their supports, when located in plant roadways, shall comply with local standard highway requirements if any; otherwise, they shall be designed to carry a truck rear-axle of at least twenty thousand pounds.

(c) The construction of floor opening covers may be of any material that meets the strength requirements. Covers projecting not more than one inch above the floor level may be used providing all edges are chamfered to an angle with the horizontal of not over thirty degrees. All hinges, handles, bolts, or other parts shall set flush with the floor or cover surface.

(8) Skylight screens shall be of such construction and mounting that they are capable of withstanding a load of at least two hundred pounds applied perpendicularly at any one area on the screen. They shall also be of such construction and mounting that under ordinary loads or impacts, they will not deflect downward sufficiently to break the glass below them. The construction shall be of grillwork with openings not more than four inches long or of slatwork with openings not more than two inches wide with length unrestricted.

(9) Wall opening barriers (rails, rollers, picket fences, and half doors) shall be of such construction and mounting that, when in place at the opening, the barrier is capable of withstanding a load of at least two hundred pounds applied in any direction (except upward) at any point on the top rail or corresponding member.

(10) Wall opening grab handles shall be not less than twelve inches in length and shall be so mounted as to give one and one-half inches clearance from the side framing of the wall opening. The size, material, and anchoring of the grab handle shall be such that the completed structure is capable of withstanding a load of at least two hundred pounds applied in any direction at any point of the handle.

(11) Wall opening screens shall be of such construction and mounting that they are capable of withstanding a load of at least two hundred pounds applied horizontally at any point on the near side of the screen. They may be of solid construction, of grillwork with openings not more than eight inches long, or of slatwork with openings not more than four inches wide with length unrestricted.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-07-161, § 296-24-75011, filed 3/23/04, effective 6/1/04. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-75011, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-75011, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-75011, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-75011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-75011, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-765 Fixed industrial stairs.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-765, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-765, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76501 Terms. The following terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this section when referred to in WAC 296-24-76503 through 296-24-76523 unless the context requires otherwise.

(1) Handrail. A single bar or pipe supported on brackets from a wall or partition to provide a continuous handhold for persons using a stair.

(2) Nose, nosing. That portion of a tread projecting beyond the face of the riser immediately below.

(3) Open riser. The air space between the treads of stairways without upright members (risers).

(4) Platform. An extended step or landing breaking a continuous run of stairs.

(5) Railing. A vertical barrier erected along exposed sides of stairways and platforms to prevent falls of persons. The top member of railing usually serves as a handrail.

(6) Rise. The vertical distance from the top of a tread to the top of the next higher tread.

(7) Riser. The upright member of a step situated at the back of a lower tread and near the leading edge of the next higher tread.

(8) Stairs, stairway. A series of steps leading from one level or floor to another, or leading to platforms, pits, boiler rooms, crossovers, or around machinery, tanks, and other equipment that are used more or less continuously or routinely by employees, or only occasionally by specific individuals. A series of steps and landings having three or more risers constitutes stairs or stairway.

(9) Tread. The horizontal member of a step.

(10) Tread run. The horizontal distance from the leading edge of a tread to the leading edge of an adjacent tread.

(11) Tread width. The horizontal distance from front to back of tread including nosing when used.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-76501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76503 Application of requirements. This section contains specifications for the safe design and construction of fixed general industrial stairs. This classification includes interior and exterior stairs around machinery, tanks, and other equipment, and stairs leading to or from floors, platforms, or pits. This section does not apply to stairs used for fire exit purposes, to construction operations, to private buildings or residences, or to articulated stairs, such as may be installed on floating roof tanks or on dock facilities, the angle of which changes with the rise and fall of the base support.

When stairs of public and private buildings are located at loading or receiving docks, in maintenance areas, etc., or are used exclusively by employees, the term "fixed industrial steps" will apply and be evaluated accordingly.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-24-76503, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; Order 73-5, § 296-24-76503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76507 Stair strength. Fixed stairways shall be designed and constructed to carry a load of five times the normal live load anticipated but never of less strength than to carry safely a moving concentrated load of 1,000 pounds.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-76507, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76507, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76509 Stair width. Fixed stairways shall have a minimum width of 22 inches.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-76509, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76509, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76511 Angle of stairway rise. (1) Fixed stairs shall be installed at angles to the horizontal of between thirty degrees and fifty degrees. Any uniform combination of rise/tread dimensions may be used that will result in a stairway at any angle to the horizontal within the permissible range. Table D-1 gives rise/tread dimensions which will produce a stairway within the permissible range, stating the angle to the horizontal produced by each combination. However, the rise/tread combinations are not limited to those given in Table D-1.

(2) Because of space limitations a permanent stairway sometimes has to be installed at an angle above the fifty degree critical angle. Such installations are commonly called inclined ladders or ship's ladders, which shall have handrails on both sides and open risers. They shall be capable of sustaining a live load of one hundred pounds per square foot with a safety factor of four. The following preferred and critical angles from the horizontal shall be considered for inclined ladders and ship's ladders:

(a) Thirty-five to sixty degrees - Preferred angle from horizontal.

(b) Sixty to seventy degrees - Critical angle from horizontal.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-76511, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 73-5, § 296-24-76511, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76511, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76513 Stair treads. Each tread and the top landing of a stairway, where risers are used, should have a nose which extends one-half inch to 1 inch beyond the face of the lower riser. Noses should have an even leading edge. All treads shall be reasonably slip-resistant and the nosings shall be of nonslip finish. Welded bar grating treads without nosings are acceptable providing the leading edge can be readily identified by personnel descending the stairway and provided the tread is serrated or is of definite nonslip design. Rise height and tread width shall be uniform throughout any flight of stairs including any foundation structure used as one or more treads of the stairs.

TABLE D-1

Angle to horizontal	Rise (in inches)	Tread run (in inches)
30°35'	6 1/2	11
32°08'	6 3/4	10 3/4
33°41'	7	10 1/2
35°16'	7 1/4	10 1/4
36°52'	7 1/2	10
38°29'	7 3/4	9 3/4
40°08'	8	9 1/2
41°44'	8 1/4	9 1/4
43°22'	8 1/2	9
45°00'	8 3/4	8 3/4
46°38'	9	8 1/2
48°16'	9 1/4	8 1/4
49°54'	9 1/2	8

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-76513, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76513, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76515 Length of stairways. Long flights of stairs, unbroken by landings or intermediate platforms, should be avoided. Consideration should be given to providing intermediate platforms where practical and where such stairways are in frequent use. Stairway platforms shall be no less than the width of a stairway and a minimum of 30 inches in length measured in the direction of travel.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-76515, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76515, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76519 Vertical clearance. Vertical clearance above any stair tread to an overhead obstruction shall be at least 7 feet measured from the leading edge of the tread.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-76519, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76519, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76521 Open risers. Stairs having treads of less than 9-inch width should have open risers.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-76521, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76521, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76523 General. Open grating type treads are desirable for outside stairs.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-76523, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-76523, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-76555 Alternating tread-type stairs. Alternating tread-type stairs have a series of steps between 50 and 70 degrees from horizontal, attached to a center support rail in an alternating manner so that a user of the stairs never

has both feet at the same level at the same time. (See Figure D-12.)

(1) Alternating tread-type stairs shall be designed, installed, used, and maintained in accordance with approved manufacturer's specifications, and shall have the following:

(a) Stair rails on all open sides;

(b) Handrails on both sides of enclosed stairs;

(c) Stair rails and handrails of such configuration as to provide an adequate handhold for a user grasping it to avoid a fall;

(d) A minimum of 17 inches between handrails;

(e) A minimum width of 22 inches overall;

(f) A minimum tread depth of 8 inches;

(g) A minimum tread width of 7 inches; and

(h) A maximum rise of 9 1/2 inches to the tread surface of the next alternating tread.

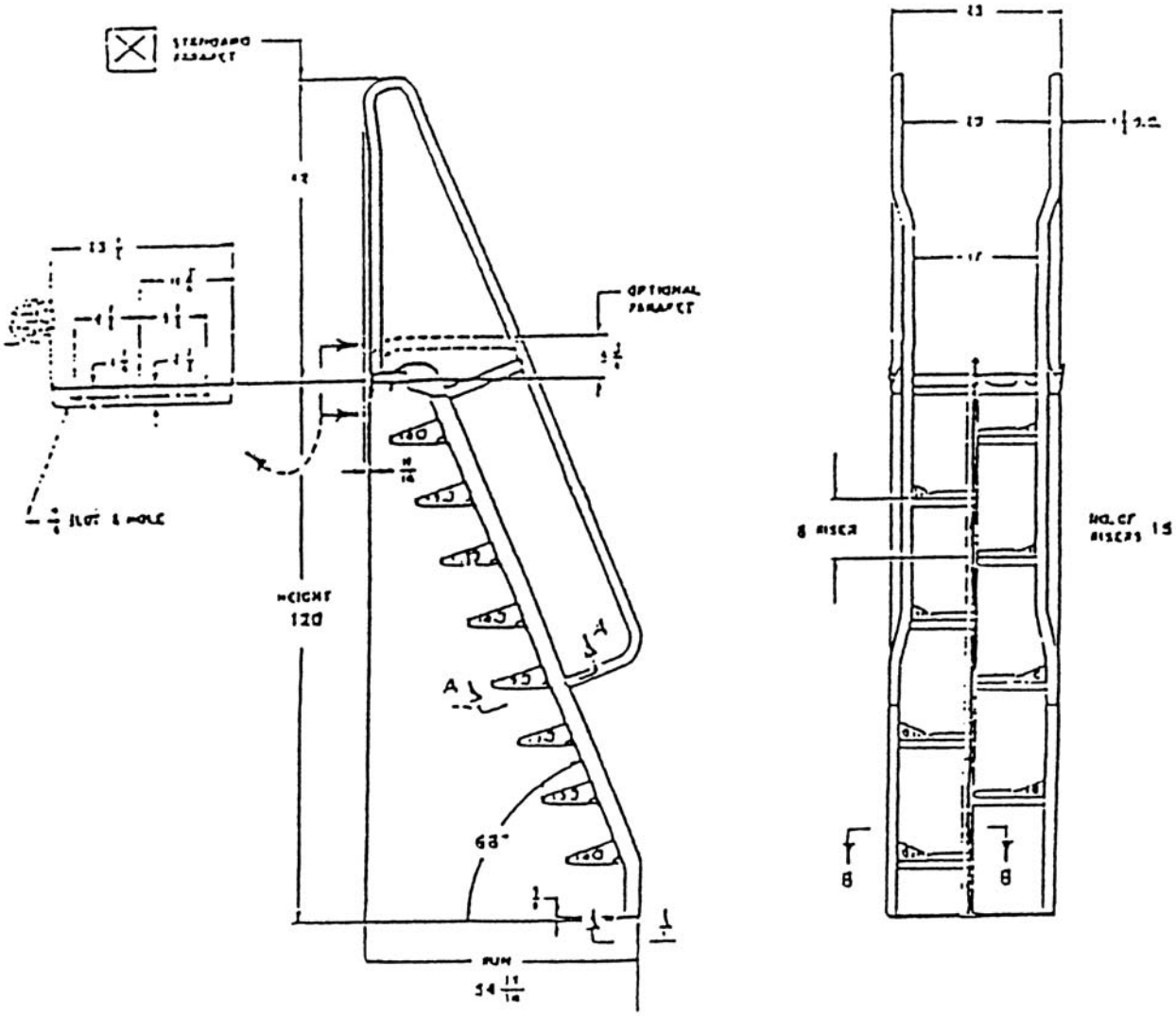
(2) Alternating tread-type stairs shall not have more than a 20-foot continuous rise. Where more than a 20-foot rise is necessary to reach the top of a required stair, one or more intermediate platforms shall be provided in accordance with WAC 296-24-76515.

(3) Stairs and platforms shall be installed so the top landing of the alternating tread stair is flush with the top of the landing platform.

(4) Stair design and construction shall sustain a load of not less than five times the normal live load, but never less strength than to carry safely a moving concentrated load of 1,000 pounds.

(5) Treads shall be equipped with slip-resistant surfaces.

(6) Where a platform or landing is used, the width shall not be less than the width of the stair nor less than 30-inch depth in the direction of travel. Stairs shall be flush with the top of the landing platform.



[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 92-17-022 (Order 92-06), § 296-24-76555, filed 8/10/92, effective 9/10/92; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-76555, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91.]

WAC 296-24-855 Other working surfaces.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-855, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-855, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-85501 Dockboards (bridge plates). (1) Portable and powered dockboards shall be strong enough to carry the load imposed on them.

(2) Portable dockboards shall be secured in position, either by being anchored or equipped with devices which will prevent their slipping.

(3) Powered dockboards shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Commercial Standard CS202-56 (1961) "Industrial Lifts and Hinged Loading Ramps" published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

(4) Handholds, or other effective means, shall be provided on portable dockboards to permit safe handling.

(5) Positive protection shall be provided to prevent railroad cars from being moved while dockboards or bridge plates are in position.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-85501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-85501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-85503 Forging machine area. (1) Machines shall be so located as to give (a) enough clearance between machines so that the movement of one operator will not interfere with the work of another, (b) ample room for cleaning machines and handling the work, including material and scrap. The arrangement of machines shall be such that operators will not stand in aisles.

(2) Aisles shall be provided of sufficient width to permit the free movement of employees bringing and removing material. This aisle space is to be independent of working and storage space and should be defined by marking.

(3) Wood platforms used on the floor in front of machines shall be substantially constructed with nonslip surfaces.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-24-85503, filed 7/31/79; Order 73-5, § 296-24-85503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-85503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-85505 Veneer machinery. (1) Sides of steam vats shall extend to a height of not less than 36 inches above the floor, working platform, or ground.

(2) Large steam vats divided into sections shall be provided with substantial walkways between sections. Each walkway shall be provided with a standard handrail on each exposed side. These handrails may be removable, if necessary.

(3) Covers shall be removed only from that portion of steaming vats on which people are working and a portable railing shall be placed at this point to protect the operators.

(4) Workers shall not ride or step on logs in steam vats.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-85505, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-85505, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-85505, filed 5/7/73.]

PART J-2
SCAFFOLDS

WAC 296-24-862 Nonmandatory appendices. Nonmandatory Appendix A to Part J-2, Scaffold Specifications.

This Appendix provides nonmandatory guidelines to assist employers in complying with the requirements of Part J-2 of this chapter. An employer may use these guidelines and tables as a starting point for designing scaffold systems. However, the guidelines do not provide all the information necessary to build a complete system, and the employer is still responsible for designing and assembling these components in such a way that the completed system will meet the requirements of WAC 296-24-86010(1). Scaffold components which are not selected and loaded in accordance with this Appendix, and components for which no specific guidelines or tables are given in this Appendix (e.g., joints, ties, components for wood pole scaffolds more than 60 feet in height, components for heavy-duty horse scaffolds, components made with other materials, and components with other dimensions, etc.) must be designed and constructed in accordance with the capacity requirements of WAC 296-24-86010(1), and loaded in accordance with WAC 296-24-86010 (4)(a).

Index to Appendix A for Part J-2

1. General guidelines and tables.
2. Specific guidelines and tables.

(a) Pole scaffolds:
Single-pole wood pole scaffolds.
Independent wood pole scaffolds.
(b) Tube and coupler scaffolds.
(c) Fabricated frame scaffolds.
(d) Plasterers', decorators' and large area scaffolds.
(e) Bricklayers' square scaffolds.
(f) Horse scaffolds.
(g) Form scaffolds and carpenters' bracket scaffolds.
(h) Roof bracket scaffolds.
(i) Outrigger scaffolds (one level).
(j) Pump jack scaffolds.
(k) Ladder jack scaffolds.
(l) Window jack scaffolds.
(m) Crawling boards (chicken ladders).
(n) Step, platform and trestle ladder scaffolds.
(o) Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds.
(p) Two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds.
(q)(1) Stonesetters' multipoint adjustable suspension scaffolds.
(q)(2) Masons' multipoint adjustable suspension scaffolds.
(r) Catenary scaffolds.
(s) Float (ship) scaffolds.
(t) Interior hung scaffolds.
(u) Needle beam scaffolds.
(v) Multilevel suspension scaffolds.
(w) Mobile scaffolds.
(x) Repair bracket scaffolds.
(y) Stilts.
(z) Tank builders' scaffolds.

1. General guidelines and tables.

(a) The following tables, and the tables in Part 2—Specific guidelines and tables, assume that all load-carrying timber members (except planks) of the scaffold are a minimum of 1,500 lb-f/in(2) (stress grade) construction grade lumber. All dimensions are nominal sizes as provided in the American Softwood Lumber Standards, dated January 1970, except that, where rough sizes are noted, only rough or undressed lumber of the size specified will satisfy minimum requirements.

(b) Solid sawn wood used as scaffold planks must be selected for such use following the grading rules established by a recognized lumber grading association or by an independent lumber grading inspection agency. Such planks must be

identified by the grade stamp of such association or agency. The association or agency and the grading rules under which the wood is graded must be certified by the Board of Review, American Lumber Standard Committee, as set forth in the American Softwood Lumber Standard of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

(i) Allowable spans must be determined in compliance with the National Design Specification for Wood Construction published by the National Forest Products Association; paragraph 5 of ANSI A10.8-1988 Scaffolding-Safety Requirements published by the American National Standards Institute; or for 2 x 10 inch (nominal) or 2 x 9 inch (rough) solid sawn wood planks, as shown in the following table:

Maximum intended nominal load (lb/ft^2)	Maximum permissible span using full thickness undressed lumber (ft)	Maximum permissible span using nominal thickness lumber (ft)
25	10	8
50	8	6
75	6	

(ii) The maximum permissible span for 1 1/4 x 9-inch or wider wood plank of full thickness with a maximum intended load of 50 lb/ft.(2) must be 4 feet.

(c) Fabricated planks and platforms may be used in lieu of solid sawn wood planks. Maximum spans for such units must be as recommended by the manufacturer based on the maximum intended load being calculated as follows:

Rated load capacity	Intended load
Light-duty	*25 pounds per square foot applied uniformly over the entire span area.
Medium-duty	*50 pounds per square foot applied uniformly over the entire span area.
Heavy-duty	*75 pounds per square foot applied uniformly over the entire span area.
One-person	*250 pounds placed at the center of the span (total 250 pounds).
Two-person	*250 pounds placed 18 inches to the left and right of the center of the span (total 500 pounds).
Three-person	*250 pounds placed at the center of the span and 250 pounds placed 18 inches to the left and right of the center of the span (total 750 pounds).

Note: Platform units used to make scaffold platforms intended for light-duty use must be capable of supporting at least 25 pounds per square foot applied uniformly over the entire unit-span area, or a 250-pound point load placed on the unit at the center of the span, whichever load produces the greater shear force.

(d) Guardrails must be as follows:

(i) Toprails must be equivalent in strength to 2 inch by 4 inch lumber; or

1 1/4 inch x 1/8 inch structural angle iron; or

1 inch x .070 inch wall steel tubing; or 1.990 inch x .058 inch wall aluminum tubing.

(ii) Midrails must be equivalent in strength to 1 inch by 6 inch lumber; or

1 1/4 inch x 1 1/4 inch x 1/8 inch structural angle iron; or

1 inch x .070 inch wall steel tubing; or

1.990 inch x .058 inch wall aluminum tubing.

(iii) Toeboards must be equivalent in strength to 1 inch by 4 inch lumber; or

1 1/4 inch x 1 1/4 inch structural angle iron; or

1 inch x .070 inch wall steel tubing; or

1.990 inch x .058 inch wall aluminum tubing.

(iv) Posts must be equivalent in strength to 2 inch by 4 inch lumber; or

1 1/4 inch x 1 1/4 inch x 1/8 structural angle iron; or

1 inch x .070 inch wall steel tubing; or

1.990 inch x .058 inch wall aluminum tubing.

(v) Distance between posts must not exceed 8 feet.

(e) Overhead protection must consist of 2 inch nominal planking laid tight, or 3/4-inch plywood.

(f) Screen installed between toeboards and midrails or toprails must consist of No. 18 gauge U.S. Standard wire one inch mesh.

2. Specific guidelines and tables.

(a) Pole Scaffolds.

Single Pole Wood Pole Scaffolds				
	Light duty up to 20 feet high	Light duty up to 60 feet high	Medium duty up to 60 feet high	Heavy duty up to 60 feet high
Maximum intended load (lbs/ft^2)	25	25	50	75
Poles or uprights	2 x 4 in.	4 x 4 in.	4 x 4 in.	4 x 6 in.
Maximum pole spacing (longitudinal)	6 feet	10 feet	8 feet	6 feet
Maximum pole spacing (transverse)	5 feet	5 feet	5 feet	5 feet
Runners	1 x 4 in.	1 1/4 x 9 in.	2 x 10 in.	2 x 10 in.
Bearers and maximum spacing of bearers: 3 feet	2 x 4 in.	2 x 4 in.	2 x 10 in. or 3 x 4 in.	2 x 10 in. or 3 x 5 in.
5 feet	2 x 6 in. or 3 x 4 in.	2 x 6 in. or 3 x 4 in. (rough)	2 x 10 in. or 3 x 4 in.	2 x 10 in. or 3 x 5 in.
6 feet	—-	—-	2 x 10 in. or 3 x 4 in.	2 x 10 in. or 3 x 5 in.
8 feet	—-	—-	2 x 10 in. or 3 x 4 in.	
Planking	1 1/4 x 9 in.	2 x 10 in.	2 x 10 in.	2 x 10 in.
Maximum vertical spacing of horizontal members	7 feet	9 feet	7 feet	6 ft. 6 in.
Bracing horizontal	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.	1 x 6 in. or 1 1/4 x 4 in.	2 x 4 in.
Bracing diagonal	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.	2 x 4 in.
Tie-ins	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.

Note: All members except planking are used on edge. All wood bearers must be reinforced with 3/16 x 2 inch steel strip, or the equivalent, secured to the lower edges for the entire length of the bearer.

Independent Wood Pole Scaffolds				
	Light duty up to 20 feet high	Light duty up to 60 feet high	Medium duty up to 60 feet high	Heavy duty up to 60 feet high
Maximum intended load	25 lbs/ft^2	25 lbs/ft^2	50 lbs/ft^2	75 lbs/ft^2
Poles or uprights	2 x 4 in.	4 x 4 in.	4 x 4 in.	4 x 4 in.
Maximum pole spacing (longitudinal)	6 feet	10 feet	8 feet	6 feet
Maximum (transverse)	6 feet	10 feet	8 feet	8 feet
Runners	1 1/4 x 4 in.	1 1/4 x 9 in.	2 x 10 in.	2 x 10 in.
Bearers and maximum spacing of bearers: 3 feet	2 x 4 in.	2 x 4 in.	2 x 10 in. (rough)	2 x 10 in.
6 feet	2 x 6 in. or 3 x 4 in.	2 x 10 in. (rough) or 3 x 8 in.	2 x 10 in.	2 x 10 in. (rough)
8 feet	2 x 6 in. or 3 x 4 in.	2 x 10 in. (rough) or 3 x 8 in.	2 x 10 in.	
10 feet	3 x 4 in.	2 x 6 in. (rough) or 3 x 3 in.	2 x 10 in.	
Planking	1 1/4 x 9 in.	2 x 10 in.	2 x 10 in.	2 x 10 in.
Maximum vertical spacing of horizontal members	7 feet	7 feet	6 feet	6 feet
Bracing horizontal	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.	1 x 6 in. or 1 1/4 x 4 in.	2 x 4 in.
Bracing diagonal	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.	2 x 4 in.
Tie-ins	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.	1 x 4 in.

Note: All members except planking are used on edge. All wood bearers must be reinforced with 3/16 x 2 inch steel strip, or the equivalent, secured to the lower edges for the entire length of the bearer.

(b) Tube and coupler scaffolds.

Minimum Size of Members			
	Light duty	Medium duty	Heavy duty
Maximum intended load	25 lbs/ft^2	50 lbs/ft^2	75 lbs/ft^2
Posts, runners and braces	Nominal 2 in. (1.90 inches) OD steel tube or pipe.	Nominal 2 in. (1.90 inches) OD steel tube or pipe.	Nominal 2 in. (1.90 inches) OD steel tube or pipe.
Bearers	Nominal 2 in. (1.90 inches) OD steel tube or pipe and a maximum post spacing of 4 ft. x 10 ft.	Nominal 2 in. (1.90 inches) OD steel tube or pipe and a maximum post spacing of 4 ft. x 7 ft. or Nominal 2 1/2 in. (2.375 in.) OD steel tube or pipe and a maximum post spacing of 6 ft. x 8 ft. (*).	Nominal 2 1/2 in. (2.375 in.) OD steel tube or pipe and a maximum post spacing of 6 ft. x 6 ft.
Maximum runner spacing vertically	6 ft. 6 in.	6 ft. 6 in.	6 ft. 6 in.

(*) Bearers must be installed in the direction of the shorter dimension.

Note: Longitudinal diagonal bracing must be installed at an angle of 45 deg. (+/- 5 deg.).

Maximum Number of Planked Levels

Maximum number of additional planked levels

	Light duty	Medium duty	Heavy duty	Maximum height of scaffold (in feet)
Duty Number of Working Levels:				
1	16	11	6	125
2	11	1	0	125
3	6	0	0	125
4	1	0	0	125

(c) "Fabricated frame scaffolds." Because of their prefabricated nature, no additional guidelines or tables for these scaffolds are being adopted in this Appendix.

(d) "Plasterers', decorators', and large area scaffolds." The guidelines for pole scaffolds or tube and coupler scaffolds (Appendix A (a) and (b)) may be applied.

(e) "Bricklayers' square scaffolds."

Maximum intended load: 50 lb/ft.(2)(*)

Footnote(*): The squares must be set not more than 8 feet apart for light duty scaffolds and not more than 5 feet apart for medium duty scaffolds.

Maximum width: 5 ft.

Maximum height: 5 ft.

Gussets: 1 x 6 in.

Braces: 1 x 8 in.

Legs: 2 x 6 in.

Bearers (horizontal members): 2 x 6 in.

(f) Horse scaffolds.

Maximum intended load (light duty): 25 lb/ft.(2)(**)

Footnote(**): Horses must be spaced not more than 8 feet apart for light duty loads, and not more than 5 feet apart for medium duty loads.

Maximum intended load (medium duty): 50 lb/ft.(2)(**)

Footnote(**): Horses must be spaced not more than 8 feet apart for light duty loads, and not more than 5 feet apart for medium duty loads.

Horizontal members or bearers:

Light duty: 2 x 4 in.

Medium duty: 3 x 4 in.

Legs: 2 x 4 in.

Longitudinal brace between legs: 1 x 6 in.

Gusset brace at top of legs: 1 x 8 in.

Half diagonal braces: 2 x 4 in.

(g) "Form scaffolds and carpenters' bracket scaffolds."

(1) Brackets must consist of a triangular-shaped frame made of wood with a cross-section not less than 2 inches by 3 inches, or of 1 1/4 inch x 1 1/4 inch x 1/8 inch structural angle iron.

(2) Bolts used to attach brackets to structures must not be less than 5/8 inches in diameter.

(3) Maximum bracket spacing must be 8 feet on centers.

(4) No more than two employees must occupy any given 8 feet of a bracket or form scaffold at any one time. Tools and materials must not exceed 75 pounds in addition to the occupancy.

(5) Wooden figure-four scaffolds:
Maximum intended load: 25 lb/ft.(2)
Uprights: 2 x 4 in. or 2 x 6 in.
Bearers (two): 1 x 6 in.
Braces: 1 x 6 in.
Maximum length of bearers (unsupported): 3 ft. 6 in.

(i) Outrigger bearers must consist of two pieces of 1 x 6 inch lumber nailed on opposite sides of the vertical support.

(ii) Bearers for wood figure-four brackets must project not more than 3 feet 6 inches from the outside of the form support, and must be braced and secured to prevent tipping or turning. The knee or angle brace must intersect the bearer at least 3 feet from the form at an angle of approximately 45 degrees, and the lower end must be nailed to a vertical support.

(6) Metal bracket scaffolds:
Maximum intended load: 25 lb/ft.(2)
Uprights: 2 x 4 inch
Bearers: As designed.
Braces: As designed.

(7) Wood bracket scaffolds:
Maximum intended load: 25 lb/ft.(2)
Uprights: 2 x 4 in. or 2 x 6 in.
Bearers: 2 x 6 in.
Maximum scaffold width: 3 ft. 6 in.
Braces: 1 x 6 in.

(h) "Roof bracket scaffolds." No specific guidelines or tables are given.

(i) "Outrigger scaffolds (single level)." No specific guidelines or tables are given.

(j) "Pump jack scaffolds." Wood poles must not exceed 30 feet in height. Maximum intended load — 500 lbs between poles; applied at the center of the span. Not more than two employees must be on a pump jack scaffold at one time between any two supports. When 2 x 4's are spliced together to make a 4 x 4 inch wood pole, they must be spliced with "10 penny" common nails no more than 12 inches center to center, staggered uniformly from the opposite outside edges.

(k) "Ladder jack scaffolds." Maximum intended load — 25 lb/ft(2). However, not more than two employees must occupy any platform at any one time. Maximum span between supports must be 8 feet.

(l) "Window jack scaffolds." Not more than one employee must occupy a window jack scaffold at any one time.

(m) "Crawling boards (chicken ladders)." Crawling boards must be not less than 10 inches wide and 1 inch thick, with cleats having a minimum 1 x 1 1/2 inch cross-sectional area. The cleats must be equal in length to the width of the board and spaced at equal intervals not to exceed 24 inches.

(n) "Step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffolds." No additional guidelines or tables are given.

(o) "Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds." Maximum intended load — 250 lbs. Wood seats for boatswains' chairs must be not less than 1 inch thick if made of nonlaminated wood, or 5/8 inches thick if made of marine quality plywood.

(p) "Two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds."

(1) In addition to direct connections to buildings (except window cleaners' anchors) acceptable ways to prevent scaffold sway include angulated roping and static lines. Angulated roping is a system of platform suspension in which the upper wire rope sheaves or suspension points are closer to the plane of the building face than the corresponding attachment points on the platform, thus causing the platform to press against the face of the building. Static lines are separate ropes secured at their top and bottom ends closer to the plane of the building face than the outermost edge of the platform. By drawing the static line taut, the platform is drawn against the face of the building.

(2) On suspension scaffolds designed for a working load of 500 pounds, no more than two employees must be permitted on the scaffold at one time. On suspension scaffolds with a working load of 750 pounds, no more than three employees must be permitted on the scaffold at one time.

(3) Ladder-type platforms. The side stringer must be of clear straight-grained spruce. The rungs must be of straight-grained oak, ash, or hickory, at least 1 1/8 inches in diameter, with 7/8 inch tenons mortised into the side stringers at least 7/8 inch. The stringers must be tied together with tie rods not less than 1/4 inch in diameter, passing through the stringers and riveted up tight against washers on both ends. The flooring strips must be spaced not more than 5/8 inch apart, except at the side rails where the space may be 1 inch. Ladder-type platforms must be constructed in accordance with the following table:

Schedule for Ladder-Type Platforms

Length of Platform	12 feet	14 & 16 feet	18 & 20 feet
Side stringers, minimum cross section (finished sizes):			
At ends	1 3/4 x 2 3/4 in.	1 3/4 x 2 3/4 in.	1 3/4 x 3 in.
At middle	1 3/4 x 3 3/4 in.	1 3/4 x 3 3/4 in.	1 3/4 x 4
Reinforcing strip (minimum)	A 1/8 x 7/8 inch steel reinforcing strip must be attached to the side or underside, full length.		
Rungs	Rungs must be 1 1/8 inch minimum diameter with at least 7/8 inch in diameter tenons, and the maximum spacing must be 12 inches to center.		
Tie rods: Number (minimum)	3	4	4
Diameter (minimum)	1/4 inch	1/4 inch	1/4 inch
Flooring, minimum finished size	1/2 x 2 3/4 in.	1/2 x 2 3/4 in.	1/2 x 2 3/4 in.
Length of Platform	22 & 24 ft.	28 & 30 ft.	
Side stringers, minimum cross section (finished sizes):			
At ends	1 3/4 x 3 in.	1 3/4 x 3 1/2 in.	
At middle	1 3/4 x 4 1/4 in.	1 3/4 x 5 in.	
Reinforcing strip (minimum)	A 1/8 x 7/8 inch steel reinforcing strip must be attached to the side or underside, full length.		
Rungs	Rungs must be 1 1/8 inch minimum diameter with at least 7/8 inch in diameter with at least 7/8 inch in diameter tenons, and the maximum spacing must be 12 inches to center.		
Tie rods: Number (minimum)	5	6	
Diameter (minimum)	1/4 in.	1/4 in.	
Flooring, minimum finished size	1/2 x 2 3/4 in.	1/2 x 2 3/4 in.	

(4) Plank-Type Platforms. Plank-type platforms must be composed of not less than nominal 2 x 8 inch unspliced planks, connected together on the underside with cleats at intervals not exceeding 4 feet, starting 6 inches from each end. A bar or other effective means must be securely fastened to the platform at each end to prevent the platform from slipping off the hanger. The span between hangers for plank-type platforms must not exceed 10 feet.

(5) Beam-Type Platforms. Beam platforms must have side stringers of lumber not less than 2 x 6 inches set on edge. The span between hangers must not exceed 12 feet when beam platforms are used. The flooring must be supported on 2 x 6 inch cross beams, laid flat and set into the upper edge of the stringers with a snug fit, at intervals of not more than 4 feet, securely nailed to the cross beams. Floor-boards must not be spaced more than 1/2 inch apart.

(q)(1) "Multipoint adjustable suspension scaffolds and stonesetters' multipoint adjustable suspension scaffolds." No specific guidelines or tables are given for these scaffolds.

(q)(2) "Masons' multipoint adjustable suspension scaffolds." Maximum intended load — 50 lb/ft(2). Each outrigger beam must be at least a standard 7 inch, 15.3 pound steel I-beam, at least 15 feet long. Such beams must not project more than 6 feet 6 inches beyond the bearing point. Where the overhang exceeds 6 feet 6 inches, outrigger beams must be composed of stronger beams or multiple beams.

(r) "Catenary scaffolds."

(1) Maximum intended load — 500 lbs.

(2) Not more than two employees must be permitted on the scaffold at one time.

(3) Maximum capacity of come-along must be 2,000 lbs.

(4) Vertical pickups must be spaced not more than 50 feet apart.

(5) Ropes must be equivalent in strength to at least 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) diameter improved plow steel wire rope.

(s) "Float (ship) scaffolds."

(1) Maximum intended load — 750 lbs.

(2) Platforms must be made of 3/4 inch plywood, equivalent in rating to American Plywood Association Grade B-B, Group I, Exterior.

(3) Bearers must be made from 2 x 4 inch, or 1 x 10 inch rough lumber. They must be free of knots and other flaws.

(4) Ropes must be equivalent in strength to at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) diameter first grade manila rope.

(t) "Interior hung scaffolds."

Bearers (use on edge): 2 x 10 in.

Maximum intended load: Maximum span

25 lb/ft.(2): 10 ft.

50 lb/ft.(2): 10 ft.

75 lb/ft.(2): 7 ft.

(u) "Needle beam scaffolds."

Maximum intended load: 25 lb/ft.(2)

Beams: 4 x 6 in.

Maximum platform span: 8 ft.

Maximum beam span: 10 ft.

(1) Ropes must be attached to the needle beams by a scaffold hitch or an eye splice. The loose end of the rope must be tied by a bowline knot or by a round turn and a half hitch.

(2) Ropes must be equivalent in strength to at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) diameter first grade manila rope.

(v) "Multilevel suspension scaffolds." No additional guidelines or tables are being given for these scaffolds.

(w) "Mobile scaffolds." Stability test as described in the ANSI A92 series documents, as appropriate for the type of scaffold, can be used to establish stability for the purpose of WAC 296-24-86015 (23)(f)(ii).

(x) "Repair bracket scaffolds." No additional guidelines or tables are being given for these scaffolds.

(y) "Stilts." No specific guidelines or tables are given.

(z) "Tank builder's scaffold."

(1) The maximum distance between brackets to which scaffolding and guardrail supports are attached must be no more than 10 feet 6 inches.

(2) Not more than three employees must occupy a 10 feet 6 inch span of scaffold planking at any time.

(3) A taut wire or synthetic rope supported on the scaffold brackets must be installed at the scaffold plank level between the innermost edge of the scaffold platform and the curved plate structure of the tank shell to serve as a safety line in lieu of an inner guardrail assembly where the space between the scaffold platform and the tank exceeds 12 inches (30.48 cm). In the event the open space on either side of the rope exceeds 12 inches (30.48 cm), a second wire or synthetic rope appropriately placed, or guardrails in accordance with WAC 296-24-86010 (7)(d), must be installed in order to reduce that open space to less than 12 inches (30.48 cm).

(4) Scaffold planks of rough full-dimensioned 2-inch (5.1 cm) x 12-inch (30.5 cm) Douglas Fir or Southern Yellow Pine of Select Structural Grade must be used. Douglas Fir planks must have a fiber stress of at least 1900 lb/in(2) (130,929 n/cm(2)) and a modulus of elasticity of at least 1,900,000 lb/in(2) (130,929,000 n/cm(2)), while Yellow Pine planks must have a fiber stress of at least 2500 lb/in(2) (172,275 n/cm(2)) and a modulus of elasticity of at least 2,000,000 lb/in(2) (137,820,000 n/cm(2)).

(5) Guardrails must be constructed of a taut wire or synthetic rope, and must be supported by angle irons attached to brackets welded to the steel plates. These guardrails must comply with WAC 296-24-86010 (7)(d) guardrail supports must be located at no greater than 10 feet 6 inch intervals.

Nonmandatory Appendix C to Part J-2, List of National Consensus Standards.

ANSI/SIA A92.2-1990 Vehicle-Mounted Elevating and Rotating Aerial Devices

ANSI/SIA A92.3-1990 Manually Propelled Elevating Aerial Platforms

ANSI/SIA A92.5-1990 Boom Supported Elevating Work Platforms

ANSI/SIA A92.6-1990 Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms

ANSI/SIA A92.7-1990 Airline Ground Support Vehicle-Mounted Vertical Lift Devices

ANSI/SIA A92.8-1993 Vehicle-Mounted Bridge Inspection and Maintenance Devices

ANSI/SIA A92.9-1993 Mast-Climbing Work Platforms

Nonmandatory Appendix D to Part J-2, List of Training Topics for Scaffold Erectors and Dismantlers.

This Appendix D is provided to serve as a guide to assist employers when evaluating the training needs of employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds.

The Agency believes that employees erecting or dismantling scaffolds should be trained in the following topics:

*General Overview of Scaffolding
*regulations and standards
*erection/dismantling planning
*PPE and proper procedures
*fall protection
*materials handling
*access
*working platforms
*foundations
*guys, ties and braces
*Tubular Welded Frame Scaffolds
*specific regulations and standards
*components
*parts inspection
*erection/dismantling planning
*guys, ties and braces
*fall protection
*general safety
*access and platforms
*erection/dismantling procedures
*rolling scaffold assembly
*putlogs
*Tube and Clamp Scaffolds
*specific regulations and standards
*components
*parts inspection
*erection/dismantling planning
*guys, ties and braces
*fall protection
*general safety
*access and platforms
*erection/dismantling procedures
*buttresses, cantilevers, & bridges
*System Scaffolds
*specific regulations and standards
*components
*parts inspection
*erection/dismantling planning
*guys, ties and braces
*fall protection
*general safety
*access and platforms
*erection/dismantling procedures
*buttresses, cantilevers, & bridges

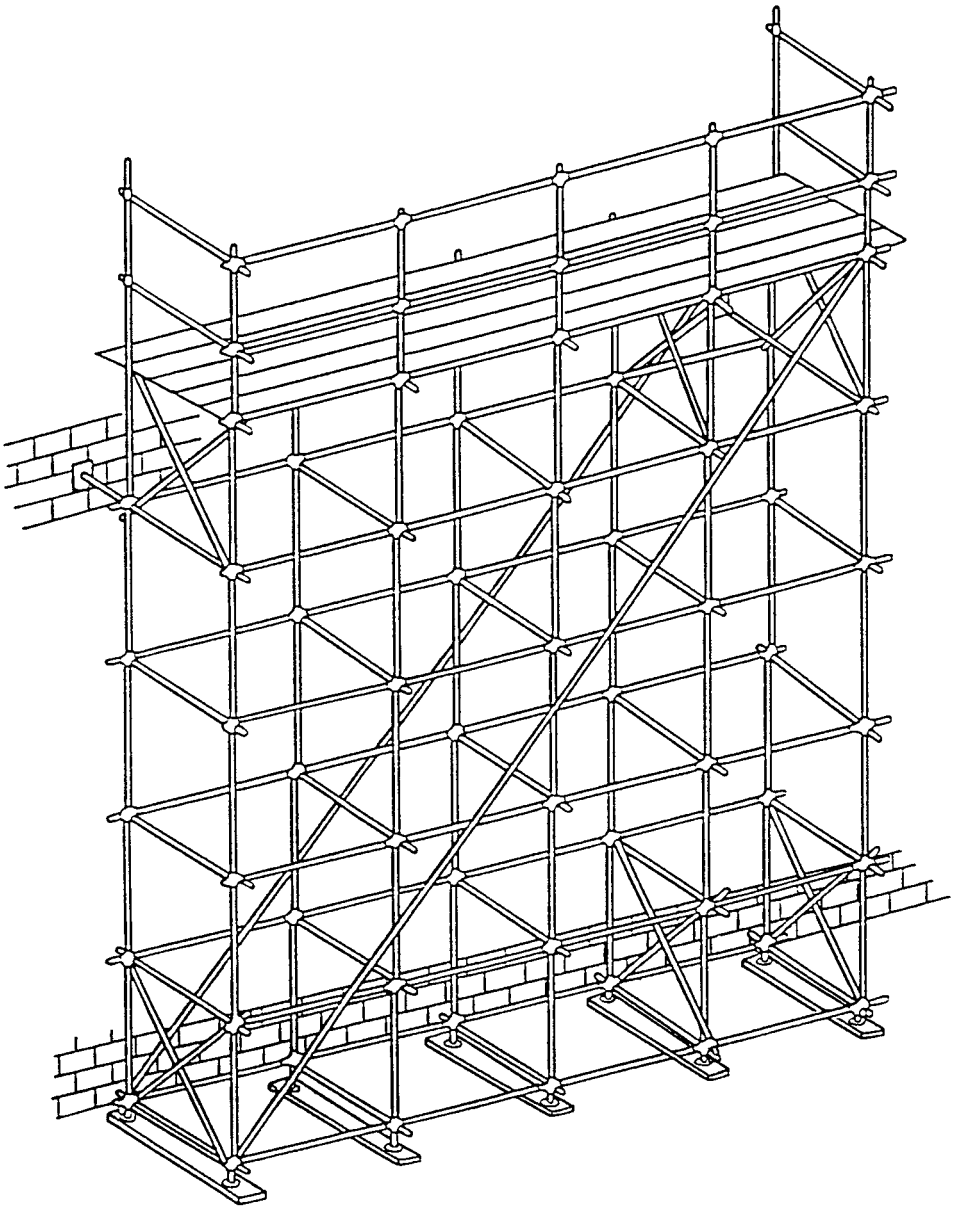
Scaffold erectors and dismantlers should all receive the general overview, and, in addition, specific training for the type of supported scaffold being erected or dismantled.

Nonmandatory Appendix E to Part J-2, Drawings and Illustrations.

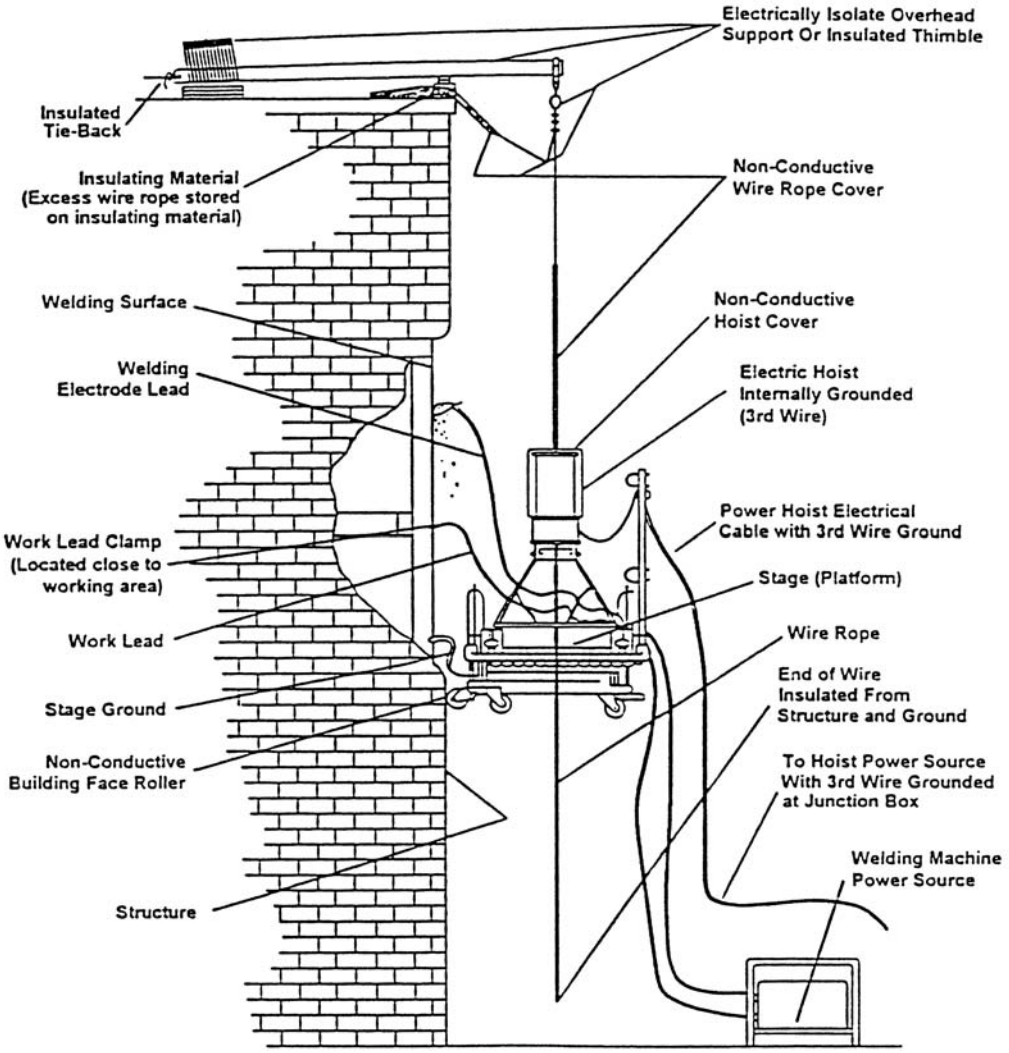
This Appendix provides drawings of particular types of scaffolds and scaffold components, and graphic illustrations of bracing patterns and tie spacing patterns.

This Appendix is intended to provide visual guidance to assist the user in complying with the requirements of Part J-2, chapter 296-24 WAC.

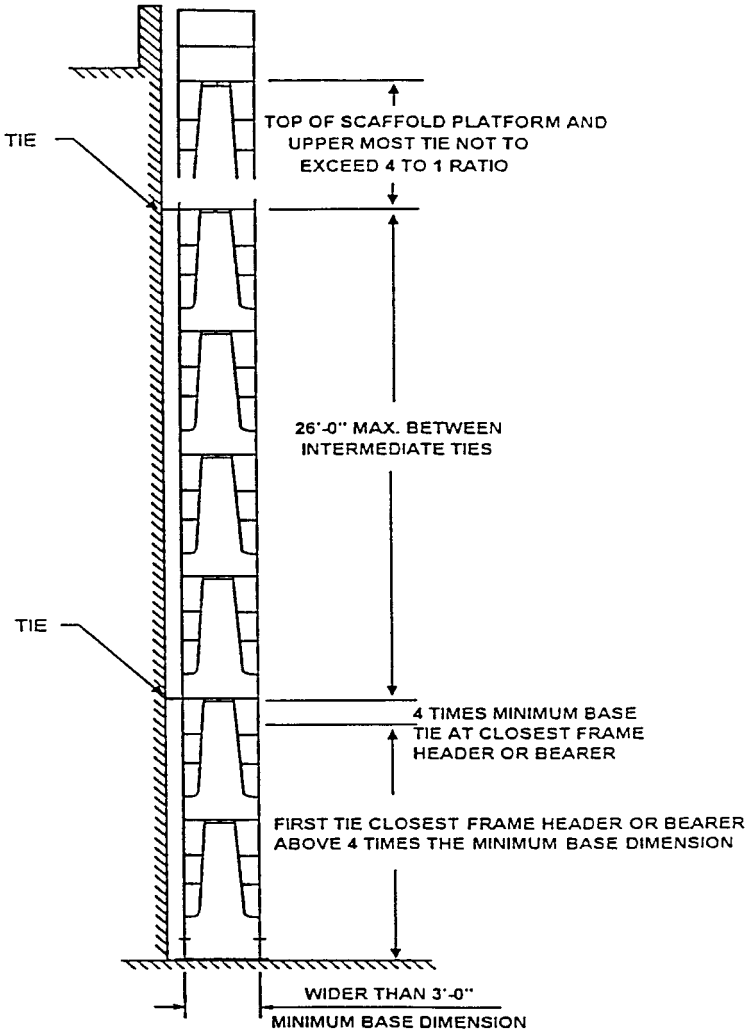
BRACING-TUBE & COUPLER SCAFFOLDS



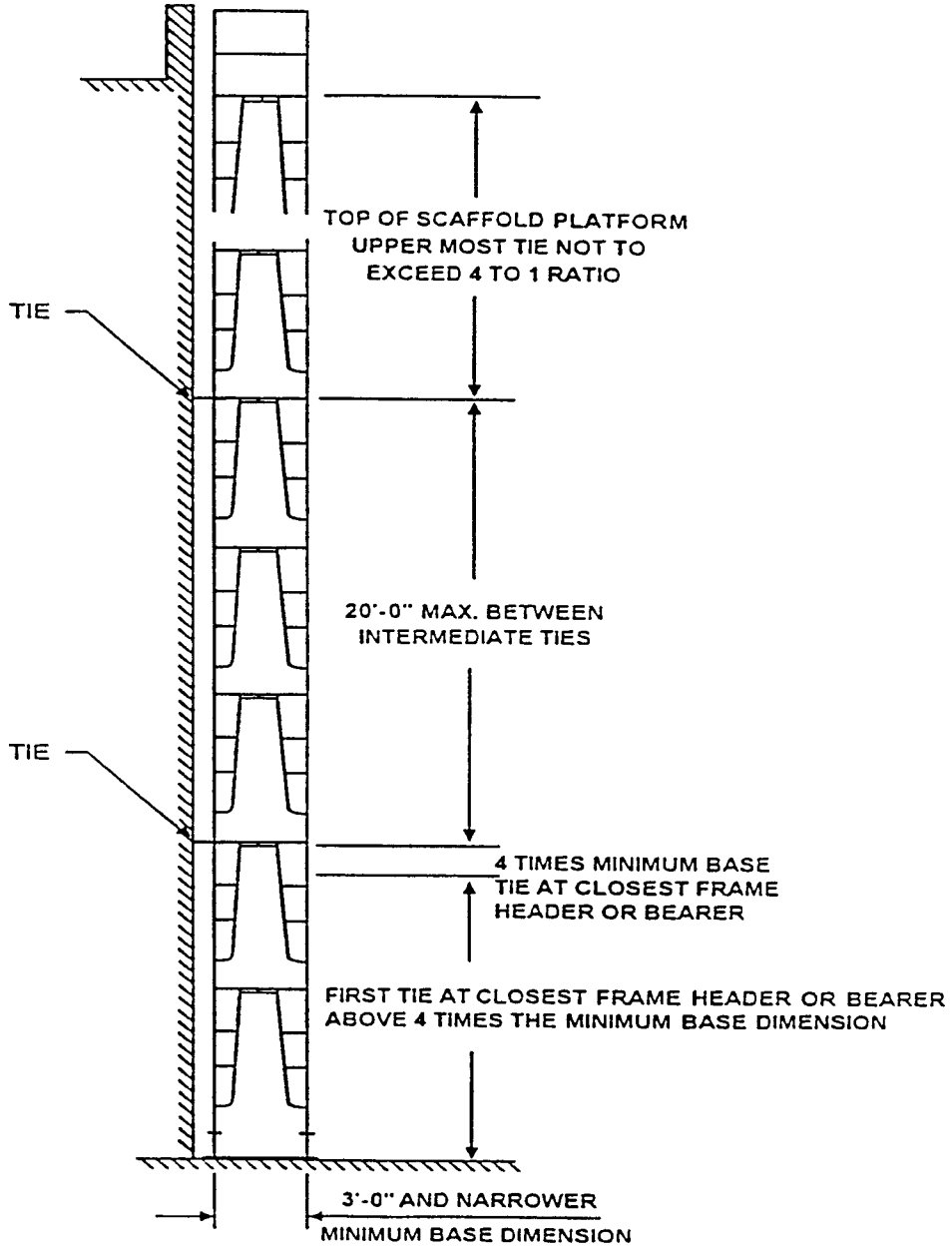
SUSPENDED SCAFFOLD PLATFORM WELDING PRECAUTIONS



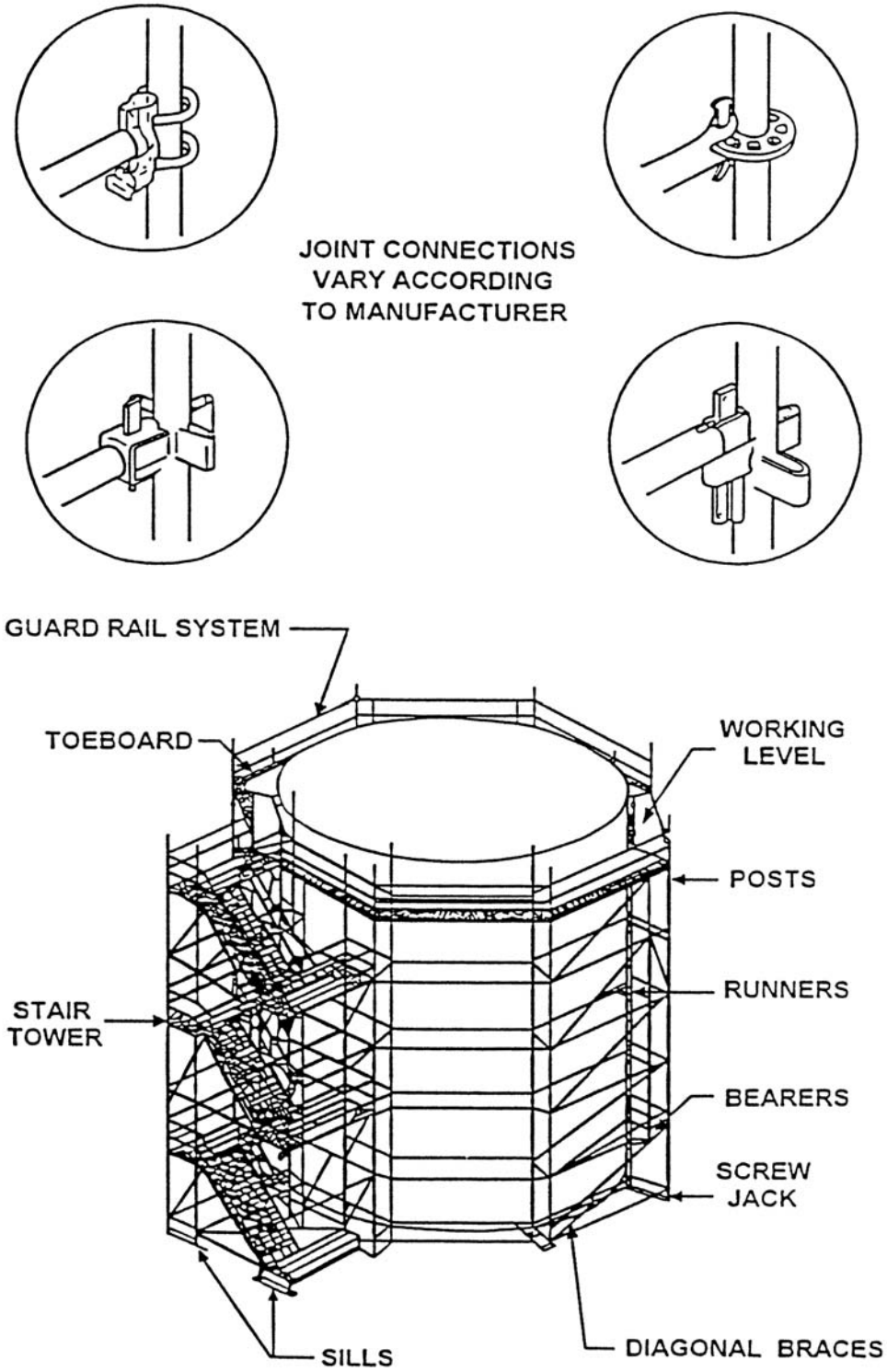
MAXIMUM VERTICAL TIE SPACING WIDER THAN 3'-0" BASES

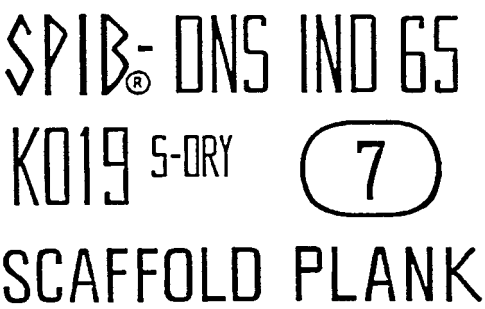


MAXIMUM VERTICAL TIE SPACING 3'-0" AND NARROWER BASES



SYSTEM SCAFFOLD

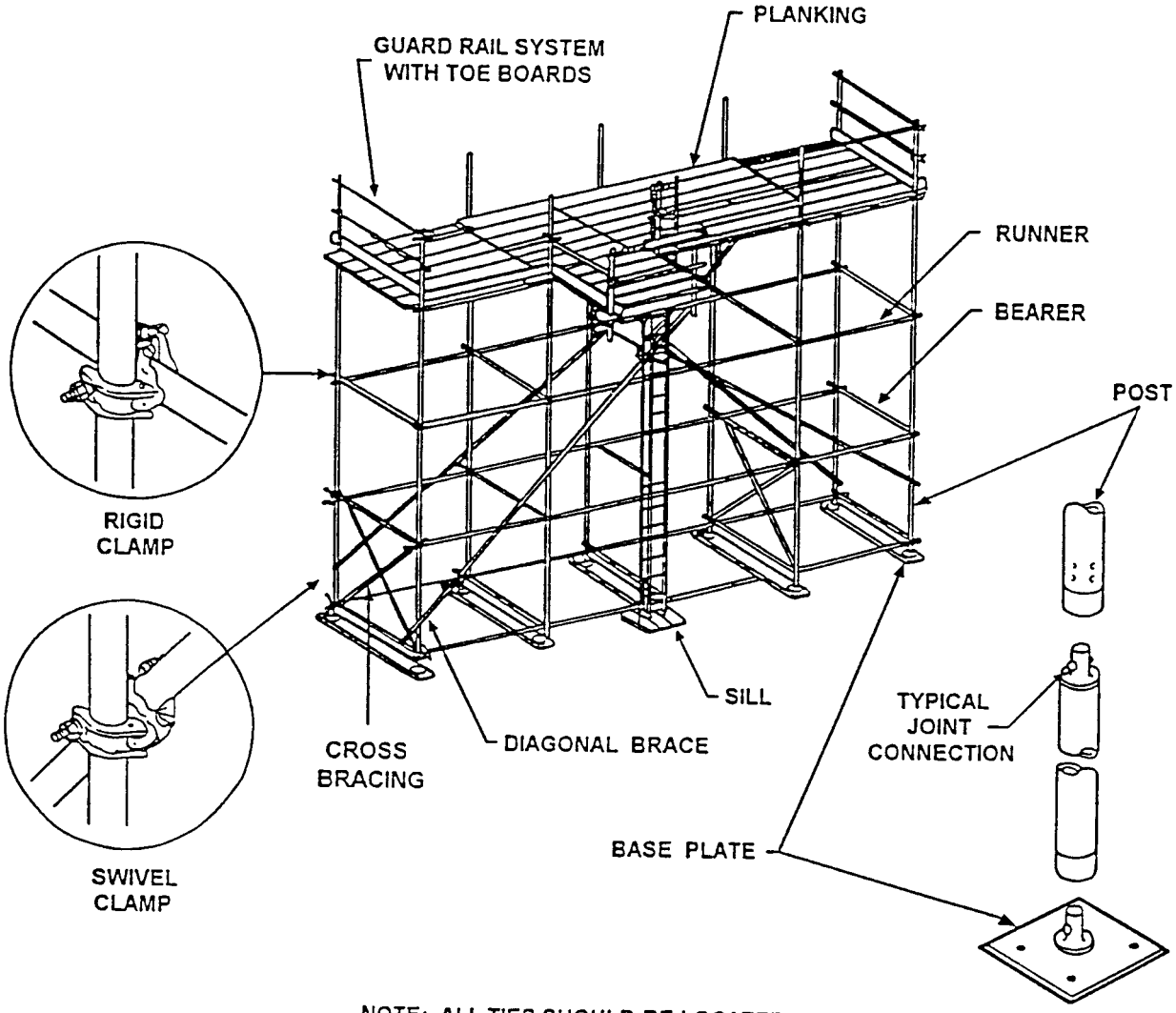




Grade stamp courtesy of Southern Pine Inspection Bureau

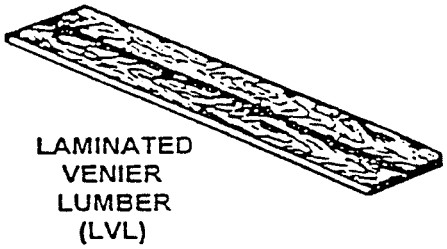
Grade stamp courtesy of West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau

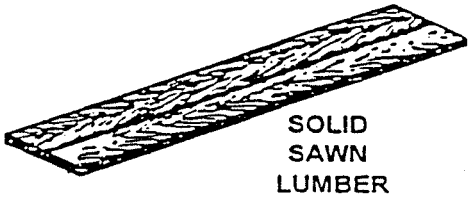
TUBE AND COUPLER SCAFFOLD



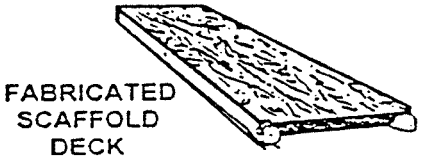
NOTE: ALL TIES SHOULD BE LOCATED AT CLAMP LOCATIONS.

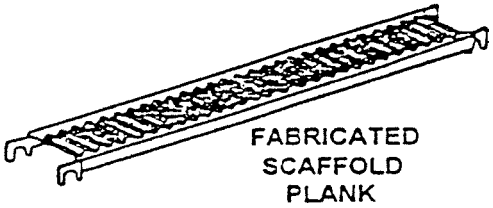
SCAFFOLDING WORK SURFACES

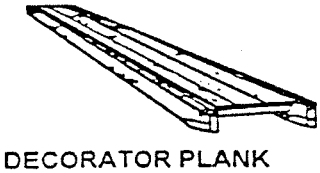


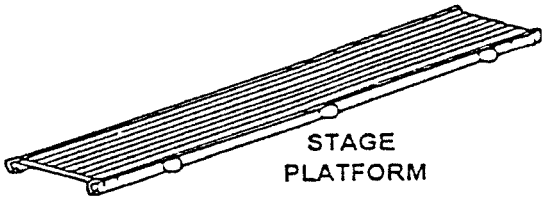


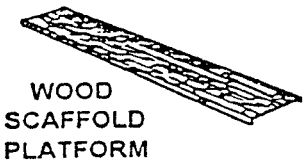
SCAFFOLD PLANKS

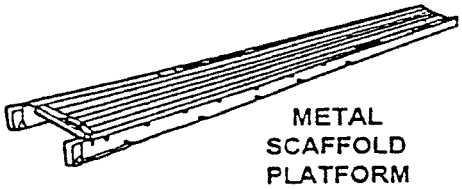




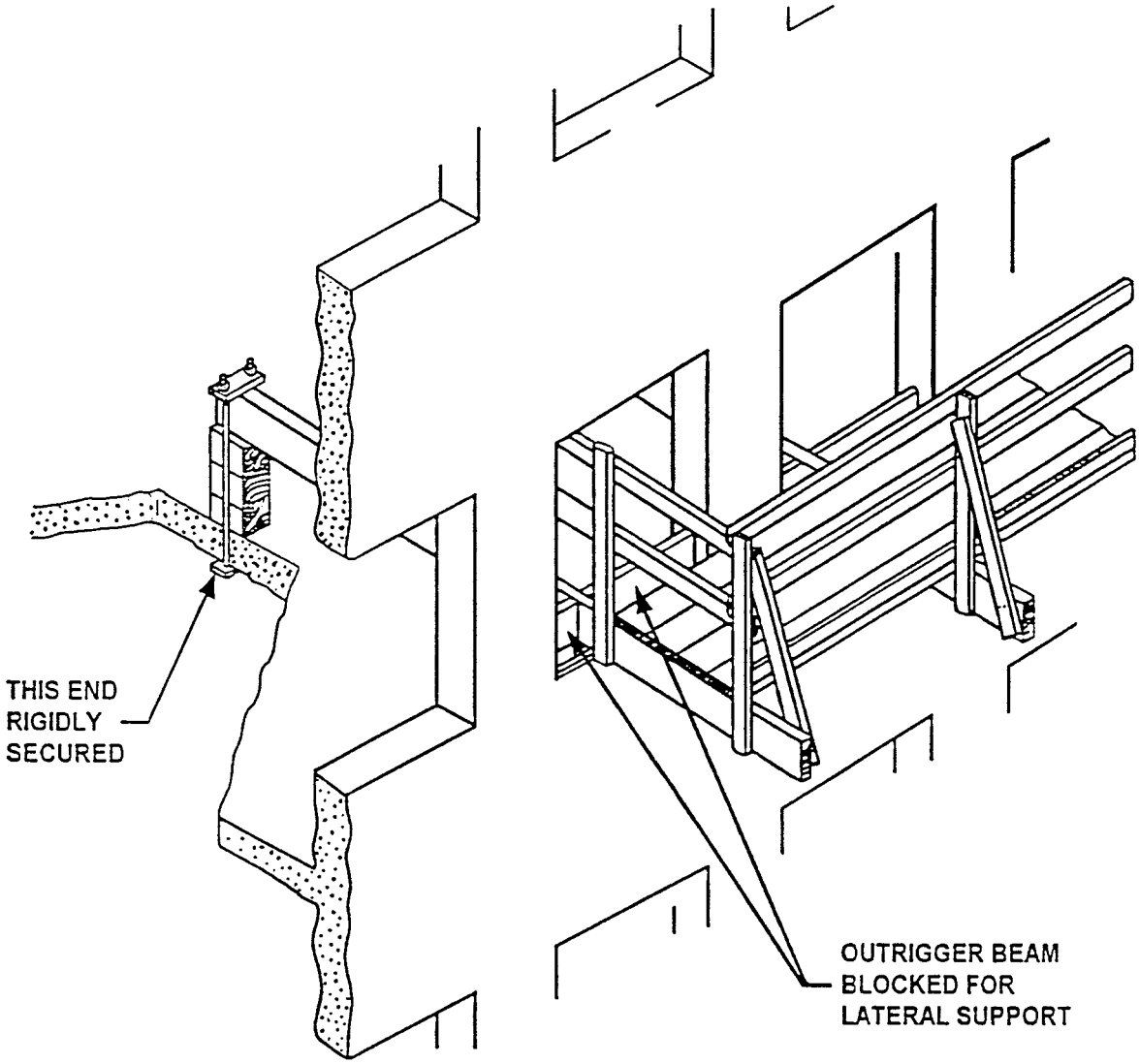








OUTRIGGER SCAFFOLD



[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-862, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.]

PART J-3
POWERED PLATFORMS

Note: Powered platforms have been moved to chapters 296-869 and 296-870 WAC.

WAC 296-24-88050 Appendix C—Personal fall arrest system (Part I—Mandatory; Parts II and III—Nonmandatory). (1) Use of the Appendix.

Part I of Appendix C sets out the mandatory criteria for personal fall arrest systems used by all employees using powered platforms. Part II sets out nonmandatory test procedures which may be used to determine compliance with applicable requirements contained in Part I of this Appendix. Part III provides nonmandatory guidelines which are intended to assist employers in complying with these provisions.

PART I

Personal fall arrest systems (mandatory)—(1) Scope and application. This section establishes the application of and performance criteria for personal fall arrest systems which are required for use by all employees using powered platforms under WAC 296-24-88035.

(2) Definitions.

Anchorage means a secure point of attachment for lifelines, lanyards, or deceleration devices which is capable of withstanding the forces specified in the applicable sections of chapter 296-24 WAC, and independent of the means of supporting or suspending the employee.

Buckle means any device for holding the body harness closed around the employee's body.

Competent person means an individual knowledgeable of fall protection equipment, including the manufacturers recommendations and instructions for the proper use, inspection, and maintenance; and who is capable of identifying

existing and potential fall hazards; and who has the authority to take prompt corrective action to eliminate those hazards; and who is knowledgeable of the rules contained in this section regarding the erection, use, inspection, and maintenance of fall protection equipment and systems.

Connector means a device which is used to couple (connect) parts of the personal fall arrest system and positioning device systems together. It may be an independent component of the system, such as a carabiner, or it may be an integral component of part of the system (such as a buckle or deering sewn into a body belt or body harness, or a snap-hook spliced or sewn to a lanyard or self-retracting lanyard).

Deceleration device means any mechanism, such as a rope grab, ripstitch lanyard, specially woven lanyard, tearing or deforming lanyards, automatic self retracting-lifeline/lanyard, etc., which serves to dissipate a substantial amount of energy during a fall arrest, or otherwise limit the energy imposed on an employee during fall arrest.

Deceleration distance means the additional vertical distance a falling employee travels, excluding lifeline elongation and free fall distance, before stopping, from the point at which the deceleration device begins to operate. It is measured as the distance between the location of an employee's full body harness attachment point at the moment of activation (at the onset of fall arrest forces) of the deceleration device during a fall, and the location of that attachment point after the employee comes to a full stop.

Equivalent means alternative designs, materials or methods to protect against a hazard which the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree of safety for employees than the methods, materials or designs specified in the standard.

Free fall means the act of falling before a personal fall arrest system begins to apply force to arrest the fall.

Free fall distance means the vertical displacement of the fall arrest attachment point on the employee's body harness between onset of the fall and just before the system begins to apply force to arrest the fall. This distance excludes deceleration distance, and lifeline lanyard elongation, but includes any deceleration device slide distance or self-retracting lifeline/lanyard extension before they operate and fall arrest forces occur.

Full body harness means a configuration of connected straps to distribute a fall arresting force over at least the thighs, shoulders and pelvis, with provisions for attaching a lanyard, lifeline, or deceleration device.

Lanyard means a flexible line of webbing, rope, or cable used to secure a body belt or harness to a lifeline or an anchorage point usually 2, 4, or 6 feet long.

Lifeline means a vertical line from a fixed anchorage or between two horizontal anchorages, independent of walking or working surfaces, to which a lanyard or device is secured. Lifeline as referred to in this text is one which is part of a fall protection system used as back-up safety for an elevated worker.

Personal fall arrest system means a system used to arrest an employee in a fall from a working level. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combinations of these.

Qualified means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Rope grab means a fall arrester that is designed to move up or down a lifeline suspended from a fixed overhead or horizontal anchorage point, or lifeline, to which the belt or harness is attached. In the event of a fall, the rope grab locks onto the lifeline rope through compression to arrest the fall. The use of a rope grab device is restricted for all restraint applications.

Self-retracting lifeline/lanyard means a deceleration device which contains a drum-wound line which may be slowly extracted from, or retracted onto, the drum under slight tension during normal employee movement, and which after onset of a fall, automatically locks the drum and arrests the fall.

Snap-hook means a self-closing connecting device with a gatekeeper latch or similar arrangement that will remain closed until manually opened. This includes single action snap hooks that open when the gatekeeper is depressed and double action snap hooks that require a second action on a gatekeeper before the gate can be opened.

Tie-off means the act of an employee, wearing personal fall protection equipment, connecting directly or indirectly to an anchorage. It also means the condition of an employee being connected to an anchorage.

(3) Design for system components.

(a) Connectors must be drop forged, pressed or formed steel, or made of equivalent materials.

(b) Connectors must have a corrosion-resistant finish, and all surfaces and edges must be smooth to prevent damage to interfacing parts of the system.

(c) Lanyards and vertical lifelines which tie-off one employee must have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN).

(d) Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61 m) or less must have components capable of sustaining a minimum static tensile load of 3,000 pounds (13.3 kN) applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position.

(e) Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which do not limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61 m) or less, ripstitch lanyards, and tearing and deforming lanyards must be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 5,400 pounds (23.9 kN) applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position.

(f) Dee-rings and snap-hooks must be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 5000 pounds (22.2 N).

(g) Dee-rings and snap-hooks must be 100 percent proof-tested to a minimum tensile load of 3600 pounds (16 kN) without cracking, breaking, or taking permanent deformation.

(h) Snap-hooks must be sized to be compatible with the member to which they are connected so as to prevent unintentional disengagement of the snap-hook by depression of the snap-hook keeper by the connected member, or must be a locking type snap-hook designed and used to prevent disengagement of the snap-hook by the contact of the snap-hook keeper by the connected member.

(i) Horizontal lifelines, where used, must be designed, and installed as part of a complete personal fall arrest system, which maintains a safety factor of at least 2, under the supervision of a qualified person.

(j) Anchorages to which personal fall arrest equipment is attached must be capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) per employee attached, or must be designed, installed, and used as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two, under the supervision of a qualified person.

(k) Ropes and straps (webbing) used in lanyards, lifelines, and strength components of body harnesses, must be made from synthetic fibers or wire rope.

(4) System performance criteria.

(a) Personal fall arrest systems must, when stopping a fall:

(i) Limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 1,800 pounds (8 kN) when used with a body harness;

(ii) Bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 3.5 feet (1.07 m); and

(iii) Must have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance of 6 feet (1.8 m), or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.

(b)(i) When used by employees having a combined person and tool weight of less than 310 pounds (140 kg), personal fall arrest systems which meet the criteria and protocols contained in subsections (2), (3), and (4) in Part II of this Appendix must be considered as complying with the provisions of (a) of this subsection.

(ii) When used by employees having a combined tool and body weight of 310 pounds (140 kg) or more, personal fall arrest systems which meet the criteria and protocols contained in subsections (2), (3), and (4) of Part II may be considered as complying with the provisions of (a) of this subsection provided that the criteria and protocols are modified appropriately to provide proper protection for such heavier weights.

(5) Care and use.

(a) Snap-hooks, unless of a locking type designed and used to prevent disengagement from the following connections, must not be engaged:

(i) Directly to webbing, rope or wire rope;

(ii) To each other;

(iii) To a dee-ring to which another snap-hook or other connector is attached;

(iv) To a horizontal lifeline; or

(v) To any object which is incompatibly shaped or dimensioned in relation to the snap-hook such that the connected object could depress the snap-hook keeper a sufficient amount to release itself.

(b) Devices used to connect to a horizontal lifeline which may become a vertical lifeline must be capable of locking in either direction on the lifeline.

(c) Personal fall arrest systems must be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet (1.8 m), nor contact any lower level.

(d) The attachment point of the body harness must be located in the center of the wearer's back near shoulder level, or above the wearer's head.

(e) When vertical lifelines are used, each employee must be provided with a separate lifeline.

(f) Personal fall arrest systems or components must be used only for employee fall protection.

(g) Personal fall arrest systems or components subjected to impact loading must be immediately removed from service and must not be used again for employee protection unless inspected and determined by a competent person to be undamaged and suitable for reuse.

(h) The employer must provide for prompt rescue of employees in the event of a fall or must assure the self-rescue capability of employees.

(i) Before using a personal fall arrest system, and after any component or system is changed, employees must be trained in accordance with the requirements of WAC 296-24-88030(1), in the safe use of the system.

(6) Inspections. Personal fall arrest systems must be inspected prior to each use for mildew, wear, damage and other deterioration, and defective components must be removed from service if their strength or function may be adversely affected.

PART II
Test methods for personal fall arrest systems
(nonmandatory)

(1) General. Subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this Part II set forth test procedures which may be used to determine compliance with the requirements in subsection (4) of Part I of this Appendix.

(2) General conditions for all tests in Part II.

(a) Lifelines, lanyards and deceleration devices should be attached to an anchorage and connected to the body harness in the same manner as they would be when used to protect employees.

(b) The anchorage should be rigid, and should not have a deflection greater than .04 inches (1 mm) when a force of 2,250 pounds (10 kN) is applied.

(c) The frequency response of the load measuring instrumentation should be 120 Hz.

(d) The test weight used in the strength and force tests should be a rigid, metal, cylindrical or torso-shaped object with a girth of 38 inches plus or minus 4 inches (96 cm plus or minus 10 cm).

(e) The lanyard or lifeline used to create the free fall distance should be supplied with the system, or in its absence, the least elastic lanyard or lifeline available to be used with the system.

(f) The test weight for each test should be hoisted to the required level and should be quickly released without having any appreciable motion imparted to it.

(g) The system's performance should be evaluated taking into account the range of environmental conditions for which it is designed to be used.

(h) Following the test, the system need not be capable of further operation.

(3) Strength test.

(a) During the testing of all systems, a test weight of 300 pounds plus or minus 5 pounds (135 kg plus or minus 2.5 kg) should be used. (See subsection (2)(d) of this part.)

(b) The test consists of dropping the test weight once. A new unused system should be used for each test.

(c) For lanyard systems, the lanyard length should be 6 feet plus or minus 2 inches (1.83 m plus or minus 5 cm) as measured from the fixed anchorage to the attachment on the body belt or body harness.

(d) For rope-grab-type deceleration systems, the length of the lifeline above the centerline of the grabbing mechanism to the lifeline's anchorage point should not exceed 2 feet (0.61 m).

(e) For lanyard systems, for systems with deceleration devices which do not automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61 m) or less, and for systems with deceleration devices which have a connection distance in excess of one foot (0.3 m) (measured between the centerline of the lifeline and the attachment point to the body harness), the test weight should be rigged to free fall a distance of 7.5 feet (2.3 m) from a point that is 1.5 feet (46 cm) above the anchorage point, to its hanging location (6 feet below the anchorage). The test weight should fall without interference, obstruction, or hitting the floor or ground during the test. In some cases a nonelastic wire lanyard of sufficient length may need to be added to the system (for test purposes) to create the necessary free fall distance.

(f) For deceleration device systems with integral lifelines or lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61 m) or less, the test weight should be rigged to free fall a distance of 4 feet (1.22 m).

(g) Any weight which detaches from the harness should constitute failure for the strength test.

(4) Force test.

(a) General. The test consists of dropping the respective test weight specified in (b)(i) or (c)(i) of this subsection once. A new, unused system should be used for each test.

(b) For lanyard systems.

(i) A test weight of 220 pounds plus or minus three pounds (100 kg plus or minus 1.6 kg) should be used. (See subsection (2)(d) above.)

(ii) Lanyard length should be 6 feet plus or minus 2 inches (1.83 m plus or minus 5 cm) as measured from the fixed anchorage to the attachment on the body harness.

(iii) The test weight should fall free from the anchorage level to its hanging location (a total of 6 feet (1.83 m) free fall distance) without interference, obstruction, or hitting the floor or ground during the test.

(c) For all other systems.

(i) A test weight of 220 pounds plus or minus 3 pounds (100 kg plus or minus 1.6 kg) should be used. (See subsection (2)(d) above.)

(ii) The free fall distance to be used in the test should be the maximum fall distance physically permitted by the system during normal use conditions, up to a maximum free fall distance for the test weight of 6 feet (1.83 m), except as follows:

(A) For deceleration systems which have a connection link or lanyard, the test weight should free fall a distance equal to the connection distance (measured between the centerline of the lifeline and the attachment point to the body harness).

(B) For deceleration device systems with integral lifelines or lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61 m) or less, the test weight should free fall a distance equal to that permitted by the system in normal use. (For example, to test a system with a self-retracting lifeline or lanyard, the test weight should be supported and the system allowed to retract the lifeline or lanyard as it would in normal use. The test weight would then be released and the force and deceleration distance measured).

(d) A system fails the force test if the recorded maximum arresting force exceeds 2,520 pounds (11.2 kN) when using a body harness.

(e) The maximum elongation and deceleration distance should be recorded during the force test.

(5) Deceleration device tests.

(a) General. The device should be evaluated or tested under the environmental conditions, (such as rain, ice, grease, dirt, type of lifeline, etc.), for which the device is designed.

(b) Rope-grab-type deceleration devices.

(i) Devices should be moved on a lifeline 1,000 times over the same length of line a distance of not less than one foot (30.5 cm), and the mechanism should lock each time.

(ii) Unless the device is permanently marked to indicate the type(s) of lifeline which must be used, several types (different diameters and different materials), of lifelines should be used to test the device.

(c) Other self-activating-type deceleration devices. The locking mechanisms of other self-activating-type deceleration devices designed for more than one arrest should lock each of 1,000 times as they would in normal service.

PART III

Additional nonmandatory guidelines for personal fall arrest systems. The following information constitutes additional guidelines for use in complying with requirements for a personal fall arrest system.

(1) Selection and use considerations. The kind of personal fall arrest system selected should match the particular work situation, and any possible free fall distance should be kept to a minimum. Consideration should be given to the particular work environment. For example, the presence of acids, dirt, moisture, oil, grease, etc., and their effect on the system, should be evaluated. Hot or cold environments may also have an adverse affect on the system. Wire rope should not be used where an electrical hazard is anticipated. As required by the standard, the employer must plan to have means available to promptly rescue an employee should a fall occur, since the suspended employee may not be able to reach a work level independently.

Where lanyards, connectors, and lifelines are subject to damage by work operations such as welding, chemical cleaning, and sandblasting, the component should be protected, or other securing systems should be used. The employer should fully evaluate the work conditions and environment (including seasonal weather changes) before selecting the appropriate personal fall protection system. Once in use, the system's effectiveness should be monitored. In some cases, a program for cleaning and maintenance of the system may be necessary.

(2) Testing considerations. Before purchasing or putting into use a personal fall arrest system, an employer should obtain from the supplier information about the system based

on its performance during testing so that the employer can know if the system meets this standard. Testing should be done using recognized test methods. Part II of this Appendix C contains test methods recognized for evaluating the performance of fall arrest systems. Not all systems may need to be individually tested; the performance of some systems may be based on data and calculations derived from testing of similar systems, provided that enough information is available to demonstrate similarity of function and design.

(3) Component compatibility considerations. Ideally, a personal fall arrest system is designed, tested, and supplied as a complete system. However, it is common practice for lanyards, connectors, lifelines, deceleration devices, and body harnesses to be interchanged since some components wear out before others. The employer and employee should realize that not all components are interchangeable. For instance, a lanyard should not be connected between a body harness and a deceleration device of the self-retracting type since this can result in additional free fall for which the system was not designed. Any substitution or change to a personal fall arrest system should be fully evaluated or tested by a competent person to determine that it meets the standard, before the modified system is put in use.

(4) Employee training considerations. Thorough employee training in the selection and use of personal fall arrest systems is imperative. As stated in the standard, before the equipment is used, employees must be trained in the safe use of the system. This should include the following: Application limits; proper anchoring and tie-off techniques; estimation of free fall distance, including determination of deceleration distance, and total fall distance to prevent striking a lower level; methods of use; and inspection and storage of the system. Careless or improper use of the equipment can result in serious injury or death. Employers and employees should become familiar with the material in this Appendix, as well as manufacturer's recommendations, before a system is used. Of uppermost importance is the reduction in strength caused by certain tie-offs (such as using knots, tying around sharp edges, etc.) and maximum permitted free fall distance. Also, to be stressed are the importance of inspections prior to use, the limitations of the equipment, and unique conditions at the worksite which may be important in determining the type of system to use.

(5) Instruction considerations. Employers should obtain comprehensive instructions from the supplier as to the system's proper use and application, including, where applicable:

(a) The force measured during the sample force test;

(b) The maximum elongation measured for lanyards during the force test;

(c) The deceleration distance measured for deceleration devices during the force test;

(d) Caution statements on critical use limitations;

(e) Application limits;

(f) Proper hook-up, anchoring and tie-off techniques, including the proper dee-ring or other attachment point to use on the body harness for fall arrest;

(g) Proper climbing techniques;

(h) Methods of inspection, use, cleaning, and storage; and

(i) Specific lifelines which may be used. This information should be provided to employees during training.

(6) Inspection considerations. As stated in WAC 296-24-88050(6), personal fall arrest systems must be regularly inspected. Any component with any significant defect, such as cuts, tears, abrasions, mold, or undue stretching; alterations or additions which might affect its efficiency; damage due to deterioration; contact with fire, acids, or other corrosives; distorted hooks or faulty hook springs; tongues unfitted to the shoulder of buckles; loose or damaged mountings; nonfunctioning parts; or wearing or internal deterioration in the ropes must be withdrawn from service immediately, and should be tagged or marked as unusable, or destroyed.

(7) Rescue considerations. As required by WAC 296-24-88050 (5)(h) when personal fall arrest systems are used, the employer must assure that employees can be promptly rescued or can rescue themselves should a fall occur. The availability of rescue personnel, ladders or other rescue equipment should be evaluated. In some situations, equipment which allows employees to rescue themselves after the fall has been arrested may be desirable, such as devices which have descent capability.

(8) Tie-off considerations.

(a) One of the most important aspects of personal fall protection systems is fully planning the system before it is put into use. Probably the most overlooked component is planning for suitable anchorage points. Such planning should ideally be done before the structure or building is constructed so that anchorage points can be incorporated during construction for use later for window cleaning or other building maintenance. If properly planned, these anchorage points may be used during construction, as well as afterwards.

(b) Employers and employees should at all times be aware that the strength of a personal fall arrest system is based on its being attached to an anchoring system which does not significantly reduce the strength of the system (such as a properly dimensioned eye-bolt/snap-hook anchorage). Therefore, if a means of attachment is used that will reduce the strength of the system, that component should be replaced by a stronger one, but one that will also maintain the appropriate maximum arrest force characteristics.

(c) Tie-off using a knot in a rope lanyard or lifeline (at any location) can reduce the lifeline or lanyard strength by 50 percent or more. Therefore, a stronger lanyard or lifeline should be used to compensate for the weakening effect of the knot, or the lanyard length should be reduced (or the tie-off location raised) to minimize free fall distance, or the lanyard or lifeline should be replaced by one which has an appropriately incorporated connector to eliminate the need for a knot.

(d) Tie-off of a rope lanyard or lifeline around an "H" or "I" beam or similar support can reduce its strength as much as 70 percent due to the cutting action of the beam edges. Therefore, use should be made of a webbing lanyard or wire core lifeline around the beam; or the lanyard or lifeline should be protected from the edge; or free fall distance should be greatly minimized.

(e) Tie-off where the line passes over or around rough or sharp surfaces reduces strength drastically. Such a tie-off should be avoided or an alternative tie-off rigging should be used. Such alternatives may include use of a snap-hook/dee-ring connection, wire rope tie-off, an effective padding of the

surfaces, or an abrasion-resistance strap around or over the problem surface.

(f) Horizontal lifelines may, depending on their geometry and angle of sag, be subjected to greater loads than the impact load imposed by an attached component. When the angle of horizontal lifeline sag is less than 30 degrees, the impact force imparted to the lifeline by an attached lanyard is greatly amplified. For example, with a sag angle of 15 degrees, the force amplification is about 2:1 and at 5 degrees sag, it is about 6:1. Depending on the angle of sag, and the line's elasticity, the strength of the horizontal lifeline and the anchorages to which it is attached should be increased a number of times over that of the lanyard. Extreme care should be taken in considering a horizontal lifeline for multiple tie-offs. The reason for this is that in multiple tie-offs to a horizontal lifeline, if one employee falls, the movement of the falling employee and the horizontal lifeline during arrest of the fall may cause other employees to also fall. Horizontal lifeline and anchorage strength should be increased for each additional employee to be tied-off. For these and other reasons, the design of systems using horizontal lifelines must only be done by qualified persons. Testing of installed lifelines and anchors prior to use is recommended.

(g) The strength of an eye-bolt is rated along the axis of the bolt and its strength is greatly reduced if the force is applied at an angle to this axis (in the direction of shear). Also, care should be exercised in selecting the proper diameter of the eye to avoid accidental disengagement of snap-hooks not designed to be compatible for the connection.

(h) Due to the significant reduction in the strength of the lifeline/lanyard (in some cases, as much as a 70 percent reduction), the sliding hitch knot should not be used for lifeline/lanyard connections except in emergency situations where no other available system is practical. The "one-and-one" sliding hitch knot should never be used because it is unreliable in stopping a fall. The "two-and-two," or "three-and-three" knot (preferable), may be used in emergency situations; however, care should be taken to limit free fall distance to a minimum because of reduced lifeline/lanyard strength.

(9) Vertical lifeline considerations. As required by the standard, each employee must have a separate lifeline when the lifeline is vertical. The reason for this is that in multiple tie-offs to a single lifeline, if one employee falls, the movement of the lifeline during the arrest of the fall may pull other employees' lanyards, causing them to fall as well.

(10) Snap-hook considerations.

(a) Required by this standard for all connections, locking snap-hooks incorporate a positive locking mechanism in addition to the spring loaded keeper, which will not allow the keeper to open under moderate pressure without someone first releasing the mechanism. Such a feature, properly designed, effectively prevents roll-out from occurring.

(b) As required by the standard WAC 296-24-88050 (5)(a) the following connections must be avoided (unless properly designed locking snap-hooks are used) because they are conditions which can result in roll-out when a nonlocking snap-hook is used:

• Direct connection of a snap-hook to a horizontal lifeline.

• Two (or more) snap-hooks connected to one dee-ring.

• Two snap-hooks connected to each other.

• A snap-hook connected back on its integral lanyard.

• A snap-hook connected to a webbing loop or webbing lanyard.

• Improper dimensions of the dee-ring, rebar, or other connection point in relation to the snap-hook dimensions which would allow the snap-hook keeper to be depressed by a turning motion of the snap-hook.

(11) Free fall considerations. The employer and employee should at all times be aware that a system's maximum arresting force is evaluated under normal use conditions established by the manufacturer, and in no case using a free fall distance in excess of 6 feet (1.8 m). A few extra feet of free fall can significantly increase the arresting force on the employee, possibly to the point of causing injury. Because of this, the free fall distance should be kept at a minimum, and, as required by the standard, in no case greater than 6 feet (1.8 m). To help assure this, the tie-off attachment point to the lifeline or anchor should be located at or above the connection point of the fall arrest equipment to harness. (Since otherwise additional free fall distance is added to the length of the connecting means (i.e. lanyard).) Attaching to the working surface will often result in a free fall greater than 6 feet (1.8 m). For instance, if a 6 foot (1.8 m) lanyard is used, the total free fall distance will be the distance from the working level to the body harness attachment point plus the 6 feet (1.8 m) of lanyard length. Another important consideration is that the arresting force which the fall system must withstand also goes up with greater distances of free fall, possibly exceeding the strength of the system.

(12) Elongation and deceleration distance considerations. Other factors involved in a proper tie-off are elongation and deceleration distance. During the arresting of a fall, a lanyard will experience a length of stretching or elongation, whereas activation of a deceleration device will result in a certain stopping distance. These distances should be available with the lanyard or device's instructions and must be added to the free fall distance to arrive at the total fall distance before an employee is fully stopped. The additional stopping distance may be very significant if the lanyard or deceleration device is attached near or at the end of a long lifeline, which may itself add considerable distance due to its own elongation. As required by the standard, sufficient distance to allow for all of these factors must also be maintained between the employee and obstructions below, to prevent an injury due to impact before the system fully arrests the fall. In addition, a minimum of 12 feet (3.7 m) of lifeline should be allowed below the securing point of a rope grab type deceleration device, and the end terminated to prevent the device from sliding off the lifeline. Alternatively, the lifeline should extend to the ground or the next working level below. These measures are suggested to prevent the worker from inadvertently moving past the end of the lifeline and having the rope grab become disengaged from the lifeline.

(13) Obstruction considerations. The location of the tie-off should also consider the hazard of obstructions in the potential fall path of the employee. Tie-offs which minimize the possibilities of exaggerated swinging should be considered.

(14) Other considerations. Because of the design of some personal fall arrest systems, additional considerations may be

required for proper tie-off. For example, heavy deceleration devices of the self-retracting type should be secured overhead in order to avoid the weight of the device having to be supported by the employee. Also, if self-retracting equipment is connected to a horizontal lifeline, the sag in the lifeline should be minimized to prevent the device from sliding down the lifeline to a position which creates a swing hazard during fall arrest. In all cases, manufacturer's instructions should be followed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-08-078, § 296-24-88050, filed 4/4/00, effective 7/1/00.]

PART K
COMPRESSED GAS AND COMPRESSED GAS EQUIPMENT

WAC 296-24-920 Inspection of compressed gas cylinders.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-920, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-920, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-92001 Definitions. (1) High- and low-pressure cylinders. High-pressure cylinders means those cylinders with a marked service pressure of 900 p.s.i. or greater; low-pressure cylinders are those with a marked service pressure less than 900 p.s.i.

(2) Minimum allowable wall thickness. The minimum allowable wall thickness means the minimum wall thickness required by the specification under which the cylinder was manufactured.

(3) Dents. Dents (in cylinders) means deformations caused by the cylinder coming in contact with a blunt object in such a way that the thickness of metal is not materially impaired.

(4) Cuts, gouges, or digs. Cuts, gouges, or digs (in cylinders) means deformations caused by contact with a sharp object in such a way as to cut into or upset the metal of the cylinder, decreasing the wall thickness at that point.

(5) Corrosion or pitting. Means corrosion or pitting in cylinders involving the loss of wall thickness by corrosive media.

Note: There are several kinds of pitting or corrosion to be considered.

(6) Isolated pitting. Means isolated pits of small cross-section which do not effectively weaken the cylinder wall but are indicative of possible complete penetration and leakage.

Note: Since the pitting is isolated the original wall is essentially intact.

(7) Line corrosion. Means pits which are not isolated but are connected or nearly connected to others in a narrow band or line.

Note: This condition is more serious than isolated pitting. Line corrosion frequently occurs in the area of intersection of the footring and bottom of a cylinder. This is sometimes referred to as "crevice corrosion."

(8) General corrosion. Means corrosion which covers considerable surface areas of the cylinder.

Note: It reduces the structural strength. It is often difficult to measure or estimate the depth of general corrosion because direct comparison with the original wall cannot always be made. General corrosion is often accompanied by pitting.

(9) "DOT" means the U.S. Department of Transportation.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-92001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-92001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-92003 General requirements. (1) Application.

(a) Each employer shall determine that compressed gas cylinders under the employers control are in a safe condition to the extent that this can be determined by visual, and other inspection required by WAC 296-24-920 through 296-24-92011.

(b) The requirements contained in these standards are not intended to apply to cylinders manufactured under specification DOT (ICC)-3HT (49 CFR Ch.1). Separate requirements covering service life and standards for visual inspection of these cylinders are contained in Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet C-8, "Standard for Requalification of ICC-3HT Cylinders."

(2) Quality of inspection. Experience in the inspection of cylinders is an important factor in determining the acceptability of a given cylinder for continued service.

Note: Users lacking this experience and having doubtful cylinders should return them to a manufacturer of the same type of cylinders for reinspection.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-92003, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-92003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-92003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-92005 Inspection of low-pressure cylinders exempt from the hydrostatic test including acetylene cylinders. (1) Application. This section covers cylinders of the type that are exempt from the hydrostatic retest requirements of the DOT by virtue of their exclusive use in certain noncorrosive gas service. They are not subject to internal corrosion and do not require internal shell inspection.

(2) Preparation for inspection. Rust, scale, caked paint, etc., shall be removed from the exterior surface so that the surface can be adequately observed. Facilities shall be provided for inverting the cylinder to facilitate inspection of the bottom. This is important because experience has shown this area to be the most susceptible to corrosion.

(3) Exterior inspection. Cylinders shall be checked as outlined below for corrosion, general distortion, or any other defect that might indicate a weakness which would render it unfit for service.

(a) To fix corrosion limits for all types, designs, and sizes of cylinders, and include them in this section is not practicable. Cylinders categorized by this section and subsection (1) of this section shall meet the following requirements. Failure to meet any of these requirements is of itself cause for rejection of a cylinder. Rejected cylinders shall be removed from the work place. Rejected cylinders may be returned to the manufacturer for reinspection.

(i) A cylinder shall be rejected when the tare weight is less than ninety-five percent of the original tare weight marked on the cylinder. When determining tare weight, be sure that the cylinder is empty.

(ii) A cylinder shall be rejected when the remaining wall in an area having isolated pitting only is less than one-third of the minimum allowable wall thickness as determined under (b) and (d) of this subsection.

(iii) A cylinder shall be rejected when line corrosion on the cylinder is three inches in length or over and the remaining wall is less than three-fourths of the minimum allowable wall thickness or when line corrosion is less than three inches in length and the remaining wall thickness is less than one-half the minimum allowable wall thickness as determined under (b) through (d) of this subsection.

(iv) A cylinder shall be rejected when the remaining wall in an area of general corrosion is less than one-half of the minimum allowable wall thickness as determined under (b) through (d) of this subsection.

(b) To use the criteria in (a) of this subsection, it is necessary to know the original wall thickness of the cylinder or the minimum allowable wall thickness. Table M-1 lists the minimum allowable wall thickness under DOT specifications (49 CFR Ch. 1) for a number of common size low-pressure cylinders.

TABLE M - 1

Cylinder size O.D. x length (inches)	DOT Specification marking	Nominal water capacity (pounds)	Minimum allowable wall thickness (inches)
15 x 46	4B240[1]	239	0.128
14 13/16 x 47	4E240	239	.140
14 15/16 x 46	4BA240	239	.086
14 11/16 x 28 3/8	4BA240	143	.086
11 29/32 x 32 11/16	4BA240	95	.078
11 29/32 x 18 11/32	4BA240	48	.078

[1] Without longitudinal seam.

(c) When the wall thickness of the cylinder at manufacture is not known, and the actual wall thickness cannot be measured, this cylinder shall be rejected when the inspection reveals that the deepest pit in a general corrosion area exceeds three sixty-fourths inch. This is arrived at by considering that in no case shall the pitting exceed one-half the minimum allowable wall thickness which is 0.064 inch. When a pit measures 0.043 inch (approximately three sixty-fourths inch) in a corrosion area, general corrosion will already have removed 0.021 inch of the original wall and the total pit depth as compared to the initial wall will be 0.064 inch.

(d) When the original wall thickness at manufacture is known, or the actual wall thickness is measured, this thickness less one and one-half times the maximum measured pit depth shall be 0.064 inch or greater. If it is less, the cylinder shall be rejected.

(e) Dents are of concern where the metal deformation is sharp and confined, or where they are near a weld. Where metal deformation is not sharp, dents of larger magnitude can be tolerated.

(f) Where denting occurs so that any part of the deformation includes a weld, the maximum allowable dent depth shall be one-fourth inch.

(g) When denting occurs so that no part of the deformation includes a weld, the cylinder shall be rejected if the depth of the dent is greater than one-tenth of the mean diameter of the dent.

(h) Cuts, gouges, or digs reduce the wall thickness of the cylinder and in addition are considered to be stress raisers. Depth limits are set in these standards; however, cylinders shall be rejected at one-half of the limit set whenever the length of the defect is three inches or more.

(i) When the original wall thickness at manufacture is not known, and the actual wall thickness cannot be measured a cylinder shall be rejected if the cut, gouge, or dig exceeds one-half of the minimum allowable wall thickness as determined under (b) through (d) of this subsection.

(ii) When the original wall thickness at manufacture is known, or the actual wall thickness is measured, a cylinder shall be rejected if the original wall thickness minus the depth of the defect is less than one-half of the minimum allowable wall thickness as determined under (b) through (d) of this subsection.

(i) Leaks can originate from a number of sources, such as defects in a welded or brazed seam, defects at the threaded opening, or from sharp dents, digs, gouges, or pits.

(i) To check for leaks, the cylinder shall be charged and carefully examined. All seams and pressure openings shall be coated with a soap or other suitable solution to detect the escape of gas. Any leakage is cause for rejection.

(ii) Safety relief devices as defined in WAC 296-24-93001(1) shall be tested for leaks before a charged cylinder is shipped from the cylinder filling plant.

(j) After fire damage, cylinders shall be carefully inspected for evidence of exposure to fire.

(i) Common evidences of exposure to fire are:

(A) Charring or burning of the paint or other protective coat.

(B) Burning or sintering of the metal.

(C) Distortion of the cylinder.

(D) Melted out fuse plugs.

(E) Burning or melting of valve.

(ii) The evaluation of fire damage by DOT regulations state that, "a cylinder which has been subjected to the action of fire must not again be placed in service until it has been properly reconditioned," in accordance with 49 CFR 173.34 (f). The general intent of this requirement is to remove from service cylinders which have been subject to the action of fire which has changed the metallurgical structure or the strength properties of the steel, or in the case of acetylene cylinders caused breakdown of porous filler. This is normally determined by visual examination as covered above with particular emphasis to the condition of the protective coating. If the protective coating has been burnt off or if the cylinder body is burnt, warped, or distorted, it is assumed that the cylinder has been overheated and 49 CFR 173.34(f) shall be complied with. If, however, the protective coating is only dirtied from smoke or other debris, and is found by examination to be intact underneath, the cylinder shall not be considered affected within the scope of this requirement.

(k) Cylinders are manufactured with a reasonably symmetrical shape. Cylinders which have definite visible bulges shall be removed from service and evaluated. Cylinders shall be rejected when a variation of one percent or more is found in the measured circumferences or in peripheral distances measured from the valve spud to the center seam (of equivalent fixed point).

(l) Cylinder necks shall be examined for serious cracks, folds, and flaws. Neck cracks are normally detected by testing the neck during charging operations with a soap solution.

(m) Cylinder neck threads shall be examined whenever the valve is removed from the cylinder. Cylinders shall be rejected if the required number of effective threads are materially reduced, or if a gas tight seal cannot be obtained by reasonable valving methods. Gages shall be used to measure the number of effective threads.

(n) If the valve is noticeably tilted the cylinder shall be rejected.

(o) The footring and headring of cylinders may become so distorted through service abuse that they no longer perform their functions:

(i) To cause the cylinder to remain stable and upright.

(ii) To protect the valve. Rings shall be examined for distortion; for looseness, and for failure of welds. Appearances may often warrant rejection of the cylinder.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-92005, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 73-5, § 296-24-92005, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-92005, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-92007 Low-pressure cylinders subject to hydrostatic testing. (1) Application. Cylinders covered in this section are low-pressure cylinders other than those covered in WAC 296-24-92005 through 296-24-92005 (3)(o)(ii). They differ essentially from such cylinders in that they require a periodic hydrostatic retest which includes an internal and external examination. Defect limits for the external examination are prescribed in WAC 296-24-92005 through 296-24-92005 (3)(o)(ii), with exceptions for aluminum cylinders shown in WAC 296-24-92007(4).

(2) Preparation for inspection. Flammable gas cylinders shall be purged before being examined with a light. Lamps used for flammable gas cylinder inspection shall be explosion proof.

(3) Internal inspection. Cylinders shall be inspected internally at least every time the cylinder is periodically retested. The examination shall be made with a light of sufficient intensity to clearly illuminate the interior walls.

(4) External inspection of aluminum cylinders. The inspection requirements of WAC 296-24-92005 through 296-24-92005 (3)(o)(ii) shall be met, except as follows:

(a) Aluminum cylinders shall be rejected when impairment to the surface (corrosion or mechanical defect) exceeds a depth where the remaining wall is less than three-fourths of the minimum allowable wall thickness required by the specification under which the cylinder was manufactured.

(b) Aluminum cylinders subjected to the action of fire shall be removed from service.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-92007, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-92007, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-92009 High-pressure cylinders. (1) Application. High-pressure cylinders are those with a marked service pressure of 900 p.s.i. or higher. They are seamless; no welding is permitted. The great bulk of such cylinders are of the 3A or 3AA types under DOT specifications (49 CFR Ch. 1).

(2) Preparation for inspection.

(a) Cylinders shall be cleaned for inspection so that the inside and outside surfaces and all conditions can be observed. This shall include removal of scale and caked paint from the exterior and the thorough removal of internal scale. Cylinders with interior coating shall be examined for defects in the coating. If the coating is defective, it shall be removed.

(b) A good inspection light of sufficient intensity to clearly illuminate the interior wall is mandatory for internal inspection. Flammable gas cylinders shall be purged before being examined with a light. Lamps for flammable gas cylinder inspection shall be explosion proof.

(3) Exterior inspection.

(a) To fix corrosion limits for all types, designs, and sizes of cylinders, and include them in this section, is not practicable. Considerable judgment is required in evaluating cylinders fit for service. Experience is a major factor, aside from strength considerations for high pressure cylinders.

(b) When the original wall thickness of the cylinder is not known, and the actual wall thickness cannot be measured, the cylinder shall be rejected if corrosion exceeds one thirty-second inch in depth. This is arrived at by subtracting from the minimum allowable wall at manufacture (0.221 inch), the limiting wall in service (0.195 inch), to give the maximum allowable corrosion limit of 0.026 inch, the equivalent of one thirty-second inch.

(c) When the wall thickness is known, or the actual wall thickness is measured, the difference between this known wall and the limiting value establishes the maximum corrosion figure. The normal hot forged cylinder of this size will have a measured wall of about 0.250 inch. Comparison of this with the limiting wall thickness shows that defects up to about one-sixteenth inch are allowable provided, of course, that the actual wall is measured or is known.

(d) Cylinders with general corrosion are evaluated by subjecting them to a hydrostatic test. Thus, a cylinder with an elastic expansion of 227 cc. or greater shall be rejected. If areas of pronounced pitting are included within the general corrosion, the depth of such pitting should also be measured (with the high spots of the actual surface as a reference plane) and the criteria established in the first example apply. Thus, the maximum corrosion limit would be one thirty-second inch when the wall was not known.

(e) Any defect of appreciable depth having a sharp bottom is a stress raiser and even though a cylinder may be acceptable from a stress standpoint, it is common practice to remove such defects. After any such repair operation, verification of the cylinder strength and structure shall be made by a hydrostatic test of other suitable means.

(f) Dents can be tolerated when the cylinder wall is not deformed excessively or abruptly. Generally speaking, dents are accepted up to a depth of about one-sixteenth inch when the major diameter of the dent is equal to or greater than 32 times the depth of the dent. Sharper dents than this are considered too abrupt and shall require rejection of the cylinder. On small diameter cylinders these general rules may have to be adjusted. Considerations of appearance play a major factor in the evaluation of dents.

(g) Cylinders with arc or torch burns shall be removed from service. Defects of this nature may be recognized by one of the following conditions:

(i) Removal of metal by scarfing or cratering.

(ii) A sentering or burning of the base metal.

(iii) A hardened heat affected zone. A simple method for verifying the presence of small arc burns is to file the suspected area. The hardened zone will resist filing as compared to the softer base metal.

(h) Cylinders are normally produced with a symmetrical shape. Cylinders with distinct visual bulges shall be removed from service until the nature of the defect is determined. Some cylinders may have small discontinuities related to the manufacturing process - mushroomed bottoms, offset shoulders, etc. These usually can be identified and are not normally cause for concern.

(i) Cylinders shall be carefully inspected for evidences of exposure to fire. (See WAC 296-24-92005 (3)(j).)

(j) Cylinder necks shall be examined for serious cracks, folds, and flaws. (See WAC 296-24-92005 (3)(l) and (m).)

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-92009, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-92009, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-92011 Internal inspection. (1) Cylinders shall be inspected internally at least every time the cylinder is periodically retested. This examination shall be made with a light of sufficient intensity to clearly illuminate the interior walls.

(2) A hammer test consists of tapping a cylinder a light blow with a suitably sized hammer. A cylinder, emptied of liquid content, with a clean internal surface, standing free, will have a clear ring. Cylinders with internal corrosion will give a duller ring dependent upon the amount of corrosion and accumulation of foreign material. Such cylinders shall be investigated. The hammer test is very sensitive and is an easy, quick, and convenient test that can be made without removing the valve before each charging. It is an invaluable indicator of internal corrosion.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-92011, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-92011, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-930 Safety relief devices for compressed gas cylinders.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-930, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-930, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-93001 Definitions. (1) Safety relief device. A "safety relief device" is a device intended to prevent rupture of a cylinder under certain conditions of exposures. (The term as used herein shall include the approach channel, the operating parts, and the discharge channel.)

(2) Approach channel. An "approach channel" is the passage or passages through which gas must pass from the cylinder to reach the operating parts of the safety relief device.

(3) Discharge channel. A "discharge channel" is the passage or passages beyond the operating parts through which gas must pass to reach the atmosphere exclusive of any piping attached to the outlet of the device.

(4) Safety relief device channel. A "safety relief device channel" is the channel through which gas released by operation of the device must pass from the cylinder to the atmosphere exclusive of any piping attached to the inlet or outlet of the device.

(5) Operating part. The "operating part" of a safety relief device is the part of a safety relief device that normally closes the safety discharge channel but when moved from this position as a result of the action of heat or pressure, or a combination of the two, permits escape of gas from the cylinder.

(6) Frangible disc. A "frangible disc" is an operating part in the form of a disc, usually of metal and which is so held as to close the safety relief device channel under normal conditions. The disc is intended to burst at a predetermined pressure to permit the escape of gas.

(7) Pressure opening. A "pressure opening" is the orifice against which the frangible disc functions.

(8) Rated bursting pressure. A "rated bursting pressure" of a frangible disc is the maximum pressure for which the disc is designed to burst when in contact with the pressure opening for which it was designed when tested.

(9) Fusible plug. A "fusible plug" is an operating part in the form of a plug of suitable low melting material, usually a metal alloy, which closes the safety relief device channel under normal conditions and is intended to yield or melt at a predetermined temperature to permit the escape of gas.

(10) Yield temperature. The "yield temperature" of a fusible plug is the temperature at which the fusible metal or alloy will yield when tested.

(11) Reinforced fusible plug. A "reinforced fusible plug" is a fusible plug consisting of a core of suitable material having a comparatively high yield temperature surrounded by a low-melting point fusible metal of the required yield temperature.

(12) Combination frangible disc-fusible plug. A "combination frangible disc-fusible plug" is a frangible disc in combination with a low melting point fusible metal, intended to prevent its bursting at its predetermined bursting pressure unless the temperature also is high enough to cause yielding or melting of the fusible metal

(13) Safety relief valve. A "safety relief valve" is a safety relief device containing an operating part that is held normally in a position closing the safety relief device channel by spring force and is intended to open and to close at predetermined pressures.

(14) Combination safety relief valve and fusible plug. A "combination safety relief valve and fusible plug" is a safety relief device utilizing a safety relief valve in combination with a fusible plug. This combination device may be an integral unit or separate units and is intended to open and to close at predetermined pressures or to open at a predetermined temperature.

(15) Set pressure. The "set pressure" of a safety relief valve is the pressure marked on the valve and at which it is set to start-to-discharge.

(16) Start-to-discharge pressure. The "start-to-discharge pressure" of a safety relief valve is the pressure at which the first bubble appears through a water seal of not over 4 inches in the outlet of the safety relief valve.

(17) Flow capacity. The "flow capacity" of a safety relief device is the capacity in cubic feet per minute of free air discharged at the required flow rating pressure.

(18) Flow rating pressure. The "flow rating pressure" is the pressure at which a safety relief device is rated for capacity.

(19) Nonliquefied compressed gas. A "nonliquefied compressed gas" is a gas, other than a gas in solution which under the charging pressure, is entirely gaseous at a temperature of 70°F.

(20) Liquefied compressed gas. A "liquefied compressed gas" is a gas which, under the charging pressure, is partially liquid at a temperature of 70°F. A flammable compressed gas which is normally nonliquefied at 70°F but which is partially liquid under the charging pressure and temperature, shall follow the requirements for liquefied compressed gases.

(21) Compressed gas in solution. A "compressed gas in solution" (Acetylene) is a nonliquefied gas which is dissolved in a solvent.

(22) Pressurized liquid compressed gas. A "pressurized liquid compressed gas" is a compressed gas other than a compressed gas in solution, which cannot be liquefied at a temperature of 70°F, and which is maintained in the liquid state at a pressure not less than 40 p.s.i.a. by maintaining the gas at a temperature less than 70°F.

(23) Test pressure of the cylinder. The "test pressure of the cylinder" is the minimum pressure at which a cylinder must be tested as prescribed in DOT specifications for compressed gas cylinders 41 CFR Ch. 1.

(24) Free air or free gas. "Free air" or "free gas" is air or gas measured at a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute and a temperature of 60°F.

(25) DOT regulations. As used in these standards "DOT regulations" refers to the U.S. Department of Transportation Regulations for Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles by Land and Water in Rail Freight, Express and Baggage Services and by Motor Vehicle (Highway) and Water, including Specifications for Shipping Containers, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Parts 171 to 178.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-93001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-93001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-93003 General requirements. (1) Application. Compressed gas cylinder, portable tanks, and cargo tanks shall have pressure relief devices installed and maintained in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets S-1.1-1963 and 1965 addenda and S-1.2-1963.

(2) Types of safety relief devices. Types of safety relief devices as covered by this section are designated as follows:

(a) Type CG-1: Frangible disc.

(b) Type CG-2: Fusible plug or reinforced fusible plug utilizing a fusible alloy with yield temperature not over 170°F, nor less than 157°F (165°F nominal).

(c) Type CG-3: Fusible plug or reinforced fusible plug utilizing a fusible alloy with yield temperature not over 220°F, nor less than 208°F (212°F nominal).

(d) Type CG-4: Combination frangible disc-fusible plug, utilizing a fusible alloy with yield temperature not over 170°F, nor less than 157°F (165°F nominal).

(e) Type CG-5: Combination frangible disc-fusible plug, utilizing a fusible alloy with yield temperature not over 220°F, nor less than 208°F (212°F nominal).

(f) Type CG-7: Safety relief valve.

(g) Type CG-8: Combination safety relief valve and fusible plug.

(3) Specifications and tests. All safety relief devices covered by this section shall meet the design, construction, marking and test specification of the "Compressed Gas Association Safety Relief Device Standards Part 1-Cylinders for Compressed Gases: S1.1-1963."

(4) Specific requirements for safety relief devices.

(a) Compressed gas cylinders, which under the regulations of the department of transportation must be equipped with safety relief devices, shall be considered acceptable when equipped with devices of proper construction, location, and discharge capacity under the conditions prescribed in Table 1 of the Compressed Gas Associations Standard S-1.1-1963.

(b) Only replacement parts or assemblies provided by the manufacturer shall be used unless the advisability of interchange is proved by adequate tests.

(c) When a frangible disc is used with a compressed gas cylinder, the rated bursting pressure of the disc shall not exceed the minimum required test pressure of the cylinder with which the device is used, except for DOT-3E cylinders (49 CFR Ch. 1) the rated bursting pressure of the device shall not exceed 4,500 pounds per square inch gage (p.s.i.g.).

(d) When a safety relief valve is used on a compressed gas cylinder, the flow rating pressure shall not exceed the minimum required test pressure of the cylinder on which the safety relief valve is installed and the reseating pressure shall not be less than the pressure in a normally charged cylinder at 130°F.

(e) When fittings and piping are used on either the upstream or downstream side or both of a safety relief device or devices, the passages shall be so designed that the flow capacity of the safety relief device will not be reduced below the capacity required for the container on which the safety relief device assembly is installed, nor to the extent that the operation of the device could be impaired. Fittings, piping, and method of attachment shall be designed to withstand normal handling and the pressures developed when the device or devices function.

(f) No shutoff valve shall be installed between the safety relief devices and the cylinder.

(5) Maintenance requirements for safety relief devices.

(a) As a precaution to keep cylinder safety relief devices in reliable operating condition, care shall be taken in the handling or storing of compressed gas cylinders to avoid damage. Care shall also be exercised to avoid plugging by paint or other dirt accumulation of safety relief device channels or other parts which could interfere with the functioning of the device. Only qualified personnel shall be allowed to service safety relief devices.

(b) Each time a compressed gas cylinder is received at a point for refilling, all safety relief devices shall be examined externally for corrosion, damage, plugging of external safety relief device channels, and mechanical defects such as leakage or extrusion of fusible metal. If there is any doubt regarding the suitability of the safety relief device for service the cylinder shall not be filled until it is equipped with a suitable device.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-93003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-93003, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-935 Safety relief devices for cargo and portable tanks storing compressed gases.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-935, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-935, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-93501 Definitions. (1) Cargo tank. A "cargo tank" means any container designed to be permanently attached to any motor vehicle or other highway vehicle and in which is to be transported any compressed gas. The term "cargo tank" shall not be construed to include any tank used solely for the purpose of supplying fuel for the propulsion of the vehicle or containers fabricated under specifications for cylinders.

(2) Portable tank. A "portable tank" means any container designed primarily to be temporarily attached to a motor vehicle, other vehicle, railroad car other than tank car, or marine vessel, and equipped with skids, mountings, or accessories to facilitate handling of the container by mechanical means, in which is to be transported any compressed gas. The term "portable tank" shall not be construed to include any cargo tank, any tank car tank or any tank of the DOT-106A and DOT-110A-W type.

(3) Safety relief device. A "safety relief device" means a device intended to prevent rupture of a container under certain conditions of exposure.

(4) Safety relief valve. A "safety relief valve" means a safety relief device containing an operating part that is held normally in a position closing the safety relief device channel by spring force and is intended to open and to close at predetermined pressures.

(5) Set pressure. The "set pressure" of a safety relief valve is the pressure marked on the valve and at which the valve is set to start-to-discharge.

(6) Start-to-discharge pressure. The "start-to-discharge pressure" of a safety relief valve is the pressure at which the first bubble appears through a water seal of not over 4 inches on the outlet of the valve.

Note: When the nature of the service requires the use of a metal-to-metal seat safety relief valve, with or without secondary sealing means, the start-to-discharge pressure may be considered the pressure at which an audible discharge occurs.

(7) Resealing pressure. The "resealing pressure" of a safety relief valve is the pressure at which leakage ceases through a water seal of not over 4 inches on the outlet of the valve.

(8) Flow capacity. The "flow capacity" of a safety relief device is the capacity in cubic feet per minute of free air discharged at the required flow rating pressure.

(9) Flow rating pressure. The "flow rating pressure" means the pressure at which a safety relief device is rated for capacity.

(10) Free air or free gas. "Free air" or "free gas" means air or gas measured at a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute and a temperature of 60°F.

(11) Frangible disc. A "frangible disc" means a safety relief device in the form of a disc, usually of metal, which is so held as to close the safety relief device channel under normal conditions. The disc is intended to burst at a predetermined pressure to permit the escape of gas.

(12) Fusible plug. A "fusible plug" means a safety relief device in the form of a plug of suitable low-melting material, usually a metal alloy, which closes the safety relief device channel under normal conditions and is intended to yield or melt at a predetermined temperature to permit the escape of gas.

(13) DOT design pressure. The "DOT design pressure" is identical to the term "maximum allowable working pressure" as used in the "code" and is the maximum gage pressure at the top of the tank in its operating position. To determine the minimum permissible thickness of physical characteristics of the different parts of the vessel, the static head of the lading shall be added to the DOT design pressure to determine the thickness of any specific part of the vessel. If vacuum insulation is used, the liquid container shall be designed for a pressure of 15 p.s.i. more than DOT design pressure, plus static head of the lading.

EXCEPTION: For containers constructed in accordance with paragraph U-68 or U-69 of section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 1949 Edition, the maximum allowable working pressure for the purpose of these standards is considered to be 125 percent of the design pressure as provided in 49 CFR 173.315 of DOT regulations.

(14) Code. "Code" is defined as paragraph U-68, U-69, U-200, or U-201 of section VIII of the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1949 Edition, or section VIII of the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, and 1962 Editions; or the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels for Petroleum Liquids and Gases of the American Petroleum Institute and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (API-ASME), 1951 Edition.

(15) DOT regulations. The "DOT regulations" refers to department of transportation regulations for transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by land and water in rail freight, express and baggage services and by motor vehicle (highway) and water, including specifications for shipping containers, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Parts 171 to 178.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-93501, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-93501, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-93503 General requirements. (1) Application. See WAC 296-24-93003(1).

(2) Specifications and tests. All safety relief devices covered by these standards shall meet the design, construction, marking, and test specifications of the "Compressed Gas Association Safety Relief Device Standards Part 2-Cargo and Portable Tanks for Compressed Gases: S-1.2-1963."

(3) Specific requirements for safety relief devices.

(a) Each container shall be provided with one or more safety relief devices which, unless otherwise specified, shall be safety relief valves of the spring-loaded type.

(b) Safety relief valves shall be set to start-to-discharge at a pressure not in excess of 110 percent of the DOT design pressure of the container nor less than the DOT design pressure of the container except as follows:

(i) If an overdesigned container is used, the set pressure of the safety relief valve may be between the minimum required DOT design pressure for the lading and 110 percent of the DOT design pressure of the container used.

(ii) For sulfur dioxide containers, a minimum set pressure of 120 and 110 p.s.i.g. is permitted for the 150 and 125 p.s.i.g. DOT design pressure containers, respectively.

(iii) For carbon dioxide (refrigerated), nitrous oxide (refrigerated), and pressurized liquid argon, nitrogen and oxygen, there shall be no minimum set pressure.

(iv) For butadiene, inhibited, and liquefied petroleum gas containers, a minimum set pressure of 90 percent of the minimum design pressure permitted for these ladings may be used.

(v) For containers constructed in accord with paragraph U-68 or U-69 of the Code 1949 Edition, the set pressure marked on the safety relief valve may be 125 percent of the original DOT design pressure of the container.

(c) Only replacement parts or assemblies provided by the manufacturer of the device shall be used unless the suitability of interchange is proved by adequate tests.

(d) Safety relief valves shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

(e) Any portion of liquid piping or hose which at any time may be closed at each end must be provided with a safety relief device to prevent excessive pressure.

(f) The additional restrictions of this subdivision apply to safety relief devices on containers for carbon dioxide or nitrous oxide which are shipped in refrigerated and insulated containers. The maximum operating pressure in the container may be regulated by the use of one or more pressure controlling devices, which devices shall not be in lieu of the safety relief valve required in WAC 296-24-93503 (3)(a).

(g) All safety relief devices shall be so installed and located that the cooling effect of the contents will not prevent the effective operation of the device.

(h) In addition to the safety relief valves required by WAC 296-24-93503 (3)(a) each container for carbon dioxide may be equipped with one or more frangible disc safety relief devices of suitable design set to function at a pressure not exceeding two times the DOT design pressure of the container.

(i) Subject to conditions of 49 CFR 173.315(a)(1) (DOT regulations) for methyl chloride and sulfur dioxide optional portable tanks of 225 p.s.i.g. minimum DOT design pressure, one or more fusible plugs approved by the Bureau of Explosives, 50 "F" Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20001, may be used in lieu of safety relief valves of the spring-loaded type. If the container is over 30 inches long a safety relief device having the total required flow capacity must be at both ends.

(j) When storage containers for liquefied petroleum gas are permitted to be shipped in accordance with 49 CFR 173.-315(j) (DOT regulations), they must be equipped with safety relief devices in compliance with the requirements for safety relief devices on above-ground containers as specified in the National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet No. 58-1969 "Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases."

(k) When containers are filled by pumping equipment which has a discharge capacity in excess of the capacity of the container safety relief devices, and which is capable of producing pressures in excess of DOT design pressure of the container, precautions should be taken to prevent the development of pressures in the container in excess of 120 percent of its DOT design pressure. This may be done by providing additional capacity of the safety relief valves on the container, by providing a bypass on the pump discharge, or by any other suitable method.

(l) This additional requirement applies to safety relief devices on containers for liquefied hydrogen and pressurized liquid argon, nitrogen, and oxygen. The liquid container shall be protected by one or more safety relief valves and one or more frangible discs.

(m) Safety relief devices shall be arranged to discharge unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container. Safety relief devices shall be arranged to discharge upward except this is not required for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and pressurized liquid argon, nitrogen, and oxygen.

(n) No shutoff valves shall be installed between the safety relief devices and the container except, in cases where two or more safety relief devices are installed on the same container, a shutoff valve may be used where the arrangement of the shutoff valve or valves is such as always to insure full required capacity flow through at least one safety relief device.

(4) Maintenance requirements for safety relief devices.

(a) Care shall be exercised to avoid damage to safety relief devices. Care shall also be exercised to avoid plugging by paint or other dirt accumulation of safety relief device channels or other parts which could interfere with the functioning of the device.

(b) Only qualified personnel shall be allowed to service safety relief devices. Any servicing or repairs which require resetting of safety relief valves shall be done only by or after consultation with the valve manufacturer.

(c) Safety relief devices periodically shall be examined externally for corrosion damage, plugging of external safety relief device channels, and mechanical defects such as leakage or extrusion of fusible metal. Valves equipped with secondary resilient seals shall have the seals inspected periodically. If there is any doubt regarding the suitability of the safety relief device for service the container shall not be filled until it is equipped with a suitable safety relief device.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-93503, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-93503, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-93503, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-940 Air receivers.

[Order 73-5, § 296-24-940, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-940, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-94001 General requirements. (1) Application. These standards apply to compressed air receivers, and other equipment used in providing and utilizing compressed air for performing operations such as cleaning, drilling, hoisting, and chipping. On the other hand, however, this section does not deal with the special problems created by using compressed air to convey materials nor the problems created when working in compressed air as in tunnels and caissons. These standards are not intended to apply to compressed air machinery and equipment used on transportation vehicles such as steam railroad cars, electric railway cars, and automotive equipment.

(2) New and existing equipment.

(a) All new air receivers installed after the effective date of these standards shall be constructed in accordance with the 1968 Edition of the A.S.M.E. Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, section VIII.

(b) All safety valves used shall be constructed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the A.S.M.E. Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, section VIII edition 1968.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-94001, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 73-5, § 296-24-94001, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-94001, filed 5/7/73.]

WAC 296-24-94003 Installation and equipment requirements. (1) Installation. Air receivers shall be so installed that all drains, handholes, and manholes therein are easily accessible. Air receivers should be supported with sufficient clearance to permit a complete external inspection and to avoid corrosion of external surfaces. Under no circumstances shall an air receiver be buried underground or located in an inaccessible place. The receiver should be located as close to the compressor or after-cooler as is possible in order to keep the discharge pipe short.

(2) Drains and traps. All air receivers having an internal and external operating pressure exceeding 15 psi with no limitation on size, and air receivers having an inside diameter exceeding six inches, with no limitation on pressure, if subject to corrosion, shall be supplied with a drain pipe and valve at the lowest point in the vessel; or a pipe may be used extending inward from any other location to within one-quarter inch of the lowest point. Adequate automatic traps may be installed in addition to drain valves. The drain valve on the air receiver shall be opened and the receiver completely drained frequently and at such intervals as to prevent the accumulation of oil and water in the receiver.

(3) Gages and valves.

(a) Every air receiver shall be equipped with an indicating pressure gage (so located as to be readily visible) and with one or more spring-loaded safety valves. The total relieving capacity of such safety valves shall be such as to prevent pressure in the receiver from exceeding the maximum allowable working pressure of the receiver by more than 10 percent.

(b) No valve of any type shall be placed between the air receiver and its safety valve or valves.

(c) Safety appliances, such as safety valves, indicating devices and controlling devices, shall be constructed, located, and installed so that they cannot be readily rendered inoperative by any means, including the elements.

(d) All safety valves shall be tested frequently and at regular intervals to determine whether they are in good operating condition.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-24-94003, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 73-5, § 296-24-94003, filed 5/9/73 and Order 73-4, § 296-24-94003, filed 5/7/73.]

PART L
ELECTRICAL

WAC 296-24-956 Electrical. This section addresses electrical safety requirements that are necessary for the practical safeguarding of employees in their workplaces.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-956, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-95601 Definitions applicable to WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-985. Unless the context indicates otherwise, words used in this section shall have the meaning given.

(1) **Acceptable.** An installation or equipment is acceptable to the director of labor and industries, and approved within the meaning of this section:

(a) If it is accepted, or certified, or listed, or labeled, or otherwise determined to be safe by a nationally recognized testing laboratory; or

(b) With respect to an installation or equipment of a kind which no nationally recognized testing laboratory accepts, certifies, lists, labels, or determines to be safe, if it is inspected or tested by another federal agency, or by a state, municipal, or other local authority responsible for enforcing occupational safety provisions of the National Electrical Code, and found in compliance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code as applied in this section; or

(c) With respect to custom-made equipment or related installations which are designed, fabricated for, and intended for use by a particular customer, if it is determined to be safe for its intended use by its manufacturer on the basis of test data which the employer keeps and makes available for inspection to the director and his/her authorized representatives. Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(2) **Accepted.** An installation is "accepted" if it has been inspected and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to conform to specified plans or to procedures of applicable codes.

(3) **Accessible.** (As applied to wiring methods.) Capable of being removed or exposed without damaging the building structure of finish, or not permanently closed in by the structure or finish of the building. (See "concealed" and "exposed.")

(4) **Accessible.** (As applied to equipment.) Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means. (See "readily accessible.")

(5) **Ampacity.** Current-carrying capacity of electric conductors expressed in amperes.

(6) **Appliances.** Utilization equipment, generally other than industrial, normally built in standardized sizes or types, which is installed or connected as a unit to perform one or more functions such as clothes washing, air conditioning, food mixing, deep frying, etc.

(7) **Approved.** Acceptable to the authority enforcing this section. The authority enforcing this section is the director of labor and industries. The definition of "acceptable" indicates what is acceptable to the director and therefore approved within the meaning of this section.

(8) **Approved for the purpose.** Approved for a specific purpose, environment, or application described in a particular standard requirement.

Suitability of equipment or materials for a specific purpose, environment or application may be determined by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation as

part of its listing and labeling program. (See "labeled" or "listed.")

(9) **Armored cable.** Type AC armored cable is a fabricated assembly of insulated conductors in a flexible metallic enclosure.

(10) **Askarel.** A generic term for a group of nonflammable synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons used as electrical insulating media. Askarels of various compositional types are used. Under arcing conditions the gases produced, while consisting predominantly of noncombustible hydrogen chloride, can include varying amounts of combustible gases depending upon the askarel type.

(11) **Attachment plug (plug cap) (cap).** A device which, by insertion in a receptacle, establishes connection between the conductors of the attached flexible cord and the conductors connected permanently to the receptacle.

(12) **Automatic.** Self-acting, operating by its own mechanism when actuated by some impersonal influence, as, for example, a change in current strength, pressure, temperature, or mechanical configuration.

(13) **Bare conductor, see "conductor."**

(14) **Bonding.** The permanent joining of metallic parts to form an electrically conductive path which will assure electrical continuity and the capacity to conduct safely any current likely to be imposed.

(15) **Bonding jumper.** A reliable conductor to assure the required electrical conductivity between metal parts required to be electrically connected.

(16) **Branch circuit.** The circuit conductors between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the outlet(s).

(17) **Building.** A structure which stands alone or which is cut off from adjoining structures by fire walls with all openings therein protected by approved fire doors.

(18) **Cabinet.** An enclosure designed either for surface or flush mounting, and provided with a frame, mat, or trim in which a swinging door or doors are or may be hung.

(19) **Cable tray system.** A cable tray system is a unit or assembly of units or sections, and associated fittings, made of metal or other noncombustible materials forming a rigid structural system used to support cables. Cable tray systems include ladders, troughs, channels, solid bottom trays, and other similar structures.

(20) **Cablebus.** Cablebus is an approved assembly of insulated conductors with fittings and conductor terminations in a completely enclosed, ventilated, protective metal housing.

(21) **Center pivot irrigation machine.** A center pivot irrigation machine is a multimotored irrigation machine which revolves around a central pivot and employs alignment switches or similar devices to control individual motors.

(22) **Certified.** Equipment is "certified" if it (a) has been tested and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to meet nationally recognized standards or to be safe for use in a specified manner, or (b) is of a kind whose production is periodically inspected by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, and (c) it bears a label, tag, or other record of certification.

(23) **Circuit breaker.**

(a) **(600 volts nominal, or less.)** A device designed to open and close a circuit by nonautomatic means and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined overcurrent without injury to itself when properly applied within its rating.

(b) **(Over 600 volts, nominal.)** A switching device capable of making, carrying, and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions, and also making, carrying for a specified time, and breaking currents under specified abnormal circuit conditions, such as those of short circuit.

(24) **Class I locations.** Class I locations are those in which flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures. Class I locations include the following:

(a) **Class I, Division 1.** A Class I, Division 1 location is a location:

(i) In which hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors may exist under normal operating conditions; or

(ii) In which hazardous concentrations of such gases or vapors may exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage; or

(iii) In which breakdown or faulty operation of equipment or processes might release hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors, and might also cause simultaneous failure of electric equipment.

Note: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are transferred from one container to another; interiors of spray booths and areas in the vicinity of spraying and painting operations where volatile flammable solvents are used; locations containing open tanks or vats of volatile flammable liquids; drying rooms or compartments for the evaporation of flammable solvents; locations containing fat and oil extraction equipment using volatile flammable solvents; portions of cleaning and dyeing plants where flammable liquids are used; gas generator rooms and other portions of gas manufacturing plants where flammable gas may escape; inadequately ventilated pump rooms for flammable gas or for volatile flammable liquids; the interiors of refrigerators and freezers in which volatile flammable materials are stored in open, lightly stoppered, or easily ruptured containers; and all other locations where ignitible concentrations of flammable vapors or gases are likely to occur in the course of normal operations.

(b) **Class I, Division 2.** A Class I, Division 2 location is a location:

(i) In which volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed, or used, but in which the hazardous liquids, vapors, or gases will normally be confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of such containers or systems, or in case of abnormal operation of equipment; or

(ii) In which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation, and which might become hazardous through failure or abnormal operations of the ventilating equipment; or

(iii) That is adjacent to a Class I, Division 1 location, and to which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air, and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

Note: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases or vapors are used, but which would become hazardous only in case of an accident or of some unusual operating condition. The quantity of flammable material that might escape in case of accident, the adequacy of ventilating equipment, the total area involved, and the record of the industry or business with respect to explosions or fires are all factors that merit consideration in determining the classification and extent of each location.

Piping without valves, checks, meters, and similar devices would not ordinarily introduce a hazardous condition even though used for flammable liquids or gases. Locations used for the storage of flammable liquids or a liquefied or compressed gases in sealed containers would not normally be considered hazardous unless also subject to other hazardous conditions.

Electrical conduits and their associated enclosures separated from process fluids by a single seal or barrier are classed as a Division 2 location if the outside of the conduit and enclosures is a nonhazardous location.

(25) **Class II locations.** Class II locations are those that are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust. Class II locations include the following:

(a) **Class II, Division 1.** A Class II, Division 1 location is a location:

(i) In which combustible dust is or may be in suspension in the air under normal operating conditions, in quantities sufficient to produce explosives or ignitible mixtures; or

(ii) Where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause such explosive or ignitible mixtures to be produced, and might also provide a source of ignition through simultaneous failure of electric equipment, operation of protection devices, or from other causes; or

(iii) In which combustible dusts of an electrically conductive nature may be present.

Note: This classification may include areas of grain handling and processing plants, starch plants, sugar-pulverizing plants, malting plants, hay-grinding plants, coal pulverizing plants, areas where metal dusts and powders are produced or processed, and other similar locations which contain dust producing machinery and equipment (except where the equipment is dust-tight or vented to the outside). These areas would have combustible dust in the air, under normal operating conditions, in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures. Combustible dusts which are electrically nonconductive include dusts produced in the handling and processing of grain and grain products, pulverized sugar and cocoa, dried egg and milk powders, pulverized spices, starch and pastes, potato and woodflour, oil meal from beans and seed, dried hay, and other organic materials which may produce combustible dusts when processed or handled. Dusts containing magnesium or aluminum are particularly hazardous and the use of extreme caution is necessary to avoid ignition and explosion.

(b) **Class II, Division 2.** A Class II, Division 2 location is a location in which:

(i) Combustible dust will not normally be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures; and dust accumulations are normally insufficient to interfere with the normal operation of electrical equipment or other apparatus; or

(ii) Dust may be in suspension in the air as a result of infrequent malfunctioning of handling or processing equipment, and dust accumulations resulting therefrom may be ignitible by abnormal operation or failure of electrical equipment or other apparatus.

Note: This classification includes locations where dangerous concentrations of suspended dust would not be likely but where dust accumulations might form on or in the vicinity of electric equipment. These areas may contain equipment from which appreciable quantities of dust would escape under abnormal operating conditions or be adjacent to a Class II Division 1 location, as described above, into which an explosive or ignitible concentration of dust may be put into suspension under abnormal operating conditions.

(26) **Class III locations.** Class III locations are those that are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitible fibers or flyings but in which such fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce ignitible mixtures. Class III locations include the following:

(a) **Class III, Division 1.** A Class III, Division 1 location is a location in which easily ignitible fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured, or used.

Note: Such locations usually include some parts of rayon, cotton, and other textile mills; combustible fiber manufacturing and processing plants; cotton gins and cottonseed mills; flax-processing plants; clothing manufacturing plants; woodworking plants, and establishments; and industries involving similar hazardous processes or conditions.

Easily ignitible fibers and flyings include rayon, cotton (including cotton linters and cotton waste), sisal or henequen, istle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fiber, oakum, baled waste kapok, Spanish moss, excelsior, and other materials of similar nature.

(b) **Class III, Division 2.** A Class III, Division 2 location is a location in which easily ignitible fibers are stored or handled, except in process of manufacture.

(27) **Collector ring.** A collector ring is an assembly of slip rings for transferring electrical energy from a stationary to a rotating member.

(28) **Concealed.** Rendered inaccessible by the structure or finish of the building. Wires in concealed raceways are considered concealed, even though they may become accessible by withdrawing them. (See "accessible. (As applied to wiring methods.")

(29) **Conductor.**

(a) **Bare.** A conductor having no covering or electrical insulation whatsoever.

(b) **Covered.** A conductor encased within material of composition or thickness that is not recognized as electrical insulation.

(c) **Insulated.** A conductor encased within material of composition and thickness that is recognized as electrical insulation.

(30) **Conduit body.** A separate portion of a conduit or tubing system that provides access through a removable cover(s) to the interior of the system at a junction of two or more sections of the system or at a terminal point of the system. Boxes such as FS and FD or larger cast or sheet metal boxes are not classified as conduit bodies.

(31) **Controller.** A device or group of devices that serves to govern, in some predetermined manner, the electric power delivered to the apparatus to which it is connected.

(32) **Cooking unit, counter-mounted.** A cooking appliance designed for mounting in or on a counter and consisting of one or more heating elements, internal wiring, and built-in or separately mountable controls. (See "oven, wall-mounted.")

(33) **Covered conductor.** See "conductor."

(34) **Cutout.** (Over 600 volts, nominal.) An assembly of a fuse support with either a fuseholder, fuse carrier, or disconnecting blade. The fuseholder or fuse carrier may include a conducting element (fuse link), or may act as the disconnecting blade by the inclusion of an nonfusible member.

(35) **Cutout box.** An enclosure designed for surface mounting and having swinging doors or covers secured directly to and telescoping with the walls of the box proper. (See "cabinet.")

(36) **Damp location.** See "location."

(37) **Dead front.** Without live parts exposed to a person on the operating side of the equipment.

(38) **Device.** A unit of an electrical system which is intended to carry but not utilize electric energy.

(39) **Dielectric heating.** Dielectric heating is the heating of a nominally insulating material due to its own dielectric losses when the materials is placed in a varying electric filed.

(40) **Disconnecting means.** A device, or group of devices, or other means by which the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply.

(41) **Disconnecting (or isolating) switch.** (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A mechanical switching device used for isolating a circuit or equipment from a source of power.

(42) **Dry location.** See "location."

(43) **Electric sign.** A fixed, stationary, or portable self-contained, electrically illuminated utilization equipment with words or symbols designed to convey information or attract attention.

(44) **Enclosed.** Surrounded by a case, housing, fence or walls which will prevent persons from accidentally contacting energized parts.

(45) **Enclosure.** The case or housing of apparatus, or the fence or walls surrounding an installation to prevent personnel from accidentally contacting energized parts, or to protect the equipment from physical damage.

(46) **Equipment.** A general term including material, fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, and the like, used as a part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation.

(47) **Equipment grounding conductor.** See "grounding conductor, equipment."

(48) **Explosion-proof apparatus.** Apparatus enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding an explosion of a specified gas or vapor which may occur within it and of preventing the ignition of a specified gas or vapor surrounding the enclosure by sparks, flashes, or explosion of the gas or vapor within, and which operates at such an external temperature that it will not ignite a surrounding flammable atmosphere.

(49) **Exposed.** (As applied to live parts.) Capable of being inadvertently touched or approached nearer than a safe distance by a person. It is applied to parts not suitably guarded, isolated, or insulated. (See "accessible" and "concealed.")

(50) **Exposed.** (As applied to wiring methods.) On or attached to the surface or behind panels designed to allow access. (See "accessible. (As applied to wiring methods.")

(51) **Exposed.** (For the purpose of WAC 296-24-95615(5), communications systems.) Where the circuit is in such a position that in case of failure of supports or insulation, contact with another circuit may result.

(52) **Externally operable.** Capable of being operated without exposing the operator to contact with live parts.

(53) **Feeder.** All circuit conductors between the service equipment, or the generator switchboard of an isolated plant, and the final branch-circuit overcurrent device.

(54) **Fitting.** An accessory such as a locknut, bushing, or other part of a wiring system that is intended primarily to perform a mechanical rather than an electrical function.

(55) **Fuse.** (Over 600 volts, nominal.) An overcurrent protective device with a circuit opening fusible part that is heated and severed by the passage of overcurrent through it. A fuse comprises all the parts that form a unit capable of performing the prescribed functions. It may or may not be the complete device necessary to connect it into an electrical circuit.

(56) **Ground.** A conducting connection, whether intentional or accidental, between an electrical circuit or equipment and the earth, or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.

(57) **Grounded.** Connected to earth or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.

(58) **Grounded, effectively.** (Over 600 volts, nominal.) Permanently connected to earth through a ground connection of sufficiently low impedance and having sufficient ampacity that ground fault current which may occur cannot build up to voltages dangerous to personnel.

(59) **Grounded conductor.** A system or circuit conductor that is intentionally grounded.

(60) **Grounding conductor.** A conductor used to connect equipment or the grounded circuit of a wiring system to a grounding electrode or electrodes.

(61) **Grounding conductor, equipment.** The conductor used to connect the noncurrent-carrying metal parts of equipment, raceways, and other enclosures to the system grounded conductor and/or the grounding electrode conductor at the service equipment or at the source of a separately derived system.

(62) **Grounding electrode conductor.** The conductor used to connect the grounding electrode to the equipment grounding conductor and/or to the grounded conductor of the circuit at the service equipment or at the source of a separately derived system.

(63) **Ground-fault circuit-interrupter.** A device whose function is to interrupt the electric circuit to the load when a fault current to ground exceeds some predetermined value that is less than that required to operate the overcurrent protective device of the supply circuit.

(64) **Guarded.** Covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected by means of suitable covers, casings, barriers, rails, screens, mats, or platforms to remove the likelihood of approach to a point of danger or contact by persons or objects.

(65) **Health care facilities.** Buildings or portions of buildings and mobile homes that contain, but are not limited

to, hospitals, nursing homes, extended care facilities, clinics, and medical and dental offices, whether fixed or mobile.

(66) **Heating equipment.** For the purposes of WAC 296-24-95611(7), the term "heating equipment" includes any equipment used for heating purposes if heat is generated by induction or dielectric methods.

(67) **Hoistway.** Any shaftway, hatchway, well hole, or other vertical opening or space in which an elevator or dumbwaiter is designed to operate.

(68) **Identified.** Identified, as used in reference to a conductor or its terminal, means that such conductor or terminal can be readily recognized as grounded.

(69) **Induction heating.** Induction heating is the heating of a nominally conductive material due to its own I^2R losses when the material is placed in a varying electromagnetic field.

(70) **Insulated conductor.** See "conductor."

(71) **Interrupter switch.** (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A switch capable of making, carrying, and interrupting specified currents.

(72) **Irrigation machine.** An irrigation machine is an electrically driven or controlled machine, with one or more motors, not hand portable, and used primarily to transport and distribute water for agricultural purposes.

(73) **Isolated.** Not readily accessible to persons unless special means for access are used.

(74) **Isolated power system.** A system comprising an isolating transformer or its equivalent, a line isolation monitor, and its ungrounded circuit conductors.

(75) **Labeled.** Equipment is "labeled" if there is attached to it a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory which, (a) makes periodic inspections of the production of such equipment, and (b) whose labeling indicates compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine safe use in a specified manner.

(76) **Lighting outlet.** An outlet intended for the direct connection of a lampholder, a lighting fixture, or a pendant cord terminating in a lampholder.

(77) **Line-clearance tree trimming.** The pruning, trimming, repairing, maintaining, removing, or clearing of trees or cutting of brush that is within 10 feet of electric supply lines and equipment.

(78) **Listed.** Equipment is "listed" if it is of a kind mentioned in a list which, (a) is published by a nationally recognized laboratory which makes periodic inspection of the production of such equipment, and (b) states such equipment meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found safe for use in a specified manner.

(79) **Location.**

(a) **Damp location.** Partially protected locations under canopies, marquees, roofed open porches, and like locations, and interior locations subject to moderate degrees of moisture, such as some basements, some barns, and some cold-storage warehouses.

(b) **Dry location.** A location not normally subject to dampness or wetness. A location classified as dry may be temporarily subject to dampness or wetness, as in the case of a building under construction.

(c) **Wet location.** Installations underground or in concrete slabs or masonry in direct contact with the earth, and locations subject to saturation with water or other liquids, such as vehicle-washing areas, and locations exposed to weather and unprotected.

(80) **Medium voltage cable.** Type MV medium voltage cable is a single or multiconductor solid dielectric insulated cable rated 2000 volts or higher.

(81) **Metal-clad cable.** Type MC cable is a factory assembly of one or more conductors, each individually insulated and enclosed in a metallic sheath of interlocking tape, or a smooth or corrugated tube.

(82) **Mineral-insulated metal-sheathed cable.** Type MI mineral-insulated metal-sheathed cable is a factory assembly of one or more conductors insulated with a highly compressed refractory mineral insulation and enclosed in a liquidtight and gastight continuous copper sheath.

(83) **Mobile X ray.** X-ray equipment mounted on a permanent base with wheels and/or casters for moving while completely assembled.

(84) **Nonmetallic-sheathed cable.** Nonmetallic-sheathed cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors having an outer sheath of moisture resistant, flame-retardant, nonmetallic material. Nonmetallic sheathed cable is manufactured in the following types:

(a) **Type NM.** The overall covering has a flame-retardant and moisture-resistant finish.

(b) **Type NMC.** The overall covering is flame-retardant, moisture-resistant, fungus-resistant, and corrosion-resistant.

(85) **Oil (filled) cutout.** (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A cutout in which all or part of the fuse support and its fuse link or disconnecting blade are mounted in oil with complete immersion of the contacts and the fusible portion of the conducting element (fuse link), so that arc interruption by severing of the fuse link or by opening of the contacts will occur under oil.

(86) **Open wiring on insulators.** Open wiring on insulators is an exposed wiring method using cleats, knobs, tubes, and flexible tubing for the protection and support of single insulated conductors run in or on buildings, and not concealed by the building structure.

(87) **Outlet.** A point on the wiring system at which current is taken to supply utilization equipment.

(88) **Outline lighting.** An arrangement of incandescent lamps or electric discharge tubing to outline or call attention to certain features such as the shape of a building or the decoration of a window.

(89) **Oven, wall-mounted.** An oven for cooking purposes designed for mounting in or on a wall or other surface and consisting of one or more heating elements, internal wiring, and built-in or separately mountable controls. (See "cooking unit, counter-mounted.")

(90) **Overcurrent.** Any current in excess of the rated current of equipment or the ampacity of a conductor. It may result from overload (see definition), short circuit, or ground fault. A current in excess of rating may be accommodated by certain equipment and conductors for a given set of conditions. Hence the rules for overcurrent protection are specific for particular situations.

(91) **Overload.** Operation of equipment in excess of normal, full load rating, or of a conductor in excess of rated ampacity which, when it persists for a sufficient length of time, would cause damage or dangerous overheating. A fault,

such as a short circuit or ground fault, is not an overload. (See "overcurrent.")

(92) **Panelboard.** A single panel or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel; including buses, automatic overcurrent devices, and with or without switches for the control of light, heat, or power circuits; designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box placed in or against a wall or partition and accessible only from the front. (See "switchboard.")

(93) **Permanently installed decorative fountains and reflection pools.** Those that are constructed in the ground, on the ground, or in a building in such a manner that the pool cannot be readily disassembled for storage and are served by electrical circuits of any nature. These units are primarily constructed for their aesthetic value and not intended for swimming or wading.

(94) **Permanently installed swimming pools, wading and therapeutic pools.** Those that are constructed in the ground, on the ground, or in a building in such a manner that the pool cannot be readily disassembled for storage whether or not served by electrical circuits of any nature.

(95) **Portable X ray.** X-ray equipment designed to be hand-carried.

(96) **Power and control tray cable.** Type TC power and control tray cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors, with or without associated bare or covered grounding conductors under a nonmetallic sheath, approved for installation in cable trays, in raceways, or where supported by a messenger wire.

(97) **Power fuse.** (Over 600 volts, nominal.) See "fuse."

(98) **Power-limited tray cable.** Type PLTC nonmetallic-sheathed power limited tray cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors under a nonmetallic jacket.

(99) **Power outlet.** An enclosed assembly which may include receptacles, circuit breakers, fuseholders, fused switches, buses and watt-hour meter mounting means; intended to supply and control power to mobile homes, recreational vehicles or boats, or to serve as a means for distributing power required to operate mobile or temporarily installed equipment.

(100) **Premises wiring system.** That interior and exterior wiring, including power, lighting, control, and signal circuit wiring together with all of its associated hardware, fittings, and wiring devices, both permanently and temporarily installed, which extends from the load end of the service drop, or load end of the service lateral conductors to the outlet(s). Such wiring does not include wiring internal to appliances, fixtures, motors, controllers, motor control centers, and similar equipment.

(101) **Qualified person.** One familiar with the construction and operation of the equipment and the hazards involved.

Note 1: Whether an employee is considered to be a "qualified person" will depend upon various circumstances in the workplace. It is possible and, in fact, likely for an individual to be considered "qualified" with regard to certain equipment in the workplace, but "unqualified" as to other equipment. (See WAC 296-24-970 for training requirements that specifically apply to qualified persons.)

Note 2: An employee who is undergoing on-the-job training and who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated an ability to perform duties safely at his or her level of training and who is under the direct supervision of a qualified person is considered to be a qualified person for the performance of those duties.

(102) **Raceway.** A channel designed expressly for holding wires, cables, or busbars, with additional functions as permitted in this part. Raceways may be of metal or insulating material, and the term includes rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, flexible metallic tubing, flexible metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, underfloor raceways, cellular concrete floor raceways, cellular metal floor raceways, surface raceways, wireways, and busways.

(103) **Readily accessible.** Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections, without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to resort to portable ladders, chairs, etc. (See "accessible.")

(104) **Receptacle.** A receptacle is a contact device installed at the outlet for the connection of a single attachment plug. A single receptacle is a single contact device with no other contact device on the same yoke. A multiple receptacle is a single device containing two or more receptacles.

(105) **Receptacle outlet.** An outlet where one or more receptacles are installed.

(106) **Remote-control circuit.** Any electric circuit that controls any other circuit through a relay or an equivalent device.

(107) **Sealable equipment.** Equipment enclosed in a case or cabinet that is provided with a means of sealing or locking so that live parts cannot be made accessible without opening the enclosure. The equipment may or may not be operable without opening the enclosure.

(108) **Separately derived system.** A premises wiring system whose power is derived from generator, transformer, or converter winding and has no direct electrical connection, including a solidly connected grounded circuit conductor, to supply conductors originating in another system.

(109) **Service.** The conductors and equipment for delivering energy from the electricity supply system to the wiring system of the premises served.

(110) **Service cable.** Service conductors made up in the form of a cable.

(111) **Service conductors.** The supply conductors that extend from the street main or from transformers to the service equipment of the premises supplied.

(112) **Service drop.** The overhead service conductors from the last pole or other aerial support to and including the splices, if any, connecting to the service-entrance conductors at the building or other structure.

(113) **Service-entrance cable.** Service-entrance cable is a single conductor or multiconductor assembly provided with or without an overall covering, primarily used for services and of the following types:

(a) *Type SE*, having a flame-retardant, moisture-resistant covering, but not required to have inherent protection against mechanical abuse.

(b) *Type USE*, recognized for underground use, having a moisture-resistant covering, but not required to have a flame-retardant covering or inherent protection against mechanical abuse. Single-conductor cables having an insulation specifically approved for the purpose do not require an outer covering.

(114) **Service-entrance conductors, overhead system.** The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and a point usually outside the building, clear of building walls, where joined by tap or splice to the service drop.

(115) **Service entrance conductors, underground system.** The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and the point of connection to the service lateral. Where service equipment is located outside the building walls, there may be no service-entrance conductors, or they may be entirely outside the building.

(116) **Service equipment.** The necessary equipment, usually consisting of a circuit breaker or switch and fuses, and their accessories, located near the point of entrance of supply conductors to a building or other structure, or an otherwise defined area, and intended to constitute the main control and means of cutoff of the supply.

(117) **Service raceway.** The raceway that encloses the service-entrance conductors.

(118) **Shielded nonmetallic-sheathed cable.** Type SNM, shielded nonmetallic-sheathed cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors in an extruded core of moisture-resistant, flame-resistant nonmetallic material, covered with an overlapping spiral metal tape and wire shield and jacketed with an extruded moisture-resistant, flame-resistant, oil-resistant, corrosion-resistant, fungus-resistant, and sunlight-resistant nonmetallic material.

(119) **Show window.** Any window used or designed to be used for the display of goods or advertising material, whether it is fully or partly enclosed or entirely open at the rear and whether or not it has a platform raised higher than the street floor level.

(120) **Sign.** See "electric sign."

(121) **Signaling circuit.** Any electric circuit that energizes signaling equipment.

(122) **Special permission.** The written consent of the authority having jurisdiction.

(123) **Storable swimming or wading pool.** A pool with a maximum dimension of fifteen feet and a maximum wall height of three feet and is so constructed that it may be readily disassembled for storage and reassembled to its original integrity.

(124) **Switchboard.** A large single panel, frame, or assembly of panels which have switches, buses, instruments, overcurrent and other protective devices mounted on the face or back or both. Switchboards are generally accessible from the rear as well as from the front and are not intended to be installed in cabinets. (See "panelboard.")

(125) **Switches.**

(a) **General-use switch.** A switch intended for use in general distribution and branch circuits. It is rated in amperes, and it is capable of interrupting its rated current at its rated voltage.

(b) **General-use snap switch.** A form of general-use switch so constructed that it can be installed in flush device boxes or on outlet box covers, or otherwise used in conjunction with wiring systems recognized by this part.

(c) **Isolating switch.** A switch intended for isolating an electric circuit from the source of power. It has no interrupting rating, and it is intended to be operated only after the circuit has been opened by some other means.

(d) **Motor-circuit switch.** A switch, rated in horsepower, capable of interrupting the maximum operating overload current of a motor of the same horsepower rating as the switch at the rated voltage.

(126) **Switching devices.** (Over 600 volts, nominal.) Devices designed to close and/or open one or more electric circuits. Included in this category are circuit breakers, cutouts, disconnecting (or isolating) switches, disconnecting means, interrupter switches, and oil (filled) cutouts.

(127) **Transportable X ray.** X-ray equipment installed in a vehicle or that may readily be disassembled for transport in a vehicle.

(128) **Utilization equipment.** Utilization equipment means equipment which utilizes electric energy for mechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, or similar useful purpose.

(129) **Utilization system.** A utilization system is a system which provides electric power and light for employee workplaces, and includes the premises wiring system and utilization equipment.

(130) **Ventilated.** Provided with a means to permit circulation of air sufficient to remove an excess of heat, fumes, or vapors.

(131) **Volatile flammable liquid.** A flammable liquid having a flash point below 38 degrees C (100 degrees F) or whose temperature is above its flash point.

(132) **Voltage (of a circuit).** The greatest root-mean-square (effective) difference of potential between any two conductors of the circuit concerned.

(133) **Voltage, nominal.** A nominal value assigned to a circuit or system for the purpose of conveniently designating its voltage class (as 120/240, 480Y/277, 600, etc.). The actual voltage at which a circuit operates can vary from the nominal within a range that permits satisfactory operation of equipment.

(134) **Voltage to ground.** For grounded circuits, the voltage between the given conductor and that point or conductor of the circuit that is grounded; for undergrounded circuits, the greatest voltage between the given conductor and any other conductor of the circuit.

(135) **Watertight.** So constructed that moisture will not enter the enclosure.

(136) **Weatherproof.** So constructed or protected that exposure to the weather will not interfere with successful operation. Rainproof, raintight, or watertight equipment can fulfill the requirements for weatherproof where varying weather conditions other than wetness, such as snow, ice, dust, or temperature extremes, are not a factor.

(137) **Wet location.** See "location."

(138) **Wireways.** Wireways are sheet-metal troughs with hinged or removable covers for housing and protecting electric wires and cable and in which conductors are laid in place after the wireway has been installed as a complete system.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-95601, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-95601, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-24-95601, filed 11/14/88; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-95601, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-95601, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-95603 Electric utilization systems. (1) **Scope.**

(a) **Covered.** The provisions of WAC 296-24-95603 through 296-24-985 cover electrical installations and utilization equipment installed or used within or on buildings, structures, and other premises including:

(i) Yards;

(ii) Carnivals;

(iii) Parking and other lots;

(iv) Mobile homes;

(v) Recreational vehicles;

(vi) Industrial substations under 750 volts. Chapter 296-45 WAC, Safety standards for electrical workers, shall apply to industrial substations of 750 volts or more;

(vii) Conductors that connect the installations to a supply of electricity; and

(viii) Other outside conductors on the premises.

(b) **Not covered.** The provisions of WAC 296-24-95603 through 296-24-985 do not cover:

(i) Installations in ships, watercraft, railway rolling stock, aircraft, or automotive vehicles other than mobile homes and recreational vehicles.

(ii) Installations underground in mines.

(iii) Installations of railways for generation, transformation, transmission, or distribution of power used exclusively for operation of rolling stock or installations used exclusively for signaling and communication purposes.

(iv) Installations of communication equipment under the exclusive control of communication utilities, located outdoors or in building spaces used exclusively for such installations.

(v) Installations under the exclusive control of electric utilities for the purpose of communication or metering; or for the generation, control, transformation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy located in buildings used exclusively by utilities for such purposes or located outdoors on property owned or leased by the utility or on public highways, streets, roads, etc., or outdoors by established rights on private property.

(2) **Extent of application.**

(a) The requirements contained in the sections listed below shall apply to all electrical installations and utilization equipment, regardless of when they were designed or installed:

Sections:		
WAC 296-24-95605	(2)	Examination, installation, and use of equipment.
" "	(3)	Splices.
" "	(4)	Arcing parts.
" "	(5)	Marking.
" "	(6)	Identification of disconnecting means.
" "	(7)(b)	Guarding of live parts.
WAC 296-24-95607	(5)(a)(i)	Protection of conductors and equipment.
" "	(5)(a)(iv)	Location in or on premises.
" "	(5)(a)(v)	Arcing or suddenly moving parts.
" "	(6)(a)(ii)	2-Wire DC systems to be grounded.
" "	(6)(a)(iii) and (iv)	AC systems to be grounded.
" "	(6)(a)(v)	AC systems 50 to 1000 volts not required to be grounded.
" "	(6)(c)	Grounding connections.
" "	(6)(d)	Grounding path.
WAC 296-24-95607	(6)(e)(iv) (A) through (D)	Fixed equipment required to be grounded.
" "	(6)(e)(v)	Grounding of equipment connected by cord and plug.
" "	(6)(e)(vi)	Grounding or nonelectrical equipment.
" "	(6)(f)(i)	Methods of grounding fixed equipment.
WAC 296-24-95609	(7)(a)(i) and (ii)	Flexible cords and cables, uses.
" "	(7)(a)(iii)	Flexible cords and cables prohibited.
" "	(7)(b)(ii)	Flexible cords and cables, splices.
" "	(7)(b)(iii)	Pull at joints and terminals of flexible cords and cables.
WAC 296-24-95613		Hazardous (classified) locations.

(b) Every electric utilization system and all utilization equipment installed after March 15, 1972, and every major replacement, modification, repair, or rehabilitation, after March 15, 1972, of any part of any electric utilization system or utilization equipment installed before March 15, 1972, shall comply with the provisions of WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-985.

Note: "Major replacements, modifications, repairs, or rehabilitations" include work similar to that involved when a new building or facility is built, a new wing is added, or an entire floor is renovated.

(c) The following provisions apply to electric utilization systems and utilization equipment installed after April 16, 1981:

WAC 296-24-95605	(8)(d)(i) and (ii)	Entrance and access to work space (over 600 volts).
WAC 296-24-95607	(5) (a)(vi)(B)	Circuit breakers operated vertically.
" "	(5)(a)(vi)(C)	Circuit breakers used as switches.
" "	(6)(g)(ii)	Grounding of systems of 1000 volts or more supplying portable or mobile equipment.
WAC 296-24-95609	(10)(f)(ii)(B)	Switching series capacitors over 600 volts.
WAC 296-24-95611	(3)(b)	Warning signs for elevators and escalators.
" "	(9)	Electrically controlled irrigation machines.
" "	(10)(e)	Ground-fault circuit interrupters for fountains.
WAC 296-24-95615	(1)(a)(ii)	Physical protection of conductors over 600 volts.
" "	(3)(b)	Marking of Class 2 and Class 3 power supplies.
" "	(4)	Fire protective signaling circuits.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-07-161, § 296-24-95603, filed 3/23/04, effective 6/1/04. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-95603, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-95603, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.-050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-95603, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-95605 General requirements. (1) **Approval.** The conductors and equipment required or permitted by this section shall be acceptable only if approved.

(2) **Examination, installation, and use of equipment.**

(a) **Examination.** Electrical equipment shall be free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees. Safety of equipment shall be determined using the following considerations:

(i) Suitability for installation and use in conformity with the provisions of this part. Suitability of equipment for an identified purpose may be evidenced by listing or labeling for that identified purpose.

(ii) Mechanical strength and durability, including, for parts designed to enclose and protect other equipment, the adequacy of the protection thus provided.

(iii) Electrical insulation.

(iv) Heating effects under conditions of use.

(v) Arcing effects.

(vi) Classification by type, size, voltage, current capacity, specific use.

(vii) Other factors which contribute to the practical safeguarding of employees using or likely to come in contact with the equipment.

(b) **Installation and use.** Listed or labeled equipment shall be used or installed in accordance with any instructions included in the listing or labeling.

(3) **Splices.** Conductors shall be spliced or joined with splicing devices suitable for the use or by brazing, welding, or soldering with a fusible metal or alloy. Soldered splices shall first be so spliced or joined as to be mechanically and electrically secure without solder and then soldered. All splices and joints and the free ends of conductors shall be covered with an insulation equivalent to that of the conductors or with an insulating device suitable for the purpose.

(4) **Arcing parts.** Parts of electric equipment which in ordinary operation produce arcs, sparks, flames, or molten metal shall be enclosed or separated and isolated from all combustible material.

(5) **Marking.** Electrical equipment may not be used unless the manufacturer's name, trademark, or other descriptive marking by which the organization responsible for the product may be identified is placed on the equipment. Other markings shall be provided giving voltage, current, wattage, or other ratings as necessary. The marking shall be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved.

(6) **Identification of disconnecting means and circuits.** Each disconnecting means required by this part for motors and appliances shall be legibly marked to indicate its purpose, unless located and arranged so the purpose is evident. Each service, feeder, and branch circuit, at its disconnecting means or overcurrent device, shall be legibly marked to indicate its purpose, unless located and arranged so the purpose is evident. These markings shall be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved.

(7) **600 volts, nominal, or less.**

(a) **Working space about electric equipment.** Sufficient access and working space shall be provided and maintained about all electric equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment.

(i) **Working clearances.** Except as required or permitted elsewhere in this chapter, the dimension of the working space in the direction of access to live parts operating at 600 volts or less and likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while alive may not be less than indicated in Table S-1. In addition to the dimensions shown in Table S-1, workspace may not be less than 30 inches wide in front of the electric equipment. Distances shall be measured from the live parts if they are exposed, or from the enclosure front or opening if the live parts are enclosed. Concrete, brick, or tile walls are considered to be grounded. Working space is not required in back of assemblies such as dead-front switchboards or motor control centers where there are no renewable or adjustable parts such as fuses or switches on the back and where all connections are accessible from locations other than the back.

TABLE S-1—Working clearances

Nominal voltage to ground	Minimum clear distance for condition[2] (ft)		
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
0-150	[1]3	[1]3	3
151-600	[1]3	3 1/2	4

[1] Minimum clear distances may be 2 feet 6 inches for installations built prior to effective date of this section.

[2] Conditions (*a*,) (*b*), (*c*). are as follows: (*a*) Exposed live parts on one side and no live or grounded parts on the other side of the working space, or exposed live parts on both sides effectively guarded by suitable wood or other insulating material. Insulated wire or insulated busbars operating at not over 300 volts are not considered live parts. (*b*) Exposed live parts on one side and grounded parts on the other side (*c*) Exposed live parts on both sides of the workspace (not guarded as provided in condition (*a*)) with the operator between.

(ii) **Clear spaces.** Working space required by this part may not be used for storage. When normally enclosed live parts are exposed for inspection or servicing, the working space, if in a passageway or general open space, shall be suitably guarded.

(iii) **Access and entrance to working space.** At least one entrance of sufficient area shall be provided to give access to the working space about electric equipment.

(iv) **Front working space.** Where there are live parts normally exposed on the front of switchboards or motor control centers, the working space in front of such equipment may not be less than 3 feet.

(v) **Illumination.** Illumination shall be provided for all working spaces about service equipment, switchboards, panelboards, and motor control centers installed indoors.

(vi) **Headroom.** The minimum headroom of working spaces about service equipment, switchboards, panelboards, or motor control centers shall be 6 feet 3 inches.

Note: As used in this section, a motor control center is an assembly of one or more enclosed sections having a common power bus and principally containing motor control units.

(b) **Guarding of live parts.**

(i) Except as required or permitted elsewhere in this section, live parts of electric equipment operating at 50 volts or more shall be guarded against accidental contact by approved cabinets or other forms of approved enclosures, or by any of the following means:

(A) By location in a room, vault, or similar enclosure that is accessible only to qualified persons.

(B) By suitable permanent, substantial partitions or screens so arranged that only qualified persons will have access to the space within reach of the live parts. Any open-

ings in such partitions or screens shall be so sized and located that persons are not likely to come into accidental contact with live parts or to bring conducting objects into contact with them.

(C) By location on a suitable balcony, gallery, or platform so elevated and arranged as to exclude unqualified persons.

(D) By elevation of 8 feet or more above the floor or other working surface.

(ii) In locations where electric equipment would be exposed to physical damage, enclosures or guards shall be so arranged and of such strength as to prevent such damage.

(iii) Entrances to rooms and other guarded locations containing exposed live parts shall be marked with conspicuous warning signs forbidding unqualified persons to enter.

(8) **Over 600 volts, nominal.**

(a) **General.** Conductors and equipment used on circuits exceeding 600 volts, nominal, shall comply with all applicable provisions of subsections (1) through (7) of this section and with the following provisions which supplement or modify those requirements. The provisions of (b), (c) and (d) of this subsection do not apply to equipment on the supply side of the service conductors.

(b) **Enclosure for electrical installations.** Electrical installations in a vault, room, closet or in an area surrounded by a wall, screen, or fence, access to which is controlled by lock and key or other approved means, are considered to be accessible to qualified persons only. A wall, screen, or fence less than 8 feet in height is not considered to prevent access unless it has other features that provide a degree of isolation equivalent to an 8 foot fence. The entrances to all buildings, rooms, or enclosures containing exposed live parts or exposed conductors operating at over 600 volts, nominal, shall be kept locked or shall be under the observation of a qualified person at all times.

(i) **Installations accessible to qualified persons only.** Electrical installations having exposed live parts shall be accessible to qualified persons only and shall comply with the applicable provisions of (c) of this subsection.

(ii) **Installations accessible to unqualified persons.** Electrical installations that are open to unqualified persons shall be made with metal-enclosed equipment or shall be enclosed in a vault or in an area, access to which is controlled by a lock. If metal-enclosed equipment is installed so that the bottom of the enclosure is less than 8 feet above the floor, the door or cover shall be kept locked. Metal-enclosed switchgear, unit substations, transformers, pull boxes, connection boxes, and other similar associated equipment shall be marked with appropriate caution signs. If equipment is exposed to physical damage from vehicular traffic, suitable guards shall be provided to prevent such damage. Ventilating or similar openings in metal-enclosed equipment shall be designed so that foreign objects inserted through these openings will be deflected from energized parts.

(c) **Workspace about equipment.** Sufficient space shall be provided and maintained about electric equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment. Where energized parts are exposed, the minimum clear workspace may not be less than 6 feet 6 inches high (measured vertically from the floor or platform), or less than 3 feet wide (measured parallel to the equipment). The depth shall be as required in Table S-2. The workspace shall be adequate to permit at least a 90-degree opening of doors or hinged panels.

(i) **Working space.** The minimum clear working space in front of electric equipment such as switchboards, control panels, switches, circuit breakers, motor controllers, relays, and similar equipment may not be less than specified in Table S-2 unless otherwise specified in this part. Distances shall be measured from the live parts if they are exposed, or from the enclosure front or opening if the live parts are enclosed. However, working space is not required in back of equipment such as deadfront switchboards or control assemblies where there are no renewable or adjustable parts (such as fuses or switches) on the back and where all connections are accessible from locations other than the back. Where rear access is required to work on deenergized parts on the back of enclosed equipment, a minimum working space of 30 inches horizontally shall be provided.

TABLE S-2—Minimum Depth of Clear Working Space in Front of Electric Equipment

Nominal voltage to ground	Conditions[2](ft)		
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
601 to 2,500	3	4	5
2,501 to 9,000	4	5	6
9,001 to 25,000	5	6	9
25,001 to 75kV[1]	6	8	10
Above 75kV[1]	8	10	12

[1] Minimum depth of clear working space in front of electric equipment with a nominal voltage to ground above 25,000 volts may be the same as for 25,000 volts under conditions (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) for installations built prior to April 16, 1981. (2) Conditions (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are as follows: (*a*) Exposed live parts on one side and no live or grounded parts on the other side of the working space, or exposed live parts on both sides effectively guarded by suitable wood or other insulating materials. Insulated wire or insulated busbars operating at not over 300 volts are not considered live parts. (*b*) Exposed live parts on one side and grounded parts on the other side. Concrete, brick, or tile walls will be considered as grounded surfaces. (*c*) Exposed live parts on both sides of the workspace not guarded as provided in condition (*a*) with the operator between.

(ii) **Illumination.** Adequate illumination shall be provided for all working spaces about electric equipment. The lighting outlets shall be so arranged that persons changing lamps or making repairs on the lighting system will not be endangered by live parts or other equipment. The points of control shall be so located that persons are not likely to come in contact with any live part or moving part of the equipment while turning on the lights.

(iii) **Elevation of unguarded live parts.** Unguarded live parts above working space shall be maintained at elevations not less than specified in Table S-3.

TABLE S-3—Elevation of Unguarded Energized Parts Above Working Space

Nominal voltage between phases	Minimum elevation
601 to 7,500	*8 feet 6 inches.
7,501 to 35,000	9 feet.
Over 35kV	9 feet+ 0.37 inches per kV above 35kV.

Note: Minimum elevation may be 8 feet 0 inches for installations built prior to April 16, 1981, if the nominal voltage between phases is in the range of 601-6600 volts.

(d) **Entrance and access to workspace.** (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)

(i) At least one entrance not less than 24 inches wide and 6 feet 6 inches high shall be provided to give access to the working space about electric equipment. On switchboard and control panels exceeding 48 inches in width, there shall be one entrance at each end of such board where practicable. Where bare energized parts at any voltage or insulated energized parts above 600 volts are located adjacent to such entrance, they shall be suitably guarded.

(ii) Permanent ladders or stairways shall be provided to give safe access to the working space around electric equipment installed on platforms, balconies, mezzanine floors, or in attic or roof rooms or spaces.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-95605, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-95605, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.-050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-95605, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-95607 Wiring design and protection. (1) **Use and identification of grounded and grounding conductors.**

(a) **Identification of conductors.** A conductor used as a grounded conductor shall be identifiable and distinguishable from all other conductors. A conductor used as an equipment grounding conductor shall be identifiable and distinguishable from all other conductors.

(b) **Polarity of connections.** No grounded conductor may be attached to any terminal or lead so as to reverse designated polarity.

(c) **Use of grounding terminals and devices.** A grounding terminal or grounding-type device on a receptacle, cord connector, or attachment plug may not be used for purposes other than grounding.

(2) **Outlet devices.** Outlet devices shall have an ampere rating not less than the load to be served.

(3) **Outside conductors, 600 volts, nominal, or less.** Subdivisions (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subsection apply to branch circuit, feeder, and service conductors rated 600 volts, nominal, or less and run outdoors as open conductors. Subdivision (e) of this subsection applies to lamps installed under such conductors.

(a) **Conductors on poles.** Conductors supported on poles shall provide a horizontal climbing space not less than the following:

(i) Power conductors below communication conductors—30 inches.

(ii) Power conductors alone or above communication conductors: 300 volts or less—24 inches; more than 300 volts—30 inches.

(iii) Communication conductors below power conductors with power conductors 300 volts or less—24 inches; more than 300 volts—30 inches.

(b) **Clearance from ground.** Open conductors shall conform to the following minimum clearances:

(i) 10 feet—above finished grade, sidewalks, or from any platform or projection from which they might be reached.

(ii) 12 feet—over areas subject to vehicular traffic other than truck traffic.

(iii) 15 feet—over areas other than those specified in item (b)(iv) of this subsection that are subject to truck traffic.

(iv) 18 feet—over public streets, alleys, roads, and driveways.

(c) **Clearance from building openings.** Conductors shall have a clearance of at least 3 feet from windows, doors, porches, fire escapes, or similar locations. Conductors run above the top level of a window are considered to be out of reach from that window and, therefore, do not have to be 3 feet away.

(d) **Clearance over roofs.** Conductors shall have a clearance of not less than 8 feet from the highest point of roofs over which they pass, except that:

(i) Where the voltage between conductors is 300 volts or less and the roof has a slope of not less than 4 inches in 12, the clearance from the roofs shall be at least 3 feet; or

(ii) Where the voltage between conductors is 300 volts or less and the conductors do not pass over more than 4 feet of the overhang portion of the roof and they are terminated at a through-the-roof raceway or approved support, the clearance from the roofs shall be at least 18 inches.

(e) **Location of outdoor lamps.** Lamps for outdoor lighting shall be located below all live conductors, transformers, or other electric equipment, unless such equipment is controlled by a disconnecting means that can be locked in the open position or unless adequate clearances or other safeguards are provided for relamping operations.

(4) **Services.**

(a) **Disconnecting means.**

(i) **General.** Means shall be provided to disconnect all conductors in a building or other structure from the service-entrance conductors. The disconnecting means shall plainly indicate whether it is in the open or closed position and shall be installed at a readily accessible location nearest the point of entrance of the service-entrance conductors.

(ii) **Simultaneous opening of poles.** Each service disconnecting means shall simultaneously disconnect all ungrounded conductors.

(b) **Services over 600 volts, nominal.** The following additional requirements apply to services over 600 volts, nominal.

(i) **Guarding.** Service-entrance conductors installed as open wires shall be guarded to make them accessible only to qualified persons.

(ii) **Warning signs.** Signs warning of high voltage shall be posted where other than qualified employees might come in contact with live parts.

(5) **Overcurrent protection.**

Over 600 volts, nominal. Feeders and branch circuits over 600 volts, nominal, shall have short-circuit protection.

(6) **Grounding.** Subdivisions (a) through (g) of this subsection contain grounding requirements for systems, circuits, and equipment.

(a) **Systems to be grounded.** The following systems which supply premises wiring shall be grounded:

(i) All 3-wire DC systems shall have their neutral conductor grounded.

(ii) Two-wire DC systems operating at over 50 volts through 300 volts between conductors shall be grounded unless:

(A) They supply only industrial equipment in limited areas and are equipped with a ground detector; or

(B) They are rectifier-derived from an AC system complying with items (a)(iii), (a)(iv), and (a)(v) of this subsection; or

(C) They are fire-protective signaling circuits having a maximum current of 0.030 amperes.

(iii) AC circuits of less than 50 volts shall be grounded if they are installed as overhead conductors outside of buildings or if they are supplied by transformers and the transformer primary supply system is ungrounded or exceeds 150 volts to ground.

(iv) AC systems of 50 volts to 1000 volts shall be grounded under any of the following conditions, unless exempted by item (a)(v) of this subsection:

(A) If the system can be so grounded that the maximum voltage to ground on the ungrounded conductors does not exceed 150 volts;

(B) If the system is nominally rated 480Y/277 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire in which the neutral is used as a circuit conductor;

(C) If the system is nominally rated 240/120 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire in which the midpoint of one phase is used as a circuit conductor; or

(D) If a service conductor is uninsulated.

(v) AC systems of 50 volts to 1000 volts are not required to be grounded under any of the following conditions:

(A) If the system is used exclusively to supply industrial electric furnaces for melting, refining, tempering, and the like.

(B) If the system is separately derived and is used exclusively for rectifiers supplying only adjustable speed industrial drives.

(C) If the system is separately derived and is supplied by a transformer that has a primary voltage rating less than 1000 volts, provided all of the following conditions are met:

(I) The system is used exclusively for control circuits;

(II) The conditions of maintenance and supervision assure that only qualified persons will service the installation;

(III) Continuity of control power is required; and

(IV) Ground detectors are installed on the control system.

(D) If the system is an isolated power system that supplies circuits in health care facilities.

(b) **Conductors to be grounded.** For AC premises wiring systems the identified conductor shall be grounded.

(c) **Grounding connections.**

(i) For a grounded system, a grounding electrode conductor shall be used to connect both the equipment grounding conductor and the grounded circuit conductor to the grounding electrode. Both the equipment grounding conductor and the grounding electrode conductor shall be connected to the grounded circuit conductor on the supply side of the service disconnecting means, or on the supply side of the system disconnecting means or overcurrent devices if the system is separately derived.

(ii) For an ungrounded service-supplied system, the equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to the grounding electrode conductor at the service equipment. For an ungrounded separately derived system, the equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to the grounding electrode conductor at, or ahead of, the system disconnecting means or overcurrent devices.

(iii) On extensions of existing branch circuits which do not have an equipment grounding conductor, grounding-type receptacles may be grounded to a grounded cold water pipe near the equipment.

(d) **Grounding path.** The path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures shall be permanent and continuous.

(e) **Supports, enclosures, and equipment to be grounded.**

(i) **Supports and enclosures for conductors.** Metal cable trays, metal raceways, and metal enclosures for conductors shall be grounded, except that:

(A) Metal enclosures such as sleeves that are used to protect cable assemblies from physical damage need not be grounded; or

(B) Metal enclosures for conductors added to existing installations of open wire, knob-and-tube wiring, and nonmetallic-sheathed cable need not be grounded if all of the following conditions are met:

(I) Runs are less than 25 feet;

(II) Enclosures are free from probable contact with ground, grounded metal, metal laths, or other conductive materials; and

(III) Enclosures are guarded against employee contact.

(ii) **Service equipment enclosures.** Metal enclosures for service equipment shall be grounded.

(iii) **Frames of ranges and clothes dryers.** Frames of electric ranges, wall-mounted ovens, counter-mounted cooking units, clothes dryers, and metal outlet or junction boxes which are part of the circuit for these appliances shall be grounded.

(iv) **Fixed equipment.** Exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment which may become energized shall be grounded under any of the following conditions:

(A) If within 8 feet vertically or 5 feet horizontally of ground or grounded metal objects and subject to employee contact.

(B) If located in a wet or damp location and not isolated.

(C) If in electrical contact with metal.

(D) If in a hazardous (classified) location.

(E) If supplied by a metal-clad, metal-sheathed, or grounded metal raceway wiring method.

(F) If equipment operates with any terminal at over 150 volts to the ground; however, the following need not be grounded:

(I) Enclosures for switches or circuit breakers used for other than service equipment and accessible to qualified persons only;

(II) Metal frames of electrically heated appliances which are permanently and effectively insulated from ground; and

(III) The cases of distribution apparatus such as transformers and capacitors mounted on wooden poles at a height exceeding 8 feet above ground or grade level.

(v) **Equipment connected by cord and plug.** Under any of the conditions described in subitems (e)(v)(A) through (e)(v)(C) of this subsection, exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of cord-connected and plug-connected equipment which may become energized shall be grounded.

(A) If in hazardous (classified) locations (see WAC 296-24-95613).

(B) If operated at over 150 volts to ground, except for guarded motors and metal frames of electrically heated appli-

ances if the appliance frames are permanently and effectively insulated from ground.

(C) If the equipment is of the following types:

(I) Refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners;

(II) Clothes-washing, clothes-drying and dishwashing machines, sump pumps, and electrical aquarium equipment;

(III) Hand-held motor-operated tools;

(IV) Motor-operated appliances of the following types: Hedge clippers, lawn mowers, snow blowers, and wet scrubbers;

(V) Cord-connected and plug-connected appliances used in damp or wet locations or by employees standing on the ground or on metal floors or working inside of metal tanks or boilers;

(VI) Portable and mobile X-ray and associated equipment;

(VII) Tools likely to be used in wet and conductive locations; and

(VIII) Portable hand lamps. Tools likely to be used in wet and conductive locations need not be grounded if supplied through an isolating transformer with an ungrounded secondary of not over 50 volts. Listed or labeled portable tools and appliances protected by an approved system of double insulation, or its equivalent, need not be grounded. If such a system is employed, the equipment shall be distinctively marked to indicate that the tool or appliance utilizes an approved system of double insulation.

(vi) **Nonelectrical equipment.** The metal parts of the following nonelectrical equipment shall be grounded: Frames and tracks of electrically operated cranes; frames of nonelectrically driven elevator cars to which electric conductors are attached; hand operated metal shifting ropes or cables of electric elevators, and metal partitions, grill work, and similar metal enclosures around equipment of over 750 volts between conductors.

(f) **Methods of grounding fixed equipment.**

(i) Noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment, if required to be grounded by this section, shall be grounded by an equipment grounding conductor which is contained within the same raceway, cable, or cord, or runs with or encloses the circuit conductors. For DC circuits only, the equipment grounding conductor may be run separately from the circuit conductors.

(ii) Electric equipment is considered to be effectively grounded if it is secured to, and in electrical contact with, a metal rack or structure that is provided for its support and the metal rack or structure is grounded by the method specified for the noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment in item (f)(i) of this subsection. For installations made before May 30, 1982, only, electric equipment is also considered to be effectively grounded if it is secured to, and in metallic contact with, the grounded structural metal frame of a building. Metal car frames supported by metal hoisting cables attached to or running over metal sheaves or drums of grounded elevator machines are also considered to be effectively grounded.

(g) **Grounding of systems and circuits of 1000 volts and over (high voltage).**

(i) **General.** If high voltage systems are grounded, they shall comply with all applicable provisions of subdivisions (a) through (f) of this subsection as supplemented and modified by the subdivision (g) of this subsection.

(ii) **Grounding of systems supplying portable or mobile equipment.** (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c) and 296-800-280.) Systems supplying portable or mobile high voltage equipment, other than substations installed on a temporary basis, shall comply with the following:

(A) Portable and mobile high voltage equipment shall be supplied from a system having its neutral grounded through an impedance. If a delta-connected high voltage system is used to supply the equipment, a system neutral shall be derived.

(B) Exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of portable and mobile equipment shall be connected by an equipment grounding conductor to the point at which the system neutral impedance is grounded.

(C) Ground-fault detection and relaying shall be provided to automatically deenergize any high voltage system component which has developed a ground fault. The continuity of the equipment grounding conductor shall be continuously monitored so as to deenergize automatically the high voltage feeder to the portable equipment upon loss of continuity of the equipment grounding conductor.

(D) The grounding electrode to which the portable or mobile equipment system neutral impedance is connected shall be isolated from and separated in the ground by at least 20 feet from any other system or equipment grounding electrode, and there shall be no direct connection between the grounding electrodes, such as buried pipe, fence, etc.

(iii) **Grounding of equipment.** All noncurrent-carrying metal parts of portable equipment and fixed equipment including their associated fences, housings, enclosures, and supporting structures shall be grounded. However, equipment which is guarded by location and isolated from ground need not be grounded. Additionally, pole-mounted distribution apparatus at a height exceeding 8 feet above ground or grade level need not be grounded.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-95607, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-95607, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-95607, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-95607, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-95609 Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use. (1) **Wiring methods.** The provisions of this section do not apply to the conductors that are an integral part of factory-assembled equipment.

(a) **General requirements.**

(i) **Electrical continuity of metal raceways and enclosures.** Metal raceways, cable armor, and other metal enclosures for conductors shall be metallically joined together into a continuous electric conductor and shall be so connected to all boxes, fittings, and cabinets as to provide effective electrical continuity.

(ii) **Wiring in ducts.** No wiring systems of any type shall be installed in ducts used to transport dust, loose stock or flammable vapors. No wiring system of any type may be installed in any duct used for vapor removal or for ventilation of commercial-type cooking equipment, or in any shaft containing only such ducts.

(b) **Temporary wiring.** Temporary electrical power and lighting wiring methods may be of a class less than would be

required for a permanent installation. Except as specifically modified in this section, all other requirements of this part for permanent wiring shall apply to temporary wiring installations.

(i) **Uses permitted, 600 volts, nominal or less.** Temporary electrical power and lighting installations 600 volts, nominal, or less may be used only:

(A) During and for remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition of buildings, structures, or equipment, and similar activities;

(B) For experimental or development work; and

(C) For a period not to exceed 90 days for Christmas decorative lighting, carnivals, and similar purposes.

(ii) **Uses permitted, over 600 volts, nominal.** Temporary wiring over 600 volts, nominal, may be used only during periods of tests, experiments, or emergencies.

(iii) **General requirements for temporary wiring.**

(A) Feeders shall originate in an approved distribution center. The conductors shall be run as multiconductor cord or cable assemblies, or, where not subject to physical damage, they may be run as open conductors on insulators not more than 10 feet apart.

(B) Branch circuits shall originate in an approved power outlet or panelboard. Conductors shall be multiconductor cord or cable assemblies or open conductors. If run as open conductors they shall be fastened at ceiling height every 10 feet. No branch-circuit conductor may be laid on the floor. Each branch circuit that supplies receptacles or fixed equipment shall contain a separate equipment grounding conductor if run as open conductors.

(C) Receptacles shall be of the grounding type. Unless installed in a complete metallic raceway, each branch circuit shall contain a separate equipment grounding conductor and all receptacles shall be electrically connected to the grounding conductor.

(D) No bare conductors nor earth returns may be used for the wiring of any temporary circuit.

(E) Suitable disconnecting switches or plug connectors shall be installed to permit the disconnection of all ungrounded conductors of each temporary circuit.

(F) Lamps for general illumination shall be protected from accidental contact or breakage. Protection shall be provided by elevation of at least 7 feet from normal working surface or by a suitable fixture or lampholder with a guard.

(G) Flexible cords and cables shall be protected from accidental damage. Sharp corners and projections shall be avoided. Where passing through doorways or other pinch points, flexible cords and cables shall be provided with protection to avoid damage.

(c) **Cable trays.**

(i) **Uses permitted.**

(A) Only the following may be installed in cable tray systems:

(I) Mineral-insulated metal-sheathed cable (Type MI);

(II) Armored cable (Type AC);

(III) Metal-clad cable (Type MC);

(IV) Power-limited tray cable (Type PLTC);

(V) Nonmetallic-sheathed cable (Type NM or NMC);

(VI) Shielded nonmetallic-sheathed cable (Type SNM);

(VII) Multiconductor service-entrance cable (Type SE or USE);

(VIII) Multiconductor underground feeder and branch-circuit cable (Type UF);

(IX) Power and control tray cable (Type TC);

(X) Other factory-assembled, multiconductor control, signal, or power cables which are specifically approved for installation in cable trays; or

(XI) Any approved conduit or raceway with its contained conductors.

(B) In industrial establishments only, where conditions of maintenance and supervision assure that only qualified persons will service the installed cable tray system, the following cables may also be installed in ladder, ventilated trough, or 4 inch ventilated channel-type cable trays:

(I) Single conductor cables which are 250 MCM or larger and are Types RHH, RHW, MV, USE, or THW, and other 250 MCM or larger single conductor cables if specifically approved for installation in cable trays. Where exposed to direct rays of the sun, cables shall be sunlight-resistant.

(II) Type MV cables, where exposed to direct rays of the sun, shall be sunlight-resistant.

(C) Cable trays in hazardous (classified) locations shall contain only the cable types permitted in such locations.

(ii) **Uses not permitted.** Cable tray systems may not be used in hoistways or where subjected to severe physical damage.

(d) **Open wiring on insulators.**

(i) **Uses permitted.** Open wiring on insulators is only permitted on systems of 600 volts, nominal, or less for industrial or agricultural establishments and for services.

(ii) **Conductor supports.** Conductors shall be rigidly supported on noncombustible, nonabsorbent insulating materials and may not contact any other objects.

(iii) **Flexible nonmetallic tubing.** In dry locations where not exposed to severe physical damage, conductors may be separately enclosed in flexible nonmetallic tubing. The tubing shall be in continuous lengths not exceeding 15 feet and secured to the surface by straps at intervals not exceeding 4 feet 6 inches.

(iv) **Through walls, floors, wood cross members, etc.** Open conductors shall be separated from contact with walls, floors, and wood cross members, or partitions through which they pass by tubes or bushings of noncombustible, nonabsorbent insulating material. If the bushing is shorter than the hole, a waterproof sleeve of nonconductive material shall be inserted in the hole and an insulating bushing slipped into the sleeve at each end in such a manner as to keep the conductors absolutely out of contact with the sleeve. Each conductor shall be carried through a separate tube or sleeve.

(v) **Protection from physical damage.** Conductors within 7 feet from the floor are considered exposed to physical damage. Where open conductors cross ceiling joints and wall studs and are exposed to physical damage, they shall be protected.

(2) **Cabinets, boxes, and fittings.**

(a) **Conductors entering boxes, cabinets, or fittings.** Conductors entering boxes, cabinets, or fittings shall be protected from abrasion, and openings through which conductors enter shall be effectively closed. Unused openings in cabinets, boxes, and fittings shall also be effectively closed.

(b) **Covers and canopies.** All pull boxes, junction boxes, and fittings shall be provided with covers approved for

the purpose. If metal covers are used they shall be grounded. In completed installations each outlet box shall have a cover, faceplate, or fixture canopy. Covers of outlet boxes having holes through which flexible cord pendants pass shall be provided with bushings designed for the purpose or shall have smooth, well-rounded surfaces on which the cords may bear.

(c) **Pull and junction boxes for systems over 600 volts, nominal.** In addition to other requirements in this section for pull and junction boxes, the following shall apply to these boxes for systems over 600 volts, nominal:

(i) Boxes shall provide a complete enclosure for the contained conductors or cables.

(ii) Boxes shall be closed by suitable covers securely fastened in place. Underground box covers that weight over 100 pounds meet this requirement. Covers for boxes shall be permanently marked "HIGH VOLTAGE." The marking shall be on the outside of the box cover and shall be readily visible and legible.

(3) **Switches.**

(a) **Knife switches.** Single-throw knife switches shall be so connected that the blades are dead when the switch is in the open position. Single-throw knife switches shall be so placed that gravity will not tend to close them. Single-throw knife switches approved for use in the inverted position shall be provided with a locking device that will ensure that the blades remain in the open position when so set. Double-throw knife switches may be mounted so that the throw will be either vertical or horizontal. However, if the throw is vertical a locking device shall be provided to ensure that the blades remain in the open position when so set.

(b) **Faceplates for flush-mounted snap switches.** Flush snap switches that are mounted in ungrounded metal boxes and located within reach of conducting floors or other conducting surfaces shall be provided with faceplates of nonconducting, noncombustible material.

(4) **Switchboards and panelboards.** Switchboards that have any exposed live parts shall be located in permanently dry locations and accessible only to qualified persons. Panelboards shall be mounted in cabinets, cutout boxes, or enclosures approved for the purpose and shall be dead front. However, panelboards other than the dead front externally-operable type are permitted where accessible only to qualified persons. Exposed blades of knife switches shall be dead when open.

(5) **Enclosures for damp or wet locations.**

(a) Cabinets, cutout boxes, fittings, boxes, and panelboard enclosures in damp or wet locations shall be installed so as to prevent moisture or water from entering and accumulating within the enclosures. In wet locations the enclosures shall be weatherproof.

(b) Switches, circuit breakers, and switchboards installed in wet locations shall be enclosed in weatherproof enclosures.

(6) **Conductors for general wiring.** All conductors used for general wiring shall be insulated unless otherwise permitted in this section. The conductor insulation shall be of a type that is approved for the voltage, operating temperature, and location of use. Insulated conductors shall be distinguishable by appropriate color or other suitable means as being grounded conductors, ungrounded conductors, or equipment grounding conductors.

(7) **Flexible cords and cables.**

(a) **Use of flexible cords and cables.**

(i) Flexible cords and cables shall be approved and suitable for conditions of use and location. Flexible cords and cables shall be used only for:

(A) Pendants;

(B) Wiring of fixtures;

(C) Connection of portable lamps or appliances;

(D) Elevator cables;

(E) Wiring of cranes and hoists;

(F) Connection of stationary equipment to facilitate their frequent interchange;

(G) Prevention of the transmission of noise or vibration;

(H) Appliances where the fastening means and mechanical connections are designed to permit removal for maintenance and repair; or

(I) Data processing cables approved as a part of the data processing system.

(ii) If used as permitted in subitem (a)(i)(C), (a)(i)(F) or (a)(i)(H) of this subsection, the flexible cord shall be equipped with an attachment plug and shall be energized from an approved receptacle outlet.

(iii) Unless specifically permitted in item (a)(i) of this subsection, flexible cords and cables may not be used:

(A) As a substitute for the fixed wiring of a structure;

(B) Where run through holes in walls, ceilings, or floors;

(C) Where run through doorways, windows, or similar openings;

(D) Where attached to building surfaces; or

(E) Where concealed behind building walls, ceilings, or floors.

(iv) Flexible cords used in show windows and showcases shall be Type S, SO, SJ, SJO, ST, STO, SJT, SJTO, or AFS except for the wiring of chain-supported lighting fixtures and supply cords for portable lamps and other merchandise being displayed or exhibited.

(b) **Identification, splices, and terminations.**

(i) A conductor of a flexible cord or cable that is used as a grounded conductor or an equipment grounding conductor shall be distinguishable from other conductors. Types SJ, SJO, SJT, SJTO, S, SO, ST, and STO shall be durably marked on the surface with the type designation, size, and number of conductors.

(ii) Flexible cords shall be used only in continuous lengths without splice or tap. Hard service flexible cords No. 12 or larger may be repaired if spliced so that the splice retains the insulation, outer sheath properties, and usage characteristics of the cord being spliced.

(iii) Flexible cords shall be connected to devices and fittings so that strain relief is provided which will prevent pull from being directly transmitted to joints or terminal screws.

(8) **Portable cables over 600 volts, nominal.** Multiconductor portable cable for use in supplying power to portable or mobile equipment at over 600 volts, nominal, shall consist of No. 8 or larger conductors employing flexible stranding. Cables operated at over 2,000 volts shall be shielded for the purpose of confining the voltage stresses to the insulation. Grounding conductors shall be provided. Connectors for these cables shall be of a locking type with provisions to prevent their opening or closing while energized. Strain relief shall be provided at connections and terminations. Portable

cables may not be operated with splices unless the splices are of the permanent molded, vulcanized, or other approved type. Termination enclosures shall be suitably marked with a high voltage hazard warning, and terminations shall be accessible only to authorized and qualified personnel.

(9) **Fixture wires.**

(a) **General.** Fixture wires shall be approved for the voltage, temperature, and location of use. A fixture wire which is used as a grounded conductor shall be identified.

(b) **Uses permitted.** Fixture wires may be used:

(i) For installation in lighting fixtures and in similar equipment where enclosed or protected and not subject to bending or twisting in use; or

(ii) For connecting lighting fixtures to the branch-circuit conductors supplying the fixtures.

(c) **Uses not permitted.** Fixture wires may not be used as branch-circuit conductors except as permitted for Class 1 power limited circuits.

(10) **Equipment for general use.**

(a) **Lighting fixtures, lampholders, lamps, and receptacles.**

(i) Fixtures, lampholders, lamps, rosettes, and receptacles may have no live parts normally exposed to employee contact. However, rosettes and cleat-type lampholders and receptacles located at least 8 feet above the floor may have exposed parts.

(ii) Handlamps of the portable type supplied through flexible cords shall be equipped with a handle of molded composition or other material approved for the purpose, and a substantial guard shall be attached to the lampholder or the handle.

(iii) Lampholders of the screw-shell type shall be installed for use as lampholders only. Lampholders installed in wet or damp locations shall be of the weatherproof type.

(iv) Fixtures installed in wet or damp locations shall be approved for the purpose and shall be so constructed or installed that water cannot enter or accumulate in wireways, lampholders, or other electrical parts.

(b) **Receptacles, cord connectors, and attachment plugs (caps).**

(i) Receptacles, cord connectors, and attachment plugs shall be constructed so that no receptacle or cord connector will accept an attachment plug with a different voltage or current rating than that for which the device is intended. However, a 20-ampere T-slot receptacle or cord connector may accept a 15-ampere attachment plug of the same voltage rating.

(ii) A receptacle installed in a wet or damp location shall be suitable for the location.

(c) **Appliances.**

(i) Appliances, other than those in which the current-carrying parts at high temperatures are necessarily exposed, may have no live parts normally exposed to employee contact.

(ii) A means shall be provided to disconnect each appliance.

(iii) Each appliance shall be marked with its rating in volts and amperes or volts and watts.

(d) **Motors.** This subdivision applies to motors, motor circuits, and controllers.

(i) **In sight from.** If specified that one piece of equipment shall be "in sight from" another piece of equipment, one shall be visible and not more than 50 feet from the other.

(ii) **Disconnecting means.**

(A) A disconnecting means shall be located in sight from the controller location. However, a single disconnecting means may be located adjacent to a group of coordinated controllers mounted adjacent to each other or a multimotor continuous process machine. The controller disconnecting means for motor branch circuits over 600 volts, nominal, may be out of sight of the controller, if the controller is marked with a warning label giving the location and identification of the disconnecting means which is to be locked in the open position.

(B) The disconnecting means shall disconnect the motor and the controller from all ungrounded supply conductors and shall be so designed that no pole can be operated independently.

(C) If a motor and the driven machinery are not in sight from the controller location, the installation shall comply with one of the following conditions:

(I) The controller disconnecting means shall be capable of being locked in the open position.

(II) A manually operable switch that will disconnect the motor from its source of supply shall be placed in sight from the motor location.

(D) The disconnecting means shall plainly indicate whether it is in the open (off) or closed (on) position.

(E) The disconnecting means shall be readily accessible. If more than one disconnect is provided for the same equipment, only one need be readily accessible.

(F) An individual disconnecting means shall be provided for each motor, but a single disconnecting means may be used for a group of motors under any one of the following conditions:

(I) If a number of motors drive special parts of a single machine or piece of apparatus, such as a metal or woodworking machine, crane, or hoist;

(II) If a group of motors is under the protection of one set of branch-circuit protective devices; or

(III) If a group of motors is in a single room in sight from the location of the disconnecting means.

(iii) **Motor overload, short-circuit, and ground-fault protection.** Motors, motor-control apparatus, and motor branch-circuit conductors shall be protected against overheating due to motor overloads or failure to start, and against short-circuits or ground faults. These provisions shall not require overload protection that will stop a motor where a shutdown is likely to introduce additional or increased hazards, as in the case of fire pumps, or where continued operation of a motor is necessary for a safe shutdown of equipment or process and motor overload sensing devices are connected to a supervised alarm.

(iv) **Protection of live parts—all voltages.**

(A) Stationary motors having commutators, collectors, and brush rigging located inside of motor end brackets and not conductively connected to supply circuits operating at more than 150 volts to ground need not have such parts guarded. Exposed live parts of motors and controllers operating at 50 volts or more between terminals shall be guarded against accidental contact by any of the following:

(I) By installation in a room or enclosure that is accessible only to qualified persons;

(II) By installation on a suitable balcony, gallery, or platform, so elevated and arranged as to exclude unqualified persons; or

(III) By elevation 8 feet or more above the floor.

(B) Where live parts of motors or controllers operating at over 150 volts to ground are guarded against accidental contact only by location, and where adjustment or other attendance may be necessary during the operation of the apparatus, suitable insulating mats or platforms shall be provided so that the attendant cannot readily touch live parts unless standing on the mats or platforms.

(e) **Transformers.**

(i) The following items cover the installation of all transformers except the following:

(A) Current transformers;

(B) Dry-type transformers installed as a component part of other apparatus;

(C) Transformers which are an integral part of an X-ray, high frequency, or electrostatic-coating apparatus;

(D) Transformers used with Class 2 and Class 3 circuits, sign and outline lighting, electric discharge lighting, and power-limited fire-protective signalling circuits; and

(E) Liquid-filled or dry-type transformers used for research, development, or testing, where effective safeguard arrangements are provided.

(ii) The operating voltage of exposed live parts of transformer installations shall be indicated by warning signs or visible markings on the equipment or structure.

(iii) Dry-type, high fire point liquid-insulated, and askarel-insulated transformers installed indoors and rated over 35kV shall be in a vault.

(iv) If they present a fire hazard to employees, oil-insulated transformers installed indoors shall be in a vault.

(v) Combustible material, combustible buildings and parts of buildings, fire escapes, and door and window openings shall be safeguarded from fires which may originate in oil-insulated transformers attached to or adjacent to a building or combustible material.

(vi) Transformer vaults shall be constructed so as to contain fire and combustible liquids within the vault and to prevent unauthorized access. Locks and latches shall be so arranged that a vault door can be readily opened from the inside.

(vii) Any pipe or duct system foreign to the vault installation may not enter or pass through a transformer vault.

(viii) Materials may not be stored in transformer vaults.

(f) **Capacitors.**

(i) All capacitors, except surge capacitors or capacitors included as a component part of other apparatus, shall be provided with an automatic means of draining the stored charge after the capacitor is disconnected from its source of supply.

(ii) Capacitors rated over 600 volts, nominal, shall comply with the following additional requirements:

(A) Isolating or disconnecting switches (with no interrupting rating) shall be interlocked with the load interrupting device or shall be provided with prominently displayed caution signs to prevent switching load current.

(B) For series capacitors (see WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c)), the proper switching shall be assured by use of at least one of the following:

(I) Mechanically sequenced isolating and bypass switches;

(II) Interlocks; or

(III) Switching procedure prominently displayed at the switching location.

(g) **Storage batteries.** Provisions shall be made for sufficient diffusion and ventilation of gases from storage batteries to prevent the accumulation of explosive mixtures.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-95609, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-95609, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-95609, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-95611 Specific purpose equipment and installations. (1) **Electric signs and outline lighting.**

(a) **Disconnecting means.** Signs operated by electronic or electromechanical controllers located outside the sign shall have a disconnecting means located inside the controller enclosure or within sight of the controller location, and it shall be capable of being locked in the open position. Such disconnecting means shall have no pole that can be operated independently, and it shall open all ungrounded conductors that supply the controller and sign. All other signs, except the portable type, and all outline lighting installations shall have an externally operable disconnecting means which can open all ungrounded conductors and is within the sight of the sign or outline lighting it controls.

(b) Doors or covers giving access to uninsulated parts of indoor signs or outline lighting exceeding 600 volts and accessible to other than qualified persons shall either be provided with interlock switches to disconnect the primary circuit or shall be so fastened that the use of other than ordinary tools will be necessary to open them.

(2) **Cranes and hoists.** This subsection applies to the installation of electric equipment and wiring used in connection with cranes, monorail hoists, hoists, and all runways.

(a) **Disconnecting means.**

(i) A readily accessible disconnecting means shall be provided between the runway contact conductors and the power supply.

(ii) Another disconnecting means, capable of being locked in the open position, shall be provided in the leads from the runway contact conductors or other power supply on any crane or monorail hoist.

(A) If this additional disconnection means is not readily accessible from the crane or monorail hoist operating station means shall be provided at the operating station, to open the power circuit to all motors of the crane or monorail hoist.

(B) The additional disconnect may be omitted if a monorail hoist or hand-propelled crane bridge installation meets all of the following:

(I) The unit is floor controlled;

(II) The unit is within view of the power supply disconnecting means; and

(III) No fixed work platform has been provided for servicing the unit.

(b) **Control.** A limit switch or other device shall be provided to prevent the load block from passing the safe upper limit of travel of any hoisting mechanism.

(c) **Clearance.** The dimension of the working space in the direction of access to live parts which may require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while alive shall be a minimum of 2 feet 6 inches. Where controls are enclosed in cabinets, the door(s) shall either open at least 90 degrees or be removable.

(3) **Elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, and moving walks.**

(a) **Disconnecting means.** Elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, and moving walks shall have a single means for disconnecting all ungrounded main power supply conductors for each unit.

(b) **Warning signs.** If interconnections between control panels are necessary for operation of the system on a multicar installation that remains energized from a source other than the disconnecting means, a warning sign shall be mounted on or adjacent to the disconnecting means. The sign shall be clearly legible and shall read "Warning—Parts of the control panel are not de-energized by this switch." (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)

(c) **Control panels.** If control panels are not located in the same space as the drive machine, they shall be located in cabinets with doors or panels capable of being locked closed.

(4) **Electric welders—disconnecting means.**

(a) A disconnecting means shall be provided in the supply circuit for each motor-generator arc welder, and for each AC transformer and DC rectifier arc welder which is not equipped with a disconnect mounted as an integral part of the welder.

(b) A switch or circuit breaker shall be provided by which each resistance welder and its control equipment can be isolated from the supply circuit. The ampere rating of this disconnecting means may not be less than the supply conductor ampacity.

(5) **Data processing systems—disconnecting means.** A disconnecting means shall be provided to disconnect the power to all electronic equipment in data processing or computer rooms. This disconnecting means shall be controlled from locations readily accessible to the operator at the principal exit doors. There shall also be a similar disconnecting means to disconnect the air conditioning system serving this area.

(6) **X-ray equipment.** This subsection applies to X-ray equipment for other than medical or dental use.

(a) **Disconnecting means.**

(i) A disconnecting means shall be provided in the supply circuit. The disconnecting means shall be operable from a location readily accessible from the X-ray control. For equipment connected to a 120-volt branch circuit of 30 amperes or less, a grounding-type attachment plug cap and receptacle of proper rating may serve as a disconnecting means.

(ii) If more than one piece of equipment is operated from the same high-voltage circuit, each piece or each group of equipment as a unit shall be provided with a high-voltage switch or equivalent disconnecting means. This disconnecting means shall be constructed, enclosed, or located so as to avoid contact by employees with its live parts.

(b) **Control.**

(i) **Radiographic and fluoroscopic types.** Radiographic and fluoroscopic-type equipment shall be effectively enclosed or shall have interlocks that de-energize the equipment automatically to prevent ready access to live current-carrying parts.

(ii) **Diffraction and irradiation types.** Diffraction-type and irradiation-type equipment shall be provided with a means to indicate when it is energized unless the equipment or installation is effectively enclosed or is provided with interlocks to prevent access to live current-carrying parts during operation.

(7) **Induction and dielectric heating equipment.**

(a) **Scope.** Subdivisions (b) and (c) of this subsection cover induction and dielectric heating equipment and accessories for industrial and scientific applications, but not for medical dental applications or for appliances.

(b) **Guarding and grounding.**

(i) **Enclosures.** The converting apparatus (including the DC line) and high-frequency electric circuits (excluding the output circuits and remote-control circuits) shall be completely contained within enclosures of noncombustible material.

(ii) **Panel controls.** All panel controls shall be of dead-front construction.

(iii) **Access to internal equipment.** Where doors are used for access to voltages from 500 to 1000 volts AC or DC, either door locks or interlocks shall be provided. Where doors are used for access to voltages of over 1000 volts AC or DC, either mechanical lockouts with a disconnecting means to prevent access until voltage is removed from the cubicle, or both door interlocking and mechanical door locks, shall be provided.

(iv) **Warning labels.** "Danger" labels shall be attached on the equipment and shall be plainly visible even when doors are open or panels are removed from compartments containing voltages of over 250 volts AC or DC.

(v) **Work applicator shielding.** Protective cages or adequate shielding shall be used to guard work applicators other than induction heating coils. Induction heating coils shall be protected by insulation and/or refractory materials. Interlock switches shall be used on all hinged access doors, sliding panels, or other such means of access to the applicator. Interlock switches shall be connected in such a manner as to remove all power from the applicator when any one of the access doors or panels is open. Interlocks on access doors or panels are not required if the applicator is an induction heating coil at DC ground potential or operating at less than 150 volts AC.

(vi) **Disconnecting means.** A readily accessible disconnecting means shall be provided by which each unit of heating equipment can be isolated from its supply circuit.

(c) **Remote control.** If remote controls are used for applying power, a selector switch shall be provided and interlocked to provide power from only one control point at a time. Switches operated by foot pressure shall be provided with a shield over the contact button to avoid accidental closing the switch.

(8) **Electrolytic cells.**

(a) **Scope.** These provisions for electrolytic cells apply to the installation of the electrical components and accessory

equipment of electrolytic cells, electrolytic cell lines, and process power supply for the production of aluminum, cadmium, chlorine, copper, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide, magnesium, sodium, sodium chlorate, and zinc. Cells used as a source of electric energy and for electroplating processes and cells used for production of hydrogen are not covered by these provisions.

(b) **Definitions applicable to this subsection.**

Cell line: An assembly of electrically interconnected electrolytic cells supplied by a source of direct-current power.

Cell line attachments and auxiliary equipment: Cell line attachments and auxiliary equipment include, but are not limited to: Auxiliary tanks; process piping; duct work; structural supports; exposed cell line conductors; conduits and other raceways; pumps; positioning equipment and cell cutout or bypass electrical devices. Auxiliary equipment also includes tools, welding machines, crucibles, and other portable equipment used for operation and maintenance within the electrolytic cell line working zone. In the cell line working zone, auxiliary equipment includes the exposed conductive surfaces of ungrounded cranes and crane-mounted cell-servicing equipment.

Cell line working zone: The cell line working zone is the space envelope wherein operation or maintenance is normally performed on or in the vicinity of exposed energized surfaces of cell lines or their attachments.

Electrolytic cells: A receptacle or vessel in which electrochemical reactions are caused by applying energy for the purpose of refining or producing usable materials.

(c) **Application.** Installations covered by subsection (8) of this section shall comply with all applicable provisions of this section except as follows:

(i) Overcurrent protection of electrolytic cell DC process power circuits need not comply with the requirements of WAC 296-24-95607(5).

(ii) Equipment located or used within the cell line working zone or associated with the cell line DC power circuits need not comply with the provisions of WAC 296-24-95607(6).

(iii) Electrolytic cells, cell line conductors, cell line attachments, and the wiring of auxiliary equipment and devices within the cell line working zone need not comply with the provisions of WAC 296-24-95605 and 296-24-95607 (2) and (3).

(d) **Disconnecting means.**

(i) If more than one DC cell line process power supply serves the same cell line, a disconnecting means shall be provided on the cell line circuit side of each power supply to disconnect it from the cell line circuit.

(ii) Removable links or removable conductors may be used as the disconnecting means.

(e) **Portable electric equipment.**

(i) The frames and enclosures of portable electric equipment used within the cell line working zone may not be grounded. However, these frames and enclosures may be grounded if the cell line circuit voltage does not exceed 200 volts DC or if the frames are guarded.

(ii) Ungrounded portable electric equipment shall be distinctively marked and may not be interchangeable with grounded portable electric equipment.

(f) **Power supply circuits and receptacles for portable electric equipment.**

(i) Circuits supplying power to ungrounded receptacles for hand-held, cord- and plug-connected equipment shall be electrically isolated from any distribution system supplying areas other than the cell line working zone and shall be ungrounded. Power for these circuits shall be supplied through isolating transformers.

(ii) Receptacles and their mating plugs for ungrounded equipment may not have provision for a grounding conductor and shall be of a configuration which prevents their use for equipment required to be grounded.

(iii) Receptacles on circuits supplied by an isolating transformer with an ungrounded secondary shall have a distinctive configuration, shall be distinctively marked, and may not be used in any other location in the plant.

(g) **Fixed and portable electric equipment.**

(i) AC systems supplying fixed and portable electric equipment within the cell line working zone need not be grounded.

(ii) Exposed conductive surfaces, such as electric equipment housings, cabinets, boxes, motors, raceways and the like that are within the cell line working zone need not be grounded.

(iii) Auxiliary electrical devices, such as motors, transducers, sensors, control devices, and alarms, mounted on an electrolytic cell or other energized surface, shall be connected by any of the following means:

(A) Multiconductor hard usage or extra hard usage flexible cord;

(B) Wire or cable in suitable raceways; or

(C) Exposed metal conduit, cable tray, armored cable, or similar metallic systems installed with insulating breaks such that they will not cause a potentially hazardous electrical condition.

(iv) Fixed electric equipment may be bonded to the energized conductive surfaces of the cell line, its attachments, or auxiliaries. If fixed electric equipment is mounted on an energized conductive surface, it shall be bonded to that surface.

(h) **Auxiliary nonelectric connections.** Auxiliary nonelectric connections, such as air hoses, water hoses, and the like, to an electrolytic cell, its attachments, or auxiliary equipment may not have continuous conductive reinforcing wire, armor, braids, and the like. Hoses shall be of a nonconductive material.

(i) **Cranes and hoists.**

(i) The conductive surfaces of cranes and hoists that enter the cell line working zone need not be grounded. The portion of an overhead crane or hoist which contacts an energized electrolytic cell or energized attachments shall be insulated from ground.

(ii) Remote crane or hoist controls which may introduce hazardous electrical conditions into the cell line working zone shall employ one or more of the following systems:

(A) Insulated and ungrounded control circuit;

(B) Nonconductive rope operator;

(C) Pendent pushbutton with nonconductive supporting means and having nonconductive surfaces or ungrounded exposed conductive surfaces; or

(D) Radio.

(9) **Electrically driven or controlled irrigation machines.** (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)

(a) **Lightning protection.** If an electrically driven or controlled irrigation machines has a stationary point, a driven ground rod shall be connected to the machine at the stationary point for lightning protection.

(b) **Disconnecting means.** The main disconnecting means for a center pivot irrigation machine shall be located at the point of connection of electrical power to the machine and shall be readily accessible and capable of being locked in the open position. A disconnecting means shall be provided for each motor and controller.

(10) **Swimming pools, fountains, and similar installations.**

(a) **Scope.** Subdivisions (b) through (e) of this subsection apply to electric wiring for and equipment in or adjacent to all swimming, wading, therapeutic, and decorative pools and fountains, whether permanently installed or storable, and to metallic auxiliary equipment, such as pumps, filters, and similar equipment. Therapeutic pools in health care facilities are exempt from these provisions.

(b) **Lighting and receptacles.**

(i) **Receptacles.** A single receptacle of the locking and grounding type that provides power for a permanently installed swimming pool recirculating pump motor may be located not less than 5 feet from the inside walls of a pool. All other receptacles on the property shall be located at least 10 feet from the inside walls of a pool. Receptacles which are located within 15 feet of the inside walls of the pool shall be protected by ground-fault circuit interrupters.

Note: In determining these dimensions, the distance to be measured is the shortest path the supply cord of an appliance connected to the receptacle would follow without piercing a floor, wall, or ceiling of a building or other effective permanent barrier.

(ii) **Lighting fixtures and lighting outlets.**

(A) Unless they are 12 feet above the maximum water level, lighting fixtures and lighting outlets may not be installed over a pool or over the area extending 5 feet horizontally from the inside walls of a pool. However, a lighting fixture or lighting outlet which has been installed before April 16, 1981, may be located less than 5 feet measured horizontally from the inside walls of a pool if it is at least 5 feet above the surface of the maximum water level and shall be rigidly attached to the existing structure. It shall also be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter installed in the branch circuit supplying the fixture.

(B) Unless installed 5 feet above the maximum water level and rigidly attached to the structure adjacent to or enclosing the pool, lighting fixtures and lighting outlets installed in the area extending between 5 feet and 10 feet horizontally from the inside walls of a pool shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(c) **Cord-connected and plug-connected equipment.** Flexible cords used with the following equipment may not exceed 3 feet in length and shall have a copper equipment grounding conductor with a grounding-type attachment plug.

(i) Cord-connected and plug-connected lighting fixtures installed within 16 feet of the water surface of permanently installed pools.

(ii) Other cord-connected and plug-connected, fixed or stationary equipment used with permanently installed pools.

(d) **Underwater equipment.**

(i) A ground-fault circuit interrupter shall be installed in the branch circuit supplying underwater fixtures operating at more than 15 volts. Equipment installed underwater shall be approved for the purpose.

(ii) No underwater lighting fixtures may be installed for operation at over 150 volts between conductors.

(e) **Fountains.** All electric equipment operating at more than 15 volts, including power supply cords, used with fountains shall be protected by ground-fault circuit interrupters. (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)

(11) Safety procedure and protective equipment required for exposure to movie theater Xenon bulbs. Exposure also includes opening of the lamphouse where the bulb is installed. The following are minimum requirements for theater personnel or others who install, change, or dispose of Xenon bulbs and are exposed to potential explosion hazard:

(a) All bulbs, new, used or subject to future disposal, must be stored in the protective jacket provided until time of use.

(b) Protective equipment shall be furnished at no cost to the employee and the use shall be strictly enforced for any exposed employee. Basic safety equipment required is:

(i) Full protective face shield with crown protector.

(ii) Safety glasses for use under face shield. (To meet required impact resistance test of ANSI Z87.1.)

(iii) Impact resistant, long-sleeved jacket of a length adequate to protect vital organs.

(iv) Impact resistant gloves.

(c) A bulb subject to disposal should be removed with the regular, proper precautions, carefully placed in its protective jacket or cover and deliberately broken by dropping from a sufficient height. An unbroken bulb must never be disposed of as regular garbage or trash.

(d) Bulbs must be handled only at room temperature. If they have been in operation, adequate time (at least 10 minutes) must be allowed for the bulb to cool to room temperature before handling.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-24-95611, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-95611, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.-050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-95611, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-95613 Hazardous (classified) locations. (1) **Scope.** This section covers the requirements for electric equipment and wiring in locations which are classified depending on the properties of the flammable vapors, liquids or gases, or combustible dusts or fibers which may be present therein and the likelihood that a flammable combustible concentration or quantity is present. Hazardous (classified) locations may be found in occupancies such as, but not limited to, the following: Aircraft hangars, gasoline dispensing and service stations, bulk storage plants for gasoline or other volatile flammable liquids, paint-finishing process plants, health care facilities, agricultural or other facilities where excessive combustible dusts may be present, marinas, boat yards, and petroleum and chemical processing plants. Each room, section or area shall be considered individually in determining

its classification. These hazardous (classified) locations are assigned six designations as follows:

Class I,	Division 1
Class I,	Division 2
Class II,	Division 1
Class II,	Division 2
Class III,	Division 1
Class III,	Division 2

For definitions of these locations see WAC 296-24-95601(1). All applicable requirements in this part shall apply to hazardous (classified) locations, unless modified by provisions of this section.

(2) **Electrical installations.** Equipment, wiring methods, and installations of equipment in hazardous (classified) locations shall be intrinsically safe, or approved for the hazardous (classified) location, or safe for the hazardous (classified) location. Requirements for each of these options are as follows:

(a) **Intrinsically safe.** Equipment and associated wiring approved as intrinsically safe shall be permitted in any hazardous (classified) location for which it is approved.

(b) **Approved for the hazardous (classified) location.**

(i) Equipment shall be approved not only for the class of location but also for the ignitible or combustible properties of the specific gas, vapor, dust, or fiber that will be present.

Note: NFPA 70, the National Electrical Code, lists or defines hazardous gases, vapors, and dusts by "groups" characterized by their ignitible or combustible properties.

(ii) Equipment shall be marked to show the class, group, and operating temperature or temperature range, based on operation in a 40 degrees C ambient, for which it is approved. The temperature marking may not exceed the ignition temperature of the specific gas or vapor to be encountered. However, the following provisions modify this marking requirement for specific equipment:

(A) Equipment of the nonheat-producing type, such as junction boxes, conduit, and fittings, and equipment of the heat-producing type having a maximum temperature not more than 100 degrees C (212 degrees F) need not have a marked operating temperature or temperature range.

(B) Fixed lighting fixtures marked for use in Class I, Division 2 locations only, need not be marked to indicate the group.

(C) Fixed general-purpose equipment in Class I locations, other than lighting fixtures, which is acceptable for use in Class I, Division 2 locations need not be marked with the class, group, division, or operating temperature.

(D) Fixed dust-tight equipment, other than lighting fixtures, which is acceptable for use in Class II, Division 2 and Class III locations need not be marked with the class, group, division, or operating temperature.

(c) **Safe for the hazardous (classified) location.** Equipment which is safe for the location shall be of a type and design which the employer demonstrates will provide protection from the hazards arising from the combustibility and flammability of vapors, liquids, gases, dusts, or fibers.

Note: The National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, contains guidelines for determining the type and design of equipment and installations which will meet this requirement. The guidelines of this document address electric wiring, equipment, and systems installed in hazardous (classified) locations and contain specific provisions for the following: Wiring methods, wiring connections; conductor insulation, flexible cords, sealing and drainage, transformers, capacitors, switches, circuit breakers, fuses, motor controllers, receptacles, attachment plugs, meters, relays, instruments, resistors, generators, motors, lighting fixtures, storage battery charging equipment, electric cranes, electric hoists and similar equipment, utilization equipment, signaling systems, alarm systems, remote control systems, local loud speaker and communication systems, ventilation piping, live parts, lighting surge protection, and grounding. Compliance with these guidelines will constitute one means, but not the only means, of compliance with this subsection.

(3) **Conduits.** All conduits shall be threaded and shall be made wrench-tight. Where it is impractical to make a threaded joint tight, a bonding jumper shall be utilized.

(4) **Equipment in Division 2 locations.** Equipment that has been approved for a Division 1 location may be installed in a Division 2 location of the same class and group. General-purpose equipment or equipment in general-purpose enclosures may be installed in Division 2 locations if the equipment does not constitute a source of ignition under normal operating conditions.

(5) **Motors and generators.** Motors and generators shall conform to the following: Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, motors, generators and other rotating electric machinery shall be: (a) Approved for Class I, Division 1 locations (explosion-proof); or (b) of the totally enclosed type supplied with positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air with discharge to a safe area, so arranged to prevent energizing of the machine until ventilation has been established and the enclosure has been purged with at least 10 volumes of air, and also arranged to automatically deenergize the equipment when the air supply fails; or (c) of the totally enclosed inert-gas-filled type supplied with a suitable reliable source of inert gas for pressuring the enclosure, with devices provided to ensure a positive pressure in the enclosure and arranged to automatically deenergize the equipment when the gas supply fails; or (d) of a type designed to be submerged in a liquid which is flammable only when vaporized and mixed with air, or in a gas or vapor at a pressure greater than atmospheric and which is flammable only when mixed with air; and the machine is so arranged to prevent energizing it until it has been purged with the liquid or gas to exclude air, and also arranged to automatically deenergize the equipment when the supply of liquid, or gas or vapor fails or the pressure is reduced to atmospheric. Totally enclosed motors of types (b) and (c) shall have no external surface with an operating temperature in degrees Celsius in excess of eighty percent of the ignition temperature of the gas or vapor involved, as determined by ASTM test procedure (Designation: D-2155-69). Appropriate devices shall be provided to detect any increase in temperature of the motor beyond design limits and automatically deenergize the equipment or provide an adequate alarm. Auxiliary equipment shall be of a type approved for the location in which it is installed.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-95613, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-24-95613, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.-050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-95613, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-95615 Special systems. (1) **Systems over 600 volts, nominal.** Subdivisions (a) through (d) of this subsection cover the general requirements for all circuits and equipment operated at over 600 volts.

(a) **Wiring methods for fixed installations.**

(i) Above-ground conductors shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, in intermediate metal conduit, in cable trays, in cablebus, in other suitable raceways, or as open runs of metal-clad cable suitable for the use and purpose. However, open runs of nonmetallic-sheathed cable or of bare conductors or busbars may be installed in locations accessible only to qualified persons. Metallic shielding components, such as tapes, wires, or braids for conductors, shall be grounded. Open runs of insulated wires and cables having a bare lead sheath or a braided outer covering shall be supported in a manner designed to prevent physical damage to the braid or sheath.

(ii) Conductors emerging from the ground shall be enclosed in approved raceways. (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)

(b) **Interrupting and isolating devices.**

(i) Circuit breaker installations located indoors shall consist of metal-enclosed units or fire-resistant cell-mounted units. In locations accessible only to qualified personnel, open mounting of circuit breakers is permitted. A means of indicating the open and closed position of circuit breakers shall be provided.

(ii) Fused cutouts installed in buildings or transformer vaults shall be of a type approved for the purpose. They shall be readily accessible for fuse replacement.

(iii) A means shall be provided to completely isolate equipment for inspection and repairs. Isolating means which are not designed to interrupt the load current of the circuit shall be either interlocked with an approved circuit interrupter or provided with a sign warning against opening them under load.

(c) **Mobile and portable equipment.**

(i) **Power cable connections to mobile machines.** A metallic enclosure shall be provided on the mobile machine for enclosing the terminals of the power cable. The enclosure shall include provisions for a solid connection for the ground wire(s) terminal to effectively ground the machine frame. The method of cable termination used shall prevent any strain or pull on the cable from stressing the electrical connections. The enclosure shall have provision for locking so only authorized qualified persons may open it and shall be marked with a sign warning of the presence of energized parts.

(ii) **Guarding live parts.** All energized switching and control parts shall be enclosed in effectively grounded metal cabinets or enclosures. Circuit breakers and protective equipment shall have the operating means projecting through the metal cabinet or enclosure so these units can be reset without locked doors being opened. Enclosures and metal cabinets shall be locked so that only authorized qualified persons have access and shall be marked with a sign warning of the presence of energized parts. Collector ring assemblies on revolving-type machines (shovels, draglines, etc.) shall be guarded.

(d) **Tunnel installations.**

(i) **Application.** The provisions of this subsection apply to installation and use of high-voltage power distribution and utilization equipment which is portable and/or mobile, such as substations, trailers, cars, mobile shovels, draglines, hoists, drills, dredges, compressors, pumps, conveyors, and underground excavators.

(ii) **Conductors.** Conductors in tunnels shall be installed in one or more of the following:

(A) Metal conduit or other metal raceway,

(B) Type MC cable, or

(C) Other approved multiconductor cable.

Conductors shall also be so located or guarded as to protect them from physical damage. Multiconductor portable cable may supply mobile equipment. An equipment grounding conductor shall be run with circuit conductors inside the metal raceway or inside the multiconductor cable jacket. The equipment grounding conductor may be insulated or bare.

(iii) **Guarding live parts.** Bare terminals of transformers, switches, motor controllers, and other equipment shall be enclosed to prevent accidental contact with energized parts. Enclosures for use in tunnels shall be drip-proof, weatherproof, or submersible as required by the environmental conditions.

(iv) **Disconnecting means.** A disconnecting means that simultaneously opens all ungrounded conductors shall be installed at each transformer or motor location.

(v) **Grounding and bonding.** All nonenergized metal parts of electric equipment and metal raceways and cable sheaths shall be effectively grounded and bonded to all metal pipes and rails at the portal and at intervals not exceeding 1000 feet throughout the tunnel.

(2) **Emergency power systems.**

(a) **Scope.** The provisions for emergency systems apply to circuits, systems, and equipment intended to supply power for illumination and special loads, in the event of failure of the normal supply.

(b) **Wiring methods.** Emergency circuit wiring shall be kept entirely independent of all other wiring and equipment and may not enter the same raceway, cable, box, or cabinet as other wiring except either where common circuit elements suitable for the purpose are required, or for transferring power from the normal to the emergency source.

(c) **Emergency illumination.** Where emergency lighting is necessary, the system shall be so arranged that the failure of any individual lighting element, such as the burning out of a light bulb, cannot leave any space in total darkness.

(3) **Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 remote control, signaling, and power-limited circuits.**

(a) **Classification.** Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3 remote control, signaling, or power-limited circuits are characterized by their usage and electrical power limitation which differentiates them from light and power circuits. These circuits are classified in accordance with their respective voltage and power limitations as summarized in items (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this subsection.

(i) **Class 1 circuits.**

(A) A Class 1 power-limited circuit is supplied from a source having a rated output of not more than 30 volts and 1000 volt-amperes.

(B) A Class 1 remote control circuit or a Class 1 signaling circuit has a voltage which does not exceed 600 volts; however, the power output of the source need not be limited.

(ii) **Class 2 and Class 3 circuits.**

(A) Power for Class 2 and Class 3 circuits is limited either inherently (in which no overcurrent protection is required) or by a combination of a power source and overcurrent protection.

(B) The maximum circuit voltage is 150 volts AC or DC for a Class 2 inherently limited power source, and 100 volts AC or DC for a Class 3 inherently limited power source.

(C) The maximum circuit voltage is 30 volts AC and 60 volts DC for a Class 2 power source limited by overcurrent protection, and 150 volts AC or DC for a Class 3 power source limited by overcurrent protection.

(iii) The maximum circuit voltages in items (a)(i) and (a)(ii) of this subsection apply to sinusoidal AC or continuous DC power sources, and where wet contact occurrence is not likely.

(b) **Marking.** A Class 2 or Class 3 power supply unit shall be durably marked where plainly visible to indicate the class of supply and its electrical rating. (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)

(4) **Fire protective signaling systems.** (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)

(a) **Classifications.** Fire protective signaling circuits shall be classified either as nonpower limited or power limited.

(b) **Power sources.** The power sources for use with fire protective signaling circuits shall be either power limited or nonlimited as follows:

(i) The power supply of nonpower-limited fire protective signaling circuits shall have an output voltage not in excess of 600 volts.

(ii) The power for power-limited fire protective signaling circuits shall be either inherently limited, in which no overcurrent protection is required, or limited by a combination of power source and overcurrent protection.

(c) **Nonpower-limited conductor location.** Nonpower-limited fire protective signaling circuits and Class 1 circuits may occupy the same enclosure, cable, or raceway provided all conductors are insulated for maximum voltage of any conductor within the enclosure, cable or raceway. Power supply and fire protective signaling circuit conductors are permitted in the same enclosure, cable, or raceway only if connected to the same equipment.

(d) **Power-limited conductor location.** Where open conductors are installed, power-limited fire protective signaling circuits shall be separated at least 2 inches from conductors of any light, power, Class 1, and nonpower-limited fire protective signaling circuits unless a special and equally protective method of conductor separation is employed. Cables and conductors of two or more power-limited fire protective signaling circuits or Class 3 circuits are permitted in the same cable, enclosure, or raceway. Conductors of one or more Class 2 circuits are permitted within the same cable, enclosure, or raceway with conductors of power-limited fire protective signaling circuits provided that the insulation of Class 2 circuit conductors in the cable, enclosure, or raceway is at least that needed for the power-limited fire protective signaling circuits.

(e) **Identification.** Fire protective signaling circuits shall be identified at terminal and junction locations in a manner which will prevent unintentional interference with the signaling circuit during testing and servicing. Power-limited fire protective signaling circuits shall be durably marked as such where plainly visible at terminations.

(5) **Communications systems.**

(a) **Scope.** These provisions for communication systems apply to such systems as central-station-connected and non-central-station-connected telephone circuits, radio and television receiving and transmitting equipment, including community antenna television and radio distribution systems, telegraph, district messenger, and outside wiring for fire and burglar alarm, and similar central station systems. These installations need not comply with the provisions of WAC 296-24-95605 through 296-24-95615(4) except 296-24-95607 (3)(a) and 296-24-95613(2).

(b) **Protective devices.**

(i) Communication circuits so located as to be exposed to accidental contact with light or power conductors operating at over 300 volts shall have each circuit so exposed provided with a protector approved for the purpose.

(ii) Each conductor of a lead-in from an outdoor antenna shall be provided with an antenna discharge unit or other suitable means that will drain static charges from the antenna system.

(c) **Conductor location.**

(i) **Outside of buildings.**

(A) Receiving distribution lead-in or aerial-drop cables attached to buildings and lead-in conductors to radio transmitters shall be so installed as to avoid the possibility of accidental contact with electric light or power conductors.

(B) The clearance between lead-in conductors and any lightning protection conductors may not be less than 6 feet.

(ii) **On poles.** Where practicable, communication conductors on poles shall be located below the light or power conductors. Communications conductors may not be attached to a crossarm that carries light or power conductors.

(iii) **Inside of buildings.** Indoor antennas, lead-ins, and other communication conductors attached as open conductors to the inside of buildings shall be located at least 2 inches from conductors of any light or power or Class 1 circuits unless a special and equally protective method of conductor separation, approved for the purpose, is employed.

(d) **Equipment location.** Outdoor metal structures supporting antennas, as well as self-supporting antennas such as vertical rods or dipole structures, shall be located as far away from overhead conductors of electric light and power circuits of over 150 volts to ground as necessary to avoid the possibility of the antenna or structure falling into or making accidental contact with such circuits.

(e) **Grounding.**

(i) **Lead-in conductors.** If exposed to contact with electric light and power conductors, the metal sheath of aerial cables entering buildings shall be grounded or shall be interrupted close to the entrance to the building by an insulating joint or equivalent device. Where protective devices are used, they shall be grounded in an approved manner.

(ii) **Antenna structures.** Masts and metal structures supporting antennas shall be permanently and effectively grounded without splice or connection in the grounding conductor.

(iii) **Equipment enclosures.** Transmitters shall be enclosed in a metal frame or grill or separated from the oper-

ating space by a barrier, all metallic parts of which are effectively connected to ground. All external metal handles and controls accessible to the operating personnel shall be effectively grounded. Unpowered equipment and enclosures shall be considered grounded where connected to an attached coaxial cable with an effectively grounded metallic shield.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-95615, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-95617 Reserved.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-95617, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-95617, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-95699 Appendices. Appendix A - Reference documents. The following references provide information which can be helpful in understanding and complying with the requirements contained in WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-95615.

ANSI A17.1-71 Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators and Moving Walks.
ANSI B9.1-71 Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration.
ANSI B30.2-76 Safety Code for Overhead and Gantry Cranes.
ANSI B30.3-75 Hammerhead Tower Cranes.
ANSI B30.4-73 Safety Code for Portal, Tower, and Pillar Cranes.
ANSI B30.5-68 Safety Code for Crawler, Locomotive, and Truck Cranes.
ANSI B30.6-77 Derricks.
ANSI B30.7-77 Base Mounted Drum Hoists.
ANSI B30.8-71 Safety Code for Floating Cranes and Floating Derricks.
ANSI B30.11-73 Monorail Systems and Underhung Cranes.
ANSI B30.12-75 Handling Loads Suspended from Rotorcraft.
ANSI B30.13-77 Controlled Mechanical Storage Cranes.
ANSI B30.15-73 Safety Code for Mobile Hydraulic Cranes.
ANSI B30.16-73 Overhead Hoists.
ANSI C2-81 National Electrical Safety Code.
ANSI C33.27-74 Safety Standard for Outlet Boxes and Fittings for Use in Hazardous Locations, Class I, Groups A, B, C, and D, and Class II, Groups E, F, and G.
ANSI K61.1-72 Safety Requirements for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia.
ASTM D2155-66 Test Method for Autoignition Temperature of Liquid Petroleum Products.
ASTM D3176-74 Method for Ultimate Analysis of Coal and Coke.
ASTM D3180-74 Method for Calculating Coal and Coke Analyses from as Determined to Different Bases.
IEEE 463-77 Standard for Electrical Safety Practices in Electrolytic Cell Line Working Zones.
NFPA 20-76 Standard for the Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps.
NFPA 30-78 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.
NFPA 32-74 Standard for Drycleaning Plants.
NFPA 33-73 Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable and Combustible Materials.
NFPA 34-74 Standard for Dip Tanks Containing Flammable or Combustible Liquids.
NFPA 35-76 Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings.
NFPA 36-74 Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants.
NFPA 40-74 Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film.
NFPA 56A-73 Standard for the Use of Inhalation Anesthetics (Flammable and Nonflammable).
NFPA 56F-74 Standard for Nonflammable Medical Gas Systems.
NFPA 58-76 Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases.
NFPA 59-76 Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants.
NFPA 70-78 National Electrical Code.
NFPA 70C-74 Hazardous Locations Classification.
NFPA 70E Standard for the Electrical Safety Requirements for Employee Workplaces.
NFPA 71-77 Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Central Station Signaling Systems.
NFPA 72A-75 Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Local Protective Signaling Systems for Watchman, Fire Alarm, and Supervisory Service.
NFPA 72B-75 Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Auxiliary Protective Signaling Systems for Fire Alarm Service.
NFPA 72C-75 Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Remote Station Protective Signaling Systems.
NFPA 72D-75 Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems for Watchman, Fire Alarm, and Supervisory Service.
NFPA 72E-74 Standard for Automatic Fire Detectors.
NFPA 74-75 Standard for Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Household Fire Warning Equipment.
NFPA 76A-73 Standard for Essential Electrical Systems for Health Care Facilities.
NFPA 77-72 Recommended Practice on Static Electricity.
NFPA 80-77 Standard for Fire Doors and Windows.
NFPA 86A-73 Standard for Ovens and Furnaces; Design, Location and Equipment.
NFPA 88A-73 Standard for Parking Structures.
NFPA 88B-73 Standard for Repair Garages.
NFPA 91-73 Standard for the Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock, and Vapor Removal, or Conveying.
NFPA 101-78 Code for Safety to Life from Fire in Buildings and Structures. (Life Safety Code.)
NFPA 325M-69 Fire-Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids.
NFPA 493-75 Standard for Intrinsically Safe Apparatus for Use in Class I Hazardous Locations and its Associated Apparatus.
NFPA 496-74 Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Locations.
NFPA 497-75 Recommended Practice for Classification of Class I Hazardous Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Plants.
NFPA 505-75 Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations and Areas of Use.

NMAB 353-1-79 Matrix of Combustion-Relevant Properties and Classification of Gases, Vapors, and Selected Solids.

NMAB 353-2-79 Test Equipment for Use in Determining Classifications of Combustible Dusts.

NMAB 353-3-80 Classification of Combustible Dusts in Accordance with the National Electrical Code.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-24-95699, filed 3/30/82.]

WAC 296-24-960 Working on or near exposed energized parts. (1) Application. This section applies to work performed on exposed live parts (involving either direct contact or contact by means of tools or materials) or near enough to them for employees to be exposed to any hazard they present.

(2) Work on energized equipment. Only qualified persons shall work on electric circuit parts or equipment that have not been deenergized under the procedures of WAC 296-24-975(2). Such persons shall be capable of working safely on energized circuits and shall be familiar with the proper use of special precautionary techniques, personal protective equipment, insulating and shielding materials, and insulated tools.

(3) General requirements - high voltage lines.

(a) Minimum clearance.

(i) No work shall be performed, no material shall be piled, stored or otherwise handled, no scaffolding, commercial signs, or structures shall be erected or dismantled, nor any tools, machinery or equipment operated within the specified minimum distances from any energized high voltage electrical conductor capable of energizing the material or equipment; except where the electrical distribution and transmission lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at point of work, or where insulating barriers not a part of or an attachment to the equipment have been erected, to prevent physical contact with the lines, equipment shall be operated proximate to, under, over, by, or near powerlines only in accordance with the following:

(ii) For lines rated 50 kv. or below, minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the equipment or load shall be 10 feet.

(iii) For lines rated over 50 kv. minimum, clearance between the lines and any part of the equipment or load shall be 10 feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kv. over 50 kv., or twice the length of the line insulator but never less than 10 feet.

(b) Overhead electric lines. Where overhead electric conductors are encountered in proximity to a work area, the employer shall be responsible for:

(i) Ascertaining the voltage and minimum clearance distance required, and

(ii) Maintaining the minimum clearance distance, and

(iii) Ensuring that the requirements of subsection (3) of this section are complied with.

(c) Not covered: Employees working under chapters 296-32 and 296-45 WAC.

(4) Low voltage lines. When work is being carried out in proximity to energized electrical service conductors operating at 750 volts or less, such work shall be performed in a manner to prevent contact by any worker with the energized conductors.

(5) Overhead lines. If work is to be performed near overhead lines, the lines shall be deenergized and grounded, or other protective measures shall be provided before work is started. If the lines are to be deenergized, arrangements shall be made with the person or organization that operates or controls the electric circuits involved to deenergize and ground them. If protective measures, such as guarding, isolating, or insulating, these precautions shall prevent employees from contacting such lines directly with any part of their body or indirectly through conductive materials, tools, or equipment.

(6) Unqualified persons. When an unqualified person is working in an elevated position, or on the ground, near overhead lines, the location shall be such that the person and the longest conductive object he or she may contact cannot come closer to any unguarded, energized overhead line than the following distances:

(a) For voltages to ground 50kV or below—10 ft.;

(b) For voltages to ground over 50kV—10 ft. plus 0.4 inch for every 1 kV over 50 kV.

(7) Qualified persons. When a qualified person is working in the vicinity of overhead lines, whether in an elevated position or on the ground, the person shall not approach or take any conductive object without an approved insulating handle closer to exposed energized parts than shown in subsections (3) and (4) of this section unless:

(a) The person is insulated from the energized part (gloves, with sleeves if necessary, rated for the voltage involved are considered to be insulation of the person from the energized part on which work is performed); or

(b) The energized part is insulated both from all other conductive objects at a different potential and from the person; or

(c) The person is insulated from all conductive objects at a potential different from that of the energized part.

(8) Vehicular and mechanical equipment.

(a) Any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines shall be operated so that a clearance of 10 ft. is maintained. If the voltage is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 0.4 inch for every 1kV over that voltage. However, under any of the following conditions, the clearance may be reduced:

(i) If the vehicle is in transit with its structure lowered, the clearance may be reduced to 4 ft. If the voltage is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 0.4 inch for every 1kV over that voltage.

(ii) If insulating barriers are installed to prevent contact with the lines, and if the barriers are rated for the voltage of the line being guarded and are not a part of or an attachment to the vehicle or its raised structure, the clearance may be reduced to a distance within the designed working dimensions of the insulating barrier.

(b) If the equipment is an aerial lift insulated for the voltage involved, and if the work is performed by a qualified person, the clearance (between the uninsulated portion of the aerial lift and the power line) may be reduced to the distance given in subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

(c) Employees standing on the ground shall not contact the vehicle or mechanical equipment or any of its attachments, unless:

(i) The employee is using protective equipment rated for the voltage; or

(ii) The equipment is located so that no uninsulated part of its structure (that portion of the structure that provides a conductive path to employees on the ground) can come closer to the line than permitted in this section.

(d) If any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines is intentionally grounded, employees working on the ground near the point of grounding shall not stand at the grounding location whenever there is a possibility of overhead line contact. Additional precautions, such as the use of barricades or insulation, shall be taken to protect employees from hazardous ground potentials, depending on earth resistivity and fault currents, which can develop within the first few feet or more outward from the grounding point.

(9) Illumination.

(a) Employees shall not enter spaces containing exposed energized parts, unless illumination is provided that enables the employees to perform the work safely.

(b) Where lack of illumination or an obstruction precludes observation of the work to be performed, employees shall not perform tasks near exposed energized parts. Employees shall not reach blindly into areas which may contain energized parts.

(10) Confined or enclosed work spaces. When an employee works in a confined or enclosed space (such as a manhole or vault) that contains exposed energized parts, the employer shall provide, and the employee shall use, protective shields, protective barriers, or insulating materials as necessary to avoid inadvertent contact with these parts. Doors, hinged panels, and the like shall be secured to prevent their swinging into an employee and causing the employee to contact exposed energized parts.

(11) Conductive materials and equipment. Conductive materials and equipment that are in contact with any part of an employee's body shall be handled in a manner that will prevent them from contacting exposed energized conductors or circuit parts. If an employee must handle long dimensional conductive objects (such as ducts and pipes) in areas with exposed live parts, the employer shall institute work practices (such as the use of insulation, guarding, and material handling techniques) which will minimize the hazard.

(12) Portable ladders. Portable ladders shall have nonconductive siderails if they are used where the employee or the ladder could contact exposed energized parts.

(13) Conductive apparel. Conductive articles of jewelry and clothing (such as watch bands, bracelets, rings, key chains, necklaces, metalized aprons, cloth with conductive thread, or metal headgear) shall not be worn if they might contact exposed energized parts.

(14) Housekeeping duties.

(a) Where live parts present an electrical contact hazard, employees shall not perform housekeeping duties at such close distances to the parts that there is a possibility of contact, unless adequate safeguards (such as insulating equipment or barriers) are provided.

(b) Electrically conductive cleaning materials (including conductive solids such as steel wool, metalized cloth, and silicon carbide, as well as conductive liquid solutions) shall not be used in proximity to energized parts unless procedures are followed which will prevent electrical contact.

(15) Interlocks. Only a qualified person following the requirements of this section may defeat an electrical safety interlock, and then only temporarily while he or she is working on the equipment. The interlock system shall be returned to its operable condition when this work is completed.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-960, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-960, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050. 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), § 296-24-960, filed 6/11/82; 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-24-960, filed 12/24/81.]

WAC 296-24-965 Safety-related work practices. (1) Scope. Covered work by both qualified and unqualified persons. The provisions of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 cover electrical safety-related work practices for both qualified persons (those who have training in avoiding the electrical hazards of working on or near exposed energized parts) and unqualified persons (those with little or no such training) working on, near, or with the following installations:

(a) Premises wiring. Installations of electric conductors and equipment within or on buildings or other structures, and on other premises such as yards, carnival, parking, and other lots, and industrial substations;

(b) Wiring for connection to supply. Installations of conductors that connect to the supply of electricity;

(c) Other wiring. Installations of other outside conductors on the premises; and

(d) Optical fiber cable. Installations of optical fiber cable where such installations are made along with electric conductors.

Note: See WAC 296-24-95601 for the definition of "qualified person." See WAC 296-24-970 for training requirements that apply to qualified and unqualified persons.

(2) Other covered work by unqualified persons. The provisions of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 also cover work performed by unqualified persons on, near, or with the installations listed in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) Excluded work by qualified persons. The provisions of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 do not apply to work performed by qualified persons on or directly associated with the following installations:

(a) Generation, transmission, and distribution installations. Installations for the generation, control, transformation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy (including communication and metering) located in buildings used for such purposes or located outdoors.

Note 1: Work on or directly associated with installations of utilization equipment used for purposes other than generating, transmitting, or distributing electric energy (such as installations which are in office buildings, warehouses, garages, machine shops, or recreational buildings, or other utilization installations which are not an integral part of a generating installation, substation, or control center) is covered under subsection (1)(a) of this section.

Note 2: Work on or directly associated with generation, transmission, or distribution installations includes:
1. Work performed directly on such installations, such as repairing overhead or underground distribution lines or repairing a feed-water pump for the boiler in a generating plant.

2. Work directly associated with such installations, such as line-clearance tree trimming and replacing utility poles.
3. Work on electric utilization circuits in a generating plant provided that:
a. Such circuits are commingled with installations of power generation equipment or circuits; and
b. The generation equipment or circuits present greater electrical hazards than those posed by the utilization equipment or circuits (such as exposure to higher voltages or lack of overcurrent protection).

(b) Communications installations. Installations of communication equipment to the extent that the work is covered under chapter 296-32 WAC.

(c) Installations in vehicles. Installations in ships, watercraft, railway rolling stock, aircraft, or automotive vehicles other than mobile homes and recreational vehicles.

(d) Railway installations. Installations of railways for generation, transformation, transmission, or distribution of power used exclusively for operation of rolling stock or installations of railways used exclusively for signaling and communication purposes.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-965, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91.]

WAC 296-24-970 Training. (1) Scope. The training requirements contained in this section apply to employees who face a risk of electric shock that is not reduced to a safe level by the electrical installation requirements of WAC 296-24-95605 through 296-24-95615.

Note: Employees in occupations listed in Table S-4 face such a risk and are required to be trained. Other employees who also may reasonably be expected to face a comparable risk of injury due to electric shock or other electrical hazards must also be trained.

(2) Content of training.

(a) Practices addressed in this standard. Employees shall be trained in and familiar with the safety-related work practices required by WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 that pertain to their respective job assignments.

(b) Additional requirements for unqualified persons. Employees who are covered by subsection (1) of this section but who are not qualified persons shall also be trained in and familiar with any electrically related safety practices not specifically addressed by WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 but which are necessary for their safety.

(c) Additional requirements for qualified persons. Qualified persons (i.e., those permitted to work on or near exposed energized parts) shall, at a minimum, be trained in and familiar with the following:

(i) The skills and techniques necessary to distinguish exposed live parts from other parts of electric equipment;

(ii) The skills and techniques necessary to determine the nominal voltage of exposed live parts; and

(iii) The clearance distances specified in WAC 296-24-960 and the corresponding voltages to which the qualified person will be exposed.

Note 1: For the purposes of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 a person must have the training required by (c) of this subsection in order to be considered a qualified person.

Note 2: Qualified persons whose work on energized equipment involves either direct contact or contact by means of tools or materials must also have the training needed to meet WAC 296-24-960.

(3) Type of training. The training required by this section shall be of the classroom or on-the-job type. The degree of training provided shall be determined by the risk to the employee.

TABLE S-4.—TYPICAL OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYEES FACING A HIGHER THAN NORMAL RISK OF ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT

Occupation
Blue collar supervisors.[1]
Electrical and electronic engineers.[1]
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers.[1]
Electrical and electronic technicians.[1]
Electricians.
Industrial machine operators.[1]
Material handling equipment operators.[1]
Mechanics and repairers.[1]
Painters.[1]
Riggers and roustabouts.[1]
Stationary engineers.[1]
Welders.

[1] Workers in these groups do not need to be trained if their work or the work of those they supervise does not bring them or the employees they supervise close enough to exposed parts of electric circuits operating at 50 volts or more to ground for a hazard to exist.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-970, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91.]

WAC 296-24-975 Selection and use of work practices. (1) General. Safety-related work practices shall be employed to prevent electric shock or other injuries resulting from either direct or indirect electrical contacts, when work is performed near or on equipment or circuits which are or may be energized. The specific safety-related work practices shall be consistent with the nature and extent of the associated electrical hazards.

(a) Deenergized parts. Live parts to which an employee may be exposed shall be deenergized before the employee works on or near them, unless the employer can demonstrate that deenergizing introduces additional or increased hazards or is infeasible due to equipment design or operational limitations. Live parts that operate at less than 50 volts to ground need not be deenergized if there will be no increased exposure to electrical burns or to explosion due to electric arcs.

Note 1: Examples of increased or additional hazards include interruption of life support equipment, deactivation of emergency alarm systems, shutdown of hazardous location ventilation equipment, or removal of illumination for an area.

Note 2: Examples of work that may be performed on or near energized circuit parts because of infeasibility due to equipment design or operational limitations include testing of electric circuits that can only be performed with the circuit energized and work on circuits that form an integral part of a continuous industrial process in a chemical plant that would otherwise need to be completely shut down in order to permit work on one circuit or piece of equipment.

Note 3: Work on or near deenergized parts is covered by subsection (2) of this section.

(b) Energized parts. If the exposed live parts are not deenergized (i.e., for reasons of increased or additional hazards or infeasibility), other safety-related work practices shall be used to protect employees who may be exposed to the electrical hazards involved. Such work practices shall protect employees against contact with energized circuit parts

directly with any part of their body or indirectly through some other conductive object. The work practices that are used shall be suitable for the conditions under which the work is to be performed and for the voltage level of the exposed electric conductors or circuit parts. Specific work practice requirements are detailed in WAC 296-24-960.

(2) Working on or near exposed deenergized parts.

(a) Application. This subsection applies to work on exposed deenergized parts or near enough to them to expose the employee to any electrical hazard they present. Conductors and parts of electric equipment that have been deenergized but have not been locked out or tagged according to this subsection shall be treated as energized parts, and WAC 296-24-960 applies to work on or near them.

(b) Lockout and tagging. While any employee is exposed to contact with parts of fixed electric equipment or circuits which have been deenergized, the circuits energizing the parts shall be locked out or tagged or both according to the requirements of this section. The requirements shall be followed in the order in which they are presented (i.e., (b)(i) of this subsection first, then (b)(ii) of this subsection.

Note 1: As used in this section, fixed equipment refers to equipment fastened in place or connected by permanent wiring methods.

Note 2: Lockout and tagging procedures that comply with chapter 296-803 WAC, Lockout/tagout (control of hazardous energy) will also be deemed to comply with (b) of this subsection provided that:
1. The procedures address the electrical safety hazards covered by this part; and
2. The procedures also incorporate the requirements of (b)(iii)(D) and (b)(iv)(B) of this subsection.

(i) Procedures. The employer shall maintain a written copy of the procedures outlined in (b) of this subsection and shall make it available for inspection by employees and by the director and his or her authorized representatives.

Note: The written procedures may be in the form of a copy of subsection (2) of this section.

(ii) Deenergizing equipment.

(A) Safe procedures for deenergizing circuits and equipment shall be determined before circuits or equipment are deenergized.

(B) The circuits and equipment to be worked on shall be disconnected from all electric energy sources. Control circuit devices, such as push buttons, selector switches, and interlocks, shall not be used as the sole means for deenergizing circuits or equipment. Interlocks for electric equipment shall not be used as a substitute for lockout and tagging procedures.

(C) Stored electric energy which might endanger personnel shall be released. Capacitors shall be discharged and high capacitance elements shall be short-circuited and grounded, if the stored electric energy might endanger personnel.

Note: If the capacitors or associated equipment are handled in meeting this requirement, they shall be treated as energized.

(D) Stored nonelectrical energy in devices that could reenergize electric circuit parts shall be blocked or relieved to the extent that the circuit parts could not be accidentally energized by the device.

(iii) Application of locks and tags.

(A) A lock and a tag shall be placed on each disconnecting means used to deenergize circuits and equipment on which work is to be performed, except as provided in subitems (C) and (E) of this item. The lock shall be attached to prevent persons from operating the disconnecting means unless they resort to undue force or the use of tools.

(B) Each tag shall contain a statement prohibiting unauthorized operation of the disconnecting means and removal of the tag.

(C) If a lock cannot be applied, or if the employer can demonstrate that tagging procedures will provide a level of safety equivalent to that obtained by the use of a lock, a tag may be used without a lock.

(D) A tag used without a lock, as permitted by subitem (C) of this item, shall be supplemented by at least one additional safety measure that provides a level of safety equivalent to that obtained by the use of a lock. Examples of additional safety measures include the removal of an isolating circuit element, blocking of a controlling switch, or opening of an extra disconnecting device.

(E) A lock may be placed without a tag only under the following conditions:

(I) Only one circuit or piece of equipment is deenergized; and

(II) The lockout period does not extend beyond the work shift; and

(III) Employees exposed to the hazards associated with reenergizing the circuit or equipment are familiar with this procedure.

(iv) Verification of deenergized condition. The requirements of this subsection shall be met before any circuits or equipment can be considered and worked as deenergized.

(A) A qualified person shall operate the equipment operating controls or otherwise verify that the equipment cannot be restarted.

(B) A qualified person shall use test equipment to test the circuit elements and electrical parts of equipment to which employees will be exposed and shall verify that the circuit elements and equipment parts are deenergized. The test shall also determine if any energized condition exists as a result of inadvertently induced voltage or unrelated voltage backfeed even though specific parts of the circuit have been deenergized and presumed to be safe. If the circuit to be tested is over 600 volts, nominal, the test equipment shall be checked for proper operation immediately before and immediately after this test.

(v) Reenergizing equipment. These requirements shall be met, in the order given, before circuits or equipment are reenergized, even temporarily.

(A) A qualified person shall conduct tests and visual inspections, as necessary, to verify that all tools, electrical jumpers, shorts, grounds, and other such devices have been removed, so that the circuits and equipment can be safely energized.

(B) Employees exposed to the hazards associated with reenergizing the circuit or equipment shall be warned to stay clear of circuits and equipment.

(C) Each lock and tag shall be removed by the employee who applied it or under his or her direct supervision. However, if this employee is absent from the workplace, then the

lock or tag may be removed by a qualified person designated to perform this task provided that:

(I) The employer ensures that the employee who applied the lock or tag is not available at the workplace; and

(II) The employer ensures that the employee is aware that the lock or tag has been removed before he or she resumes work at that workplace.

(D) There shall be a visual determination that all employees are clear of the circuits and equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 04-15-105, § 296-24-975, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-24-975, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-975, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91.]

WAC 296-24-980 Safeguards for personnel protection. (1) Use of protective equipment.

(a) Personal protective equipment.

(i) Employees working in areas where there are potential electrical hazards shall be provided with, and shall use, electrical protective equipment that is appropriate for the specific parts of the body to be protected and for the work to be performed.

Note: Personal protective equipment requirements are contained in chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-160.

(ii) Protective equipment shall be maintained in a safe, reliable condition and shall be periodically inspected or tested, as required by chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-160.

(iii) If the insulating capability of protective equipment may be subject to damage during use, the insulating material shall be protected. (For example, an outer covering of leather is sometimes used for the protection of rubber insulating material.)

(iv) Employees shall wear nonconductive head protection wherever there is a danger of head injury from electric shock or burns due to contact with exposed energized parts.

(v) Employees shall wear protective equipment for the eyes or face wherever there is danger of injury to the eyes or face from electric arcs or flashes or from flying objects resulting from electrical explosion.

(b) General protective equipment and tools.

(i) When working near exposed energized conductors or circuit parts, each employee shall use insulated tools or handling equipment if the tools or handling equipment might make contact with such conductors or parts. If the insulating capability of insulated tools or handling equipment is subject to damage, the insulating material shall be protected.

(A) Fuse handling equipment, insulated for the circuit voltage, shall be used to remove or install fuses when the fuse terminals are energized.

(B) Ropes and handlines used near exposed energized parts shall be nonconductive.

(ii) Protective shields, protective barriers, or insulating materials shall be used to protect each employee from shock, burns, or other electrically related injuries while that employee is working near exposed energized parts which might be accidentally contacted or where dangerous electric heating or arcing might occur. When normally enclosed live parts are exposed for maintenance or repair, they shall be guarded to protect unqualified persons from contact with the live parts.

(2) Alerting techniques. The following alerting techniques shall be used to warn and protect employees from hazards which could cause injury due to electric shock, burns, or failure of electric equipment parts:

(a) Safety signs and tags. Safety signs, safety symbols, or accident prevention tags shall be used where necessary to warn employees about electrical hazards which may endanger them.

(b) Barricades. Barricades shall be used in conjunction with safety signs where it is necessary to prevent or limit employee access to work areas exposing employees to uninsulated energized conductors or circuit parts. Conductive barricades may not be used where they might cause an electrical contact hazard.

(c) Attendants. If signs and barricades do not provide sufficient warning and protection from electrical hazards, an attendant shall be stationed to warn and protect employees.

(3) Design requirements. Insulating blankets, matting, covers, line hose, gloves, and sleeves made of rubber shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Manufacture and marking.

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

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

(A) Class 0 equipment shall be marked Class 0.

(B) Class 1 equipment shall be marked Class 1.

(C) Class 2 equipment shall be marked Class 2.

(D) Class 3 equipment shall be marked Class 3.

(E) Class 4 equipment shall be marked Class 4.

(F) Nonozone-resistant equipment other than matting shall be marked Type I.

(G) Ozone-resistant equipment other than matting shall be marked Type II.

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

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

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

(b) Electrical requirements.

(i) Equipment shall be capable of withstanding the a-c proof-test voltage specified in Table A-2 or the d-c proof-test voltage specified in Table A-3.

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

(B) The test voltage shall be applied continuously for three minutes for equipment other than matting and shall be applied continuously for one minute for matting.

(C) Gloves shall also be capable of withstanding the a-c proof-test voltage specified in Table A-2 after a sixteen-hour water soak. (See the note following (c)(ii)(B) of this subsection.)

(ii) When the a-c proof-test is used on gloves, the 60 hertz proof-test current may not exceed the values specified in Table A-2 at any time during the test period.

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

(B) For the test, gloves (right side out) shall be filled with tap water and immersed in water to a depth that is in accordance with Table A-4. Water shall be added to or removed from the glove, as necessary, so that the water level is the same inside and outside the glove.

(C) After the sixteen-hour water soak specified in (b)(i)(C) of this subsection, the 60-hertz proof-test current may exceed the values given in Table A-2 by not more than 2 milliamperes.

(iii) Equipment that has been subjected to a minimum breakdown voltage test may not be used for electrical protection. (See the note following (c)(ii)(B) of this subsection.)

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

(c) Workmanship and finish.

(i) Equipment shall be free of harmful physical irregularities that can be detected by the tests or inspections required under this section.

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

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

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

Note: Rubber insulating equipment meeting the following national consensus standards is deemed to be in compliance with subsection (1) of this section:
American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D 120-87, Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves.
ASTM D 178-93, Specification for Rubber Insulating Matting.
ASTM D 1048-93, Specification for Rubber Insulating Blankets.
ASTM D 1049-93, Specification for Rubber Insulating Covers.
ASTM D 1050-90, Specification for Rubber Insulating Line Hose.
ASTM D 1051-87, Specification for Rubber Insulating Sleeves.
These standards contain specifications for conducting the various tests required in subsection (1) of this section. For example, the a-c and d-c proof-tests, the breakdown test, the water soak procedure, and the ozone test mentioned in this paragraph are described in detail in the ASTM standards.

(4) In-service care and use.

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

(b) The following specific requirements apply to insulating blankets, covers, line hose, gloves, and sleeves made of rubber:

(i) Maximum use voltages shall conform to those listed in Table A-5.

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

(iii) Insulating equipment with any of the following defects may not be used:

(A) A hole, tear, puncture, or cut;

(B) Ozone cutting or ozone checking (the cutting action produced by ozone on rubber under mechanical stress into a series of interlacing cracks);

(C) An embedded foreign object;

(D) Any of the following texture changes: Swelling, softening, hardening, or becoming sticky or inelastic.

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

(iv) Insulating equipment found to have other defects that might affect its insulating properties shall be removed from service and returned for testing under (b)(viii) and (ix) of this subsection.

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

(vi) Insulating equipment shall be stored in such a location and in such a manner as to protect it from light, temperature extremes, excessive humidity, ozone, and other injurious substances and conditions.

(vii) Protector gloves shall be worn over insulating gloves.

(viii) Electrical protective equipment shall be subjected to periodic electrical tests. Test voltages and the maximum intervals between tests shall be in accordance with Table A-5 and Table A-6.

(ix) The test method used under (b)(viii) and (xi) of this subsection shall reliably indicate whether the insulating equipment can withstand the voltages involved.

Note: Standard electrical test methods considered as meeting this requirement are given in the following national consensus standards:
American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D 120-87, Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves.
ASTM D 1048-93, Specification for Rubber Insulating Blankets.
ASTM D 1049-93, Specification for Rubber Insulating Covers.
ASTM D 1050-90, Specification for Rubber Insulating Line Hose.
ASTM D 1051-87, Specification for Rubber Insulating Sleeves.
ASTM F 478-92, Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Line Hose and Covers.
ASTM F 479-88a, Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Blankets.
ASTM F 496-93b, Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Gloves and Sleeves.

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

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

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

(C) Rubber insulating blankets could be salvaged by severing the defective area from the undamaged portion of the blanket. The resulting undamaged area shall not be smaller than twenty-two inches by twenty-two inches (560 mm by 560 mm) for Class 1, 2, 3, and 4 blankets.

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

(xii) The employer shall certify that equipment has been tested in accordance with the requirements of (b)(viii), (ix), and (xi) of this subsection. The certification shall identify the equipment that passed the test and the date it was tested.

Note: Marking of equipment and entering the results of the tests and the dates of testing onto logs are two acceptable means of meeting this requirement.

Table A-2. -A-C Proof-Test Requirements

Maximum proof-test current, mA (gloves only) Class of equipment	Proof-test voltage rms V	267-mm (10.5-in) glove	356-mm (14-in) glove	406-mm (16-in) glove	457-mm (18-in) glove
0	5,000	8	12	14	16
1	10,000		14	16	18
2	20,000		16	18	20
3	30,000		18	20	22
4	40,000			22	24

Table A-3. -D-C Proof-Test Requirements

Class of equipment	Proof-test voltage
0	20,000
1	40,000
2	50,000
3	60,000
4	70,000

Note: The d-c voltages listed in this table are not appropriate for proof-testing rubber insulating line hose or covers. For this equipment, d-c proof-tests shall use a voltage high enough to indicate that the equipment can be safely used at the voltages listed in Table A-4. See ASTM D 1050-90 and ASTM D 1049-88 for further information on proof-tests for rubber insulating line hose and covers.

Table A-4. -Glove Tests-Water Level[1, 2]

Class of glove	A-C proof-test mm.	A-C proof-test in.	D-C proof-test mm.	D-C proof-test in.
0	38	1.5	38	1.5
1	38	1.5	51	2.0
2	64	2.5	76	3.0
3	89	3.5	102	4.0
4	127	5.0	153	6.0

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

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

Table A-5. -Rubber Insulating Equipment Voltage Requirements

Class of equipment	Maximum use voltage[1] a-c-rms	Retest voltage[2] a-c-rms	Retest voltage[2] d-c-rms
0	1,000	5,000	20,000
1	7,500	10,000	40,000
2	17,000	20,000	50,000
3	26,500	30,000	60,000
4	36,000	40,000	70,000

Note: Rubber gloves shall only be used on voltages of 5000 volts phase-to-phase or less.

[1]The maximum use voltage is the a-c voltage (rms) classification of the protective equipment that designates the maximum nominal design/voltage of the energized system that may be safely worked. The nominal design voltage is equal to the phase-to-phase voltage on multiphase circuits. However, the phase-to-ground potential is considered to be the nominal design/voltage:

1. If there is no multiphase exposure in a system area and if the voltage exposure is limited to the phase-to-ground potential, or

2. If the electrical equipment and devices are insulated or isolated or both so that the multiphase exposure on a grounded wye circuit is removed.

[2] The proof-test voltage shall be applied continuously for at least one minute, but no more than three minutes.

Table A-6. -Rubber Insulating Equipment Test Intervals

Type of equipment	When to test
Rubber insulating line hose	Upon indication that insulating value is suspect.
Rubber insulating covers	Upon indication that insulating value is suspect.
Rubber insulating blankets	Before first issue and every 12 months thereafter.[1]
Rubber insulating gloves	Before first issue and every 6 months thereafter.[1]
Rubber insulating sleeves	Before first issue and every 12 months thereafter.[1]

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

(5) Where switches or fuses of more than 150 volts to ground are not guarded during ordinary operations, suitable insulating floors, mats or platforms shall be provided on which the operator must stand while handling the switches.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 04-18-080, § 296-24-980, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-24-980, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-980, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91.]

WAC 296-24-985 Use of equipment. (1) Portable electric equipment. This section applies to the use of cord- and plug-connected equipment, including flexible cord sets (extension cords).

(a) Handling. Portable equipment shall be handled in a manner which will not cause damage. Flexible electric cords connected to equipment shall not be used for raising or lowering the equipment. Flexible cords shall not be fastened with staples or otherwise hung in such a fashion as could damage the outer jacket or insulation.

(b) Visual inspection.

(i) Portable cord- and plug-connected equipment and flexible cord sets (extension cords) shall be visually inspected before use on any shift for external defects (such as loose parts, deformed and missing pins, or damage to outer jacket or insulation) and for evidence of possible internal damage (such as pinched or crushed outer jacket). Cord- and plug-connected equipment and flexible cord sets (extension cords) which remain connected once they are put in place and are not exposed to damage need not be visually inspected until they are relocated.

(ii) If there is a defect or evidence of damage that might expose an employee to injury, the defective or damaged item shall be removed from service, and no employee shall use it until repairs and tests necessary to render the equipment safe have been made.

(iii) When an attachment plug is to be connected to a receptacle (including any on a cord set), the relationship of the plug and receptacle contacts shall first be checked to ensure they are of proper mating configurations.

(c) Grounding-type equipment.

(i) A flexible cord used with grounding-type equipment shall contain an equipment grounding conductor.

(ii) Attachment plugs and receptacles shall not be connected or altered in a manner which would prevent proper continuity of the equipment grounding conductor at the point where plugs are attached to receptacles. Additionally, these devices shall not be altered to allow the grounding pole of a plug to be inserted into slots intended for connection to the current-carrying conductors.

(iii) Adapters which interrupt the continuity of the equipment grounding connection shall not be used.

(d) Conductive work locations. Portable electric equipment and flexible cords used in highly conductive work locations (such as those inundated with water or other conductive liquids), or in job locations where employees are likely to contact water or conductive liquids, shall be approved for those locations.

(e) Connecting attachment plugs.

(i) Employees' hands shall not be wet when plugging and unplugging flexible cords and cord- and plug-connected equipment, if energized equipment is involved.

(ii) Energized plug and receptacle connections shall be handled only with insulating protective equipment if the condition of the connection could provide a conducting path to the employee's hand (if, for example, a cord connector is wet from being immersed in water).

(iii) Locking-type connectors shall be properly secured after connection.

(2) Electric power and lighting circuits.

(a) Routine opening and closing of circuits. Load rated switches, circuit breakers, or other devices specifically designed as disconnecting means shall be used for the opening, reversing, or closing of circuits under load conditions. Cable connectors not of the load-break type, fuses, terminal lugs, and cable splice connections shall not be used for such purposes, except in an emergency.

(b) Reclosing circuits after protective device operation. After a circuit is deenergized by a circuit protective device, the circuit shall not be manually reenergized until it has been determined that the equipment and circuit can be safely energized. The repetitive manual reclosing of circuit breakers or reenergizing circuits through replaced fuses is prohibited.

Note: When it can be determined from the design of the circuit and the overcurrent devices involved that the automatic operation of a device was caused by an overload rather than a fault condition, no examination of the circuit or connected equipment is needed before the circuit is reenergized.

(c) Overcurrent protection modification. Overcurrent protection of circuits and conductors shall not be modified, even on a temporary basis, beyond that allowed by chapter 296-24 WAC Part L the installation safety requirements for overcurrent protection.

(3) Test instruments and equipment.

(a) Use. Only qualified persons shall perform testing work on electric circuits or equipment.

(b) Visual inspection. Test instruments and equipment and all associated test leads, cables, power cords, probes, and connectors shall be visually inspected for external defects and damage before the equipment is used. If there is a defect or evidence of damage that might expose an employee to injury, the defective or damaged item shall be removed from service, and no employee shall use it until necessary repairs and tests to render the equipment safe have been made.

(c) Rating of equipment. Test instruments and equipment and their accessories shall be rated for the circuits and equipment to which they will be connected and shall be designed for the environment in which they will be used.

(4) Occasional use of flammable or ignitible materials. Where flammable materials are present only occasionally, electric equipment capable of igniting them shall not be used, unless measures are taken to prevent hazardous conditions from developing. Such materials include, but are not limited to: Flammable gases, vapors, or liquids; combustible dust; and ignitible fibers or flyings.

Note: Electrical installation requirements for locations where flammable materials are present on a regular basis are contained in WAC 296-24-95613.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-24-985, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91.]

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RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

WAC

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296-27-02117 Variances from the recordkeeping rule.
296-27-031 Reporting fatality, injury, and illness information.
296-27-03101 Providing records to government representatives.
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296-27-061 Nonmandatory Appendix A—Age adjustment calculations for comparing audiograms for recording hearing loss.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-27-010 Purpose and scope. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW, RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 78-07-052 (Order 78-10), § 296-27-010, filed 6/28/78; Order 74-22, § 296-27-010, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-01117 Recording criteria for cases involving work-related musculoskeletal disorders. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 02-22-029, § 296-27-01117, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-01117, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.] Repealed by 03-24-085, filed 12/2/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.

296-27-020 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-27-020, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-27-020, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-27-020, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83. Statutory Authority: Chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW, RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 78-07-052 (Order 78-10), § 296-27-020, filed 6/28/78; Order 74-22, § 296-27-020, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-030 Log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-27-030, filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: Chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW, RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 78-07-052 (Order 78-10), § 296-27-030, filed 6/28/78; Order 74-22, § 296-27-030, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-27-040 Period covered by logs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-27-040, filed 7/31/79; Order 74-22, § 296-27-040, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-050 Supplementary record. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-050, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-27-050, filed 7/31/79. Statutory Authority: Chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW, RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 78-07-052 (Order 78-10), § 296-27-050, filed 6/28/78; Order 74-22, § 296-27-050, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-060 Annual summary. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-060, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: Chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW, RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 78-07-052 (Order 78-10), § 296-27-060, filed 6/28/78; Order 74-22, § 296-27-060, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-070 Retention of records. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-070, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-27-070, filed 7/31/79; Order 74-22, § 296-27-070, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-075 Employees not in fixed establishments. [Order 74-22, § 296-27-075, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-077 Small employers. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW, RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 78-07-052 (Order 78-10), § 296-27-077, filed 6/28/78.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-078 Private employers classified in standard industrial classification codes (SIC) 52 through 89, (except 52 through 54, 70, 75, 76, 79 and 80). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-078, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-24-013 (Order 83-34), § 296-27-078, filed 11/30/83; 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-27-078, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-080 Access to records. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-080, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-27-080, filed 7/31/79; Order 74-22, § 296-27-080, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-090 Reporting of fatality or multiple hospitalization incidents. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-27-090, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-27-090, filed 1/17/86; Order 74-22, § 296-27-090, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-100 Falsification, failure to keep records or reports. [Order 74-22, § 296-27-100, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-110 Change of ownership. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-110, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 74-22, § 296-27-110, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-120 Petitions for recordkeeping exceptions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-120, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: Chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW, RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 78-07-052 (Order 78-10), § 296-27-120, filed 6/28/78; Order 76-29, § 296-27-120, filed 9/30/76; Order 74-22, § 296-27-120, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-121 Additional recordkeeping requirements. [Order 76-29, § 296-27-121, filed 9/30/76.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-130 Description of statistical program. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150, and 49.17.240. 79-08-115 (Order 79-9), § 296-27-130, filed 7/31/79; Order 74-22, § 296-27-130, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-140 Duties of employers—Statistical program. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-140, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: Chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW, RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 78-07-052 (Order 78-10), § 296-27-140, filed 6/28/78; Order 74-22, §

296-27-140, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 02-01-064, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-150 Effective date of regulations. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW, RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 78-07-052 (Order 78-10), § 296-27-150, filed 6/28/78; Order 74-22, § 296-27-150, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-15501 Division of consultation and compliance, public records. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-15501, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-27-15501, filed 7/6/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-27-15501, filed 1/17/86.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-15503 Special exemptions for confidential reports within the department's files. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 97-11-054, § 296-27-15503, filed 5/20/97, effective 6/20/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 96-17-056, § 296-27-15503, filed 8/20/96, effective 10/15/96; 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-15503, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-27-15503, filed 1/17/86.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-15505 Accident investigation reports. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-15505, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-27-15505, filed 1/17/86.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-160 Safety and health inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-160, filed 1/12/87; 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-160, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-16001 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 96-17-056, § 296-27-16001, filed 8/20/96, effective 10/15/96; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-27-16001, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-16001, filed 1/12/87; 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16001, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-27-16002 Inspection hours. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-16002, filed 1/12/87.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-16003 Inspection format. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-16003, filed 1/12/87; 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16003, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-16004 Interprogram referrals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-16004, filed 1/12/87.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-16005 Objects of inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16005, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), filed 1/12/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-27-16007 Citations, penalty assessments and notices of violations. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-27-16007, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-16007, filed 1/12/87; 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16007, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-16009 Follow-up inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-27-16009, filed 1/17/86; 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16009, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), filed 1/12/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-27-16011 Refusal or limitation of inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-16011, filed 1/12/87; 83-24-013 (Order 83-34), § 296-27-16011, filed 11/30/83; 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16011, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-16013 WISHA—Required investigations and inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16013, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), filed 1/12/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-27-16015 WITS—In general. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050. 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16015, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), filed 1/12/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-27-16017 WITS—Safety. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16017, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), filed 1/12/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-27-16018 Compliance inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-16018, filed 1/12/87.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-16019 WITS—Safety. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16019, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), filed 1/12/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-27-16020 Inspection selection, scheduling criteria, and limit on number of inspections. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-27-16020, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-16020, filed 1/12/87.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-16021 WITS—Safety—Limit on number of inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16021, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), filed 1/12/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-27-16022 Unprogrammed inspections, follow-up inspections, monitoring inspections, and "high hazard" inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-16022, filed 1/12/87.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-16023 Adjustment factors. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050. 81-14-006 (Order 81-13), § 296-27-16023, filed 6/22/81.] Repealed by 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), filed 1/12/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-27-16026 Programmed inspections. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-03-011 (Order 86-48), § 296-27-16026, filed 1/12/87.] Repealed by 00-11-098, filed 5/17/00, effective 8/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-200 Posting of notice, availability of act regulations and applicable standards. [Order 74-22, § 296-27-200, filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by Order 75-14, filed 4/14/75. See WAC 296-350-400.

296-27-210 Abatement verification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-210, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21001 What is the purpose of this rule? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21001, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038,

filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21005 When does this rule apply? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21005, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21010 What definitions apply to this rule? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21010, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21015 What must an employer do when asked to abate a violation? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21015, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21020 When must an employer submit additional documentation of abatement? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21020, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21025 When must an employer provide abatement plans? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21025, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21030 When must an employer submit progress reports? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21030, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21035 What must an employer do to keep employees informed about abatement activities? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21035, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21040 How will the department determine the date that documents are submitted? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21040, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21045 What are the requirements related to movable equipment? [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21045, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-27-21050 Appendix A (Nonmandatory). [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-019, § 296-27-21050, filed 12/29/98, effective 7/1/99.] Repealed by 01-11-038, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

WAC 296-27-00101 Purpose and scope. (1) **Purpose.** The purpose of this standard is to require employers to record and report work-related fatalities, injuries and illnesses.

Note 1: Recording or reporting a work-related injury, illness, or fatality does not mean that the employer or employee was at fault, that a rule has been violated, or that the employee is eligible for workers' compensation or other benefits.

(2) **Scope.** All employers covered by the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA) are covered by this standard. However, most employers do not have to keep injury and illness records unless WISHA, OSHA, or the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) informs them in writing that they must keep records. For example, employers with ten or fewer employees and business establishments in certain industry classifications are partially exempt from keeping injury and illness records.

Note: The recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this chapter are separate and distinct from the recordkeeping and reporting requirements under Title 51 RCW (the Industrial Insurance Act) unless otherwise noted in this chapter.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-00101, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-00103 Partial exemption for employers with ten or fewer employees. (1) Basic requirement.

(a) If your company had ten or fewer employees at all times during the last calendar year, you do not need to keep injury and illness records unless WISHA, OSHA, or the BLS informs you in writing that you must keep records under this section. However, as required by WAC 296-27-031, all employers covered by the WISH Act must report any workplace incident that results in a fatality or the hospitalization of any employee.

(b) If your company had more than ten employees at any time during the last calendar year, you must keep injury and illness records unless your establishment is classified as a partially exempt industry under WAC 296-27-00105.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **Is the partial exemption for size based on the size of my entire company or on the size of an individual business establishment?** The partial exemption for size is based on the number of employees in the entire company.

(b) **How do I determine the size of my company to find out if I qualify for the partial exemption for size?** To determine if you are exempt because of size, you need to determine your company's peak employment during the last calendar year. If you had no more than ten employees at any time in the last calendar year, your company qualifies for the partial exemption for size.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 08-05-012, § 296-27-00103, filed 2/8/08, effective 4/1/08; 07-03-163, § 296-27-00103, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-00103, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-00105 Partial exemption for private employers in certain industries. (1) Basic requirement.

(a) If your private business establishment is classified in a specific low hazard retail, service, finance, insurance or real estate industry listed in Table 1 you do not need to keep injury and illness records unless WISHA, OSHA, or the BLS asks you to keep the records under WAC 296-27-03105 or 296-27-03107. (Public employers are not included in this exemption, except as indicated in (b) of this subsection.) However, all employers must report to WISHA any workplace incident that results in a fatality or the in-patient hospitalization of any employee (see WAC 296-800-32005).

(b) If you are a public employer in SIC 821 (elementary and secondary schools) and 823 (libraries), you do not need to keep injury and illness records unless WISHA, OSHA or the BLS asks you to keep the records under WAC 296-27-03105 or 296-27-03107. However, all employers must report to WISHA any workplace incident that results in a fatality or the in-patient hospitalization of any employee (see WAC 296-800-32005).

(c) If one or more of your company's establishments are classified in a nonexempt industry, you must keep injury and illness records for all of such establishments unless your

company is partially exempted because of size under WAC 296-27-00103.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **Does the partial industry classification exemption apply only to business establishments in the retail, services, finance, insurance or real estate industries (SICs 52-89)?** Yes, business establishments classified in agriculture; mining; construction; manufacturing; transportation; communication, electric, gas and sanitary services; or wholesale trade are not eligible for the partial industry classification exemption.

(b) **Is the partial industry classification exemption based on the industry classification of my entire company or on the classification of individual business establishments operated by my company?** The partial industry classification exemption applies to individual business establishments. If a company has several business establishments engaged in different classes of business activities, some of the company's establishments may be required to keep records, while others may be exempt.

(c) **How do I determine the Standard Industrial Classification code for my company or for individual establishments?** You determine your Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code by using the Standard Industrial Classification manual, *Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget*. You may contact your local L&I office for help in determining your SIC or visit Department of Revenue's web site, http://dor.wa.gov/reports/Qbrsearch/sic_list.htm.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 09-01-158, § 296-27-00105, filed 12/23/08, effective 3/1/09; 08-05-012, § 296-27-00105, filed 2/8/08, effective 4/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-00105, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-00107 Keeping records for more than one agency. If you create records to comply with another government agency's injury and illness recordkeeping requirements, OSHA will consider those records as meeting federal recordkeeping requirements if OSHA accepts the other agency's records under a memorandum of understanding with that agency, or if the other agency's records contain the same information as required by 29 CFR, Part 1904 requires you to record. You may contact WISHA or your local L&I office for help in determining whether your records meet OSHA's requirements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-00107, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-00109 Nonmandatory appendix to this section—Partially exempt industries. Employers are not required to keep OSHA injury and illness records for any establishment classified in the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, unless they are asked in writing to do so by WISHA, OSHA, or the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). All employers, including those partially exempted by reason of company size or industry classification, must report to WISHA any workplace incident that results in a fatality or the in-patient hospitalization of any employee (see WAC 296-800-32005).

See Table "1" at the end of this document.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 09-01-158, § 296-27-00109, filed 12/23/08, effective 3/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-00109, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-011 Recordkeeping forms and recording criteria. This section describes the work-related injuries and illnesses that an employer must enter into the OSHA records and explains the OSHA forms that employers must use to record work-related fatalities, injuries, and illnesses.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-011, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-01101 Recording criteria. (1) Basic requirement. Each employer required by this chapter to keep records of fatalities, injuries, and illnesses must record each fatality, injury and illness that:

- Is work-related;
- Is a new case; and
- Meets one or more of the general recording criteria of WAC 296-27-01107 or the application to specific cases of WAC 296-27-01109 through 296-27-01117.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **What sections of this rule describe recording criteria for recording work-related injuries and illnesses?** The table below indicates which sections of the rule address each topic.

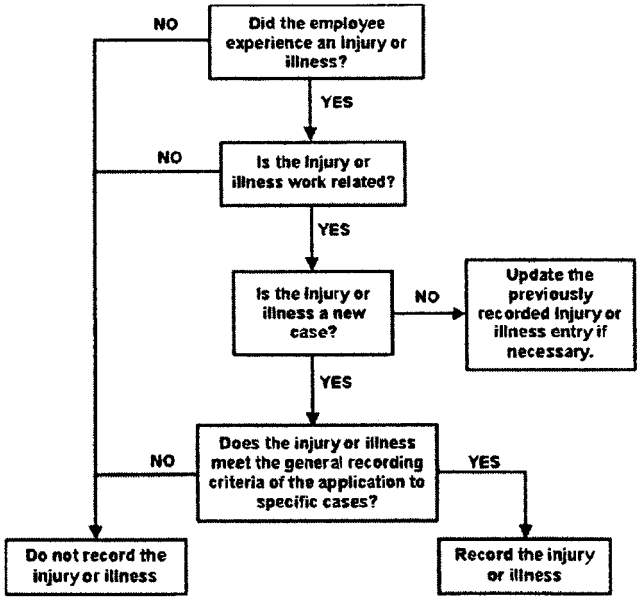
(i) Determination of work-relatedness. See WAC 296-27-01103.

(ii) Determination of a new case. See WAC 296-27-01105.

(iii) General recording criteria. See WAC 296-27-01107.

(iv) Additional criteria. (Needlestick and sharps injury cases, tuberculosis cases, hearing loss cases, medical removal cases, and musculoskeletal disorder cases). See WAC 296-27-01109 through 296-27-01117.

(b) **How do I decide whether a particular injury or illness is recordable?** The decision tree for recording work-related injuries and illnesses below shows the steps involved in making this determination.



(c) **May I be required to keep other records or report additional information?** Yes, the director may require that additional records be kept or additional information reported to achieve the purpose of the WISH Act.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-01101, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-01103 Determination of work-relatedness. (1) Basic requirement. You must consider an injury or illness to be work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment either caused or contributed to the resulting condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting injury or illness. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the work environment, unless an exception in WAC 296-27-01103 (2)(b) specifically applies.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **What is the "work environment"?** Work environment is defined as "the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during the course of his or her work."

(b) **Are there situations where an injury or illness occurs in the work environment and is not considered work-related?** Yes, an injury or illness occurring in the work environment that falls under one of the following exceptions is not work-related, and therefore is not recordable.

You are **not** required to record injuries and illnesses if:

• At the time of the injury or illness, the employee was present in the work environment as a member of the general public rather than as an employee.

• The injury or illness involves signs or symptoms that surface at work but result solely from a nonwork-related event or exposure that occurs outside the work environment.

• The injury or illness results solely from voluntary participation in a wellness program or in a medical, fitness, or recreational activity such as blood donation, physical examination, flu shot, exercise class, racquetball, or baseball.

• The injury or illness is solely the result of an employee eating, drinking, or preparing food or drink for personal consumption (whether bought on the employer's premises or brought in). For example, if the employee is injured by choking on a sandwich while in the employer's establishment, the case would not be considered work-related.

Note: If the employee is made ill by ingesting food contaminated by workplace contaminants (such as lead), or gets food poisoning from food supplied by the employer, the case would be considered work-related.

• The injury or illness is solely the result of an employee doing personal tasks (unrelated to their employment) at the establishment outside of the employee's assigned working hours.

• The injury or illness is solely the result of personal grooming, self medication for a nonwork-related condition, or is intentionally self-inflicted.

• The injury or illness is caused by a motor vehicle accident and occurs on a company parking lot or company access road while the employee is commuting to or from work.

• The illness is the common cold or flu.

Note: Contagious diseases such as tuberculosis, brucellosis, hepatitis A, or plague are considered work-related if the employee is infected at work.

• The illness is a mental illness. Mental illness will not be considered work-related unless the employee voluntarily provides the employer with an opinion from a physician or other licensed health care professional with appropriate training and experience (psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse practitioner, etc.) stating that the employee has a mental illness that is work-related.

(c) **How do I handle a case if it is not obvious whether the precipitating event or exposure occurred in the work environment or occurred away from work?** In these situations, you must evaluate the employee's work duties and environment to decide whether or not one or more events or exposures in the work environment either caused or contributed to the resulting condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition.

(d) **How do I know if an event or exposure in the work environment "significantly aggravated" a preexisting injury or illness?** A preexisting injury or illness has been significantly aggravated, for purposes of injury and illness recordkeeping, when an event or exposure in the work environment results in any of the following:

• Death, provided that the preexisting injury or illness would likely not have resulted in death but for the occupational event or exposure.

• Loss of consciousness, provided that the preexisting injury or illness would likely not have resulted in loss of consciousness but for the occupational event or exposure.

• One or more days away from work, or days of restricted work, or days of job transfer that otherwise would not have occurred but for the occupational event or exposure.

• Medical treatment in a case where no medical treatment was needed for the injury or illness before the workplace event or exposure, or a change in medical treatment was necessitated by the workplace event or exposure.

(e) **Which injuries and illnesses are considered preexisting conditions?** An injury or illness is a preexisting condition if it resulted solely from a nonwork-related event or exposure that occurred outside the work environment.

(f) **How do I decide whether an injury or illness is work-related if the employee is on travel status at the time the injury or illness occurs?** Injuries and illnesses that occur while an employee is on travel status are work-related if, at the time of the injury or illness, the employee was engaged in work activities "in the interest of the employer." Examples of such activities include travel to and from customer contacts, conducting job tasks, and entertaining or being entertained to transact, discuss, or promote business (work-related entertainment includes only entertainment activities being engaged in at the direction of the employer).

Injuries or illnesses that occur when the employee is on travel status do not have to be recorded if they meet one of the exceptions listed below.

If the employee has:	You may use the following to determine if an injury or illness is work-related.
• Checked into a hotel or motel for one or more days	When a traveling employee checks in to a hotel, motel, or into another temporary residence, he or she establishes a "home away from home." You must evaluate the employee's activities after he or she checks into the hotel, motel, or other temporary residence for their work-relatedness in the same manner as you evaluate the activities of a nontraveling employee. When the employee checks into the temporary residence, he or she is considered to have left the work environment. When the employee begins work each day, he or she reenters the work environment. If the employee has established a "home away from home" and is reporting to a fixed worksite each day, you also do not consider injuries or illnesses work-related if they occur while the employee is commuting between the temporary residence and the job location.
• Taken a detour for personal reasons	Injuries or illnesses are not considered work-related if they occur while the employee is on a personal detour from a reasonably direct route of travel (e.g., has taken a side trip for personal reasons).

(g) **How do I decide if a case is work-related when the employee is working at home?** Injuries and illnesses that occur while an employee is working at home, including work in a home office, will be considered work-related if the injury or illness occurs while the employee is performing work for pay or compensation in the home, and the injury or illness is directly related to the performance of work rather than to the general home environment or setting. For example, if an employee drops a box of work documents and injures his or her foot, the case is considered work-related. If an employee's fingernail is punctured by a needle from a sewing machine used to perform garment work at home, becomes infected and requires medical treatment, the injury is considered work-related. If an employee is injured because he or she trips on the family dog while rushing to answer a work phone call, the case is not considered work-related. If an employee working at home is electrocuted because of faulty home wiring, the injury is not considered work-related.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-01103, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-01105 Determination of new cases. (1) Basic requirement. You must consider an injury or illness to be a "new case" if:

(a) The employee has not previously experienced a recorded injury or illness of the same type that affects the same part of the body; or

(b) The employee previously experienced a recorded injury or illness of the same type that affected the same part of the body but had recovered completely (all signs and symptoms had disappeared) from the previous injury or illness and an event or exposure in the work environment caused the signs or symptoms to reappear.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **When an employee experiences the signs or symptoms of a chronic work-related illness, do I need to consider each recurrence of signs or symptoms to be a new case?** No, for occupational illnesses where the signs or symptoms may recur or continue in the absence of an exposure in the workplace, the case must only be recorded once. Examples may include occupational cancer, asbestosis, byssinosis and silicosis.

(b) **When an employee experiences the signs or symptoms of an injury or illness as a result of an event or exposure in the workplace, such as an episode of occupational asthma, must I treat the episode as a new case?** Yes, because the episode or recurrence was caused by an event or exposure in the workplace, the incident must be treated as a new case.

(c) **May I rely on a physician or other licensed health care professional to determine whether a case is a new case or a recurrence of an old case?** You are not required to seek the advice of a physician or other licensed health care professional. However, if you do seek such advice, you must follow the physician or other licensed health care professional's recommendation about whether the case is a new case or a recurrence. If you receive recommendations from two or more physicians or other licensed health care professionals, you must make a decision as to which recommendation is the most authoritative (best documented, best reasoned, or most authoritative), and record the case based upon that recommendation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-01105, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-01107 General recording criteria. (1) Basic requirement. You must consider an injury or illness to meet the general recording criteria, and therefore to be recordable, if it results in any of the following: Death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. You must also consider a case to meet the general recording criteria if it involves a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **How do I decide if a case meets one or more of the general recording criteria?** A work-related injury or illness must be recorded if it results in one or more of the following:

(i) Death. See (b) of this subsection.

(ii) Days away from work. See (c) of this subsection.

(iii) Restricted work or transfer to another job. See (d) of this subsection.

(iv) Medical treatment beyond first aid. See (e) of this subsection.

(v) Loss of consciousness. See (f) of this subsection.

(vi) A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional. See (g) of this subsection.

(b) **How do I record a work-related injury or illness that results in the employee's death?** You must record an injury or illness that results in death by entering a check mark on the OSHA 300 Log in the space for cases resulting in death. You must also report any work-related fatality to WISHA within eight hours, as required by WAC 296-800-32005.

(c) **How do I record a work-related injury or illness that results in days away from work?** When an injury or illness involves one or more days away from work, you must record the injury or illness on the OSHA 300 Log with a check mark in the space for cases involving days away and an entry of the number of calendar days away from work in the number of days column. If the employee is out for an extended period of time, you must enter an estimate of the days that the employee will be away, and update the day count when the actual number of days is known.

(i) **Do I count the day on which the injury occurred or the illness began?** No, you begin counting days away on the day after the injury occurred or the illness began.

(ii) **How do I record an injury or illness when a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends that the worker stay at home but the employee comes to work anyway?** You must record these injuries and illnesses on the OSHA 300 Log using the check box for cases with days away from work and enter the number of calendar days away recommended by the physician or other licensed health care professional. If a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends days away, you should encourage your employee to follow that recommendation. However, the days away must be recorded whether the injured or ill employee follows the physician or licensed health care professional's recommendation or not. If you receive recommendations from two or more physicians or other licensed health care professionals, you may make a decision as to which recommendation is the most authoritative, and record the case based upon that recommendation.

(iii) **How do I handle a case when a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends that the worker return to work but the employee stays at home anyway?** In this situation, you must end the count of days away from work on the date the physician or other licensed health care professional recommends that the employee return to work.

(iv) **How do I count weekends, holidays, or other days the employee would not have worked anyway?** You must count the number of calendar days the employee was unable to work as a result of the injury or illness, regardless of whether or not the employee was scheduled to work on those day(s). Weekend days, holidays, vacation days or other days off are included in the total number of days recorded if the employee would not have been able to work on those days because of a work-related injury or illness.

(v) **How do I record a case in which a worker is injured or becomes ill on a Friday and reports to work on a Monday, and was not scheduled to work on the weekend?** You need to record this case only if you receive information from a physician or other licensed health care professional indicating that the employee should not have worked, or should have performed only restricted work, during the weekend. If so, you must record the injury or illness as a case with days away from work or restricted work, and enter the day counts, as appropriate.

(vi) **How do I record a case in which a worker is injured or becomes ill on the day before scheduled time off such as a holiday, a planned vacation, or a temporary plant closing?** You need to record a case of this type only if you receive information from a physician or other licensed health care professional indicating that the employee should not have worked, or should have performed only restricted work, during the scheduled time off. If so, you must record the injury or illness as a case with days away from work or restricted work, and enter the day counts, as appropriate.

(vii) **Is there a limit to the number of days away from work I must count?** Yes, you may "cap" the total days away at one hundred eighty calendar days. You are not required to keep track of the number of calendar days away from work if the injury or illness resulted in more than one hundred eighty calendar days away from work and/or days of job transfer or restriction. In such a case, entering one hundred eighty in the total days away column will be considered adequate.

(viii) **May I stop counting days if an employee who is away from work because of an injury or illness retires or leaves my company?** Yes, if the employee leaves your company for some reason unrelated to the injury or illness, such as retirement, a plant closing, or to take another job, you may stop counting days away from work or days of restriction/job transfer. If the employee leaves your company because of the injury or illness, you must estimate the total number of days away or days of restriction/job transfer and enter the day count on the 300 Log.

(ix) **If a case occurs in one year but results in days away during the next calendar year, do I record the case in both years?** No, you only record the injury or illness once. You must enter the number of calendar days away for the injury or illness on the OSHA 300 Log for the year in which the injury or illness occurred. If the employee is still away from work because of the injury or illness when you prepare the annual summary, estimate the total number of calendar days you expect the employee to be away from work, use this number to calculate the total for the annual summary, and then update the initial log entry later when the day count is known or reaches the one hundred eighty day cap.

(d) **How do I record a work-related injury or illness that results in restricted work or job transfer?** When an injury or illness involves restricted work or job transfer but does not involve death or days away from work, you must

record the injury or illness on the OSHA 300 Log by placing a check mark in the space for job transfer or restriction and an entry of the number of restricted or transferred days in the restricted workdays column.

(i) **How do I decide if the injury or illness resulted in restricted work?** Restricted work occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness:

• You keep the employee from performing one or more of the routine functions of his or her job, or from working the full workday that he or she would otherwise have been scheduled to work; or

• A physician or other licensed health care professional recommends that the employee not perform one or more of the routine functions of his or her job, or not work the full workday that he or she would otherwise have been scheduled to work.

(ii) **What is meant by "routine functions"?** For recordkeeping purposes, an employee's routine functions are those work activities the employee regularly performs at least once per week.

(iii) **Do I have to record restricted work or job transfer if it applies only to the day on which the injury occurred or the illness began?** No, you do not have to record restricted work or job transfers if you, or the physician or other licensed health care professional, impose the restriction or transfer only for the day on which the injury occurred or the illness began.

(iv) **If you or a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends a work restriction, is the injury or illness automatically recordable as a "restricted work" case?** No, a recommended work restriction is recordable only if it affects one or more of the employee's routine job functions. To determine whether this is the case, you must evaluate the restriction in light of the routine functions of the injured or ill employee's job. If the restriction from you or the physician or other licensed health care professional keeps the employee from performing one or more of his or her routine job functions, or from working the full workday the injured or ill employee would otherwise have worked, the employee's work has been restricted and you must record the case.

(v) **How do I record a case where the worker works only for a partial work shift because of a work-related injury or illness?** A partial day of work is recorded as a day of job transfer or restriction for recordkeeping purposes, except for the day on which the injury occurred or the illness began.

(vi) **If the injured or ill worker produces fewer goods or services than he or she would have produced prior to the injury or illness but otherwise performs all of the routine functions of his or her work, is the case considered a restricted work case?** No, the case is considered restricted work only if the worker does not perform all of the routine functions of his or her job or does not work the full shift that he or she would otherwise have worked.

(vii) **How do I handle vague restrictions from a physician or other licensed health care professional, such as that the employee engage only in "light duty" or "take it easy for a week"?** If you are not clear about the physician or other licensed health care professional's recommendation, you may ask that person whether the employee can do all of his or her routine job functions and work all of his or her normally assigned work shift. If the answer to both of these questions is "Yes," then the case does not involve a work restriction and does not have to be recorded as such. If the answer to one or both of these questions is "No," the case involves restricted work and must be recorded as a restricted work case. If you are unable to obtain this additional information from the physician or other licensed health care professional who recommended the restriction, record the injury or illness as a case involving restricted work.

(viii) **What do I do if a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends a job restriction meeting the definition, but the employee does all of his or her routine job functions anyway?** You must record the injury or illness on the OSHA 300 Log as a restricted work case. If a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends a job restriction, you should ensure that the employee complies with that restriction. If you receive recommendations from two or more physicians or other licensed health care professionals, you may make a decision as to which recommendation is the most authoritative, and record the case based upon that recommendation.

(ix) **How do I decide if an injury or illness involved a transfer to another job?** If you assign an injured or ill employee to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day, the case involves transfer to another job.

Note: This does not include the day on which the injury or illness occurred.

(x) **Are transfers to another job recorded in the same way as restricted work cases?** Yes, both job transfer and restricted work cases are recorded in the same box on the OSHA 300 Log. For example, if you assign, or a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends that you assign, an injured or ill worker to his or her routine job duties for part of the day and to another job for the rest of the day, the injury or illness involves a job transfer. You must record an injury or illness that involves a job transfer by placing a check in the box for job transfer.

(xi) **How do I count days of job transfer or restriction?** You count days of job transfer or restriction in the same way you count days away from work, using (c)(i) through (viii) of this subsection. The only difference is that, if you permanently assign the injured or ill employee to a job that has been modified or permanently changed in a manner that eliminates the routine functions the employee was restricted from performing, you may stop the day count when the modification or change is made permanent. You must count at least one day of restricted work or job transfer for such cases.

(e) **How do I record an injury or illness that involves medical treatment beyond first aid?** If a work-related injury or illness results in medical treatment beyond first aid, you must record it on the OSHA 300 Log. If the injury or illness did not involve death, one or more days away from work, one or more days of restricted work, or one or more days of job transfer, you enter a check mark in the box for cases where the employee received medical treatment but remained at work and was not transferred or restricted.

(i) **What is the definition of medical treatment? "Medical treatment"** means the management and care of a

patient to combat disease or disorder. For the purposes of this section, medical treatment does not include:

• Visits to a physician or other licensed health care professional solely for observation or counseling;

• The conduct of diagnostic procedures, such as X rays and blood tests, including the administration of prescription medications used solely for diagnostic purposes (e.g., eye drops to dilate pupils); or

• "First aid" as defined in (e) of this subsection.

(ii) **What is "first aid"?** For the purposes of this section, **"first aid"** means the following:

• Using a nonprescription medication at nonprescription strength (for medications available in both prescription and nonprescription form, a recommendation by a physician or other licensed health care professional to use a nonprescription medication at prescription strength is considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes);

• Administering tetanus immunizations (other immunizations, such as Hepatitis B vaccine or rabies vaccine, are considered medical treatment);

• Cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin;

• Using wound coverings such as bandages, Band-Aids™, gauze pads, etc.; or using butterfly bandages or Steri-Strips™ (other wound closing devices such as sutures, staples, etc., are considered medical treatment);

• Using hot or cold therapy;

• Using any nonrigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, nonrigid back belts, etc. (devices with rigid stays or other systems designed to immobilize parts of the body are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes);

• Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (e.g., splints, slings, neck collars, back boards, etc.);

• Drilling of a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluid from a blister;

• Using eye patches;

• Removing foreign bodies from the eye using only irrigation or a cotton swab;

• Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs or other simple means;

• Using finger guards;

• Using massages (physical therapy or chiropractic treatment are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes); or

• Drinking fluids for relief of heat stress.

(iii) **Are any other procedures included in first aid?** No, this is a complete list of all treatments considered first aid for the purpose of this section.

(iv) **Does the professional status of the person providing the treatment have any effect on what is considered first aid or medical treatment?** No, the treatments listed in (e)(ii) of this subsection are considered to be first aid regardless of the professional status of the person providing the treatment. Even when these treatments are provided by a physician or other licensed health care professional, they are considered first aid for the purposes of this section. Similarly, treatment beyond first aid is considered to be medical treatment even when it is provided by someone other than a physician or other licensed health care professional.

(v) **What if a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends medical treatment but the employee does not follow the recommendation?** If a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends medical treatment, you should encourage the injured or ill employee to follow that recommendation. However, you must record the case even if the injured or ill employee does not follow the physician or other licensed health care professional's recommendation.

(f) **Is every work-related injury or illness case involving a loss of consciousness recordable?** Yes, you must record a work-related injury or illness if the worker becomes unconscious, regardless of the length of time the employee remains unconscious.

(g) **What is a "significant" diagnosed injury or illness that is recordable under the general criteria even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness?** Work-related cases involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum must always be recorded under the general criteria at the time of diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional.

Note: OSHA believes that most significant injuries and illnesses will result in one of the criteria listed in WAC 296-27-01107(1): Death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. However, there are some significant injuries, such as a punctured eardrum or a fractured toe or rib, for which neither medical treatment nor work restrictions may be recommended. In addition, there are some significant progressive diseases, such as byssinosis, silicosis, and some types of cancer, for which medical treatment or work restrictions may not be recommended at the time of diagnosis but are likely to be recommended as the disease progresses. Cancer, chronic irreversible diseases, fractured or cracked bones, and punctured eardrums are generally considered significant injuries and illnesses, and must be recorded at the initial diagnosis, even if medical treatment or work restrictions are not recommended, or are postponed, in a particular case.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-27-01107, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-01107, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-01109 Recording criteria for needlestick and sharps injuries. (1) Basic requirement. You must record all work-related needlestick injuries and cuts from sharp objects that are contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material (as defined by chapter 296-823 WAC, Occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens). You must enter the case on the OSHA 300 Log as an injury. To protect the employee's privacy, you may not enter the employee's name on the OSHA 300 Log (see the requirements for privacy cases in WAC 296-27-01119).

(2) Implementation.

(a) **What does "other potentially infectious materials" mean?** The term "other potentially infectious materials" is defined in the bloodborne pathogens portion of Part J (Biological Agents) of chapter 296-62 WAC, General occupational health standards. These materials include:

• The following human body fluids: Semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid,

pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids;

• Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); and

• HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

(b) **Does this mean that I must record all cuts, lacerations, punctures, and scratches?** No, you need to record cuts, lacerations, punctures, and scratches only if they are work-related and involve contamination with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material. If the cut, laceration, or scratch involves a clean object, or a contaminant other than blood or other potentially infectious material, you need to record the case only if it meets one or more of the recording criteria in WAC 296-27-01107.

(c) **If I record an injury and the employee is later diagnosed with an infectious bloodborne disease, do I need to update the OSHA 300 Log?** Yes, you must update the classification of the case on the OSHA 300 Log if the case results in death, days away from work, restricted work, or job transfer. You must also update the description to identify the infectious disease and change the classification of the case from an injury to an illness.

(d) **What if one of my employees is splashed or exposed to blood or other potentially infectious material without being cut or scratched? Do I need to record this incident?** You need to record such an incident on the OSHA 300 Log as an illness if:

(i) It results in the diagnosis of a bloodborne illness, such as HIV, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C; or

(ii) It meets one or more of the recording criteria in WAC 296-27-01107.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-09-110, § 296-27-01109, filed 4/22/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-01109, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-01111 Recording criteria for cases involving medical removal under OSHA standards. (1) Basic requirement. If an employee is medically removed under the medical surveillance requirements, you must record the case on the OSHA 300 Log.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **How do I classify medical removal cases on the OSHA 300 Log?** You must enter each medical removal case on the OSHA 300 Log as either a case involving days away from work or a case involving restricted work activity, depending on how you decide to comply with the medical removal requirement. If the medical removal is the result of a chemical exposure, you must enter the case on the OSHA 300 Log by checking the "poisoning" column.

(b) **Do all standards have medical removal provisions?** No, some OSHA standards, such as the standards covering bloodborne pathogens and noise, do not have medical removal provisions. Many standards that cover specific chemical substances have medical removal provisions. These standards include, but are not limited to, lead, cadmium, methylene chloride, formaldehyde, and benzene.

(c) **Do I have to record a case where I voluntarily removed the employee from exposure before the medical removal criteria are met?** No, if the case involves voluntary medical removal before the medical removal levels required by this standard, you do not need to record the case on the OSHA 300 Log.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-01111, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-01113 Recording criteria for cases involving occupational hearing loss. (1) Basic requirement. You must record a hearing loss case on the OSHA Log if an employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals that a recordable threshold shift (RTS) in one or both ears has occurred.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **How do I evaluate the current audiogram to determine whether a recordable threshold shift has occurred?**

(i) If the employee has never previously experienced a recorded hearing loss, you must compare the employee's current audiogram with that employee's baseline audiogram. If the employee has previously experienced a recorded hearing loss, you must compare the employee's current audiogram with the employee's revised baseline audiogram (the audiogram reflecting the employee's previously recorded hearing loss case.)

(ii) The employee has a recordable threshold shift when:

• There is a change in the hearing threshold, relative to the baseline audiogram for that employee, of an average of 10 decibels (dB) or greater at 2000, 3000, and 4000 hertz (Hz) in one or both ears.

AND

• The employee's overall hearing loss (threshold) is 25 dB or greater (averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) in the same ear as the change.

Note: Audiometric test results reflect the employee's overall hearing ability in comparison to audiometric zero.

(b) **May I adjust the current audiogram to reflect the effects of aging on hearing?** Yes. When you are determining whether an RTS has occurred, you may age adjust the employee's current audiogram results by using Tables A-1 or A-2, as appropriate, in Appendix A of this chapter. You may not use an age adjustment when determining whether the employee's total hearing level is 25 dB or more above audiometric zero.

(c) **Do I have to record the hearing loss if I am going to retest the employee's hearing?** No, if you retest the employee's hearing within thirty days of the first test, and the retest does not confirm the RTS, you are not required to record the hearing loss case on the OSHA 300 Log. If the retest confirms the RTS, you must record the hearing loss illness within seven calendar days of the retest. If subsequent audiometric testing indicates that an RTS is not persistent, you may erase or line-out the recorded entry.

(d) **Are there any special rules for determining whether a hearing loss case is work-related?** No. You must use the rules in WAC 296-27-01103 to determine if the hearing loss is work-related. If an event or exposure in the work environment either caused or contributed to the hearing

loss, or significantly aggravated a preexisting hearing loss, you must consider the case to be work-related.

(e) **If a physician or other licensed health care professional determines the hearing loss is not work-related, do I still need to record the case?** No. If a physician or other licensed health care professional determines that the hearing loss is not work-related or has not been significantly aggravated by occupational noise exposure, you are not required to consider the case work-related or to record the case on the OSHA 300 Log.

(f) **How do I complete the OSHA 300 Log for hearing loss?** When you enter a recordable hearing loss case on the OSHA 300 Log, you must check the 300 Log column for hearing loss.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-27-01113, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07; 03-24-085, § 296-27-01113, filed 12/2/03, effective 1/1/04; 02-22-029, § 296-27-01113, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-01113, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-01115 Recording criteria for work-related tuberculosis cases. (1) Basic requirement. If any of your employees has been occupationally exposed to anyone with a known case of active tuberculosis (TB), and that employee subsequently develops a tuberculosis infection, as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional, you must record the case on the OSHA 300 Log by checking the "respiratory condition" column.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **Do I have to record, on the Log, a positive TB skin test result obtained at a preemployment physical?** No, you do not have to record it because the employee was not occupationally exposed to a known case of active tuberculosis in your workplace.

(b) **May I line-out or erase a recorded TB case if I obtain evidence that the case was not caused by occupational exposure?** Yes, you may line-out or erase the case from the Log under the following circumstances:

• The worker is living in a household with a person who has been diagnosed with active TB;

• The public health department has identified the worker as a contact of an individual with a case of active TB unrelated to the workplace; or

• A medical investigation shows that the employee's infection was caused by exposure to TB away from work, or proves that the case was not related to the workplace TB exposure.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-01115, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-01119 Forms. (1) Basic requirement. You must use OSHA 300, 300-A, and 301 forms, or equivalent forms, for recordable injuries and illnesses. The OSHA 300 form is called the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, the 300-A is the Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, and the OSHA 301 form is called the Injury and Illness Incident Report.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **What do I need to do to complete the OSHA 300 Log?** You must enter information about your business at the top of the OSHA 300 Log, enter a one or two line description for each recordable injury or illness, and summarize this information on the OSHA 300-A at the end of the year.

(b) **What do I need to do to complete the OSHA 301 Incident Report?** You must complete an OSHA 301 Incident Report form, or an equivalent form, for each recordable injury or illness entered on the OSHA 300 Log.

(c) **How quickly must each injury or illness be recorded?** You must enter each recordable injury or illness on the OSHA 300 Log and 301 Incident Report within seven calendar days of receiving information that a recordable injury or illness has occurred.

(d) **What is an equivalent form?** An equivalent form is one that has the same information, is as readable and understandable, and is completed using the same instructions as the OSHA form it replaces. Many employers use an insurance form instead of the OSHA 301 Incident Report, or supplement an insurance form by adding any additional information listed on the OSHA form.

(e) **May I keep my records on a computer?** Yes, if the computer can produce equivalent forms when they are needed, as described under WAC 296-27-02111 and 296-27-03103, you may keep your records using the computer system.

(f) **Are there situations where I do not put the employee's name on the forms for privacy reasons?** Yes, if you have a "privacy concern case," you may not enter the employee's name on the OSHA 300 Log. Instead, enter "privacy case" in the space normally used for the employee's name. This will protect the privacy of the injured or ill employee when another employee, a former employee, or an authorized employee representative is provided access to the OSHA 300 Log under WAC 296-27-02111. You must keep a separate, confidential list of the case numbers and employee names for your privacy concern cases so you can update the cases and provide the information to the government if asked to do so.

(g) **How do I determine if an injury or illness is a privacy concern case?** You must consider the following injuries or illnesses to be privacy concern cases:

• An injury or illness to an intimate body part or the reproductive system;

• An injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;

• Mental illnesses;

• HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;

• Needlestick injuries and cuts from sharp objects that are contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material (WAC 296-27-01109 for definitions); **and**

• Other illnesses if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

(h) **May I classify any other types of injuries and illnesses as privacy concern cases?** No, this is a complete list of all injuries and illnesses considered privacy concern cases for the purposes of this section.

(i) **If I have removed the employee's name, but still believe that the employee may be identified from the**

information on the forms, is there anything else that I can do to further protect the employee's privacy? Yes, if you have a reasonable basis to believe that information describing the privacy concern case may be personally identifiable even though the employee's name has been omitted, you may use discretion in describing the injury or illness on both the OSHA 300 and 301 forms. You must enter enough information to identify the cause of the incident and the general severity of the injury or illness, but you do not need to include details of an intimate or private nature. For example, a sexual assault case could be described as "injury from assault," or an injury to a reproductive organ could be described as "lower abdominal injury."

(j) **What must I do to protect employee privacy if I wish to provide access to the OSHA Forms 300 and 301 to persons other than government representatives, employees, former employees or authorized representatives?** If you decide to voluntarily disclose the forms to persons other than government representatives, employees, former employees or authorized representatives (as required by WAC 296-27-02111 and 296-27-03103), you must remove or hide the employees' names and other personally identifying information, except for the following cases. You may disclose the forms with personally identifying information only:

(i) To an auditor or consultant hired by the employer to evaluate the safety and health program;

(ii) To the extent necessary for processing a claim for workers' compensation or other insurance benefits; or

(iii) To a public health authority or law enforcement agency for uses and disclosures for which consent, an authorization, or opportunity to agree or object is not required under Department of Health and Human Services Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information, 45 CFR 164.512.

(3) **Falsification, failure to keep records or reports.**

(a) RCW 49.17.190(2) of the act provides that "whoever knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter shall, upon conviction be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both."

(b) Failure to maintain records or file reports required by this chapter, or in the detail required by the forms and instructions issued under this chapter, may result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties as provided for in chapter 296-900 WAC, Administrative rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-27-01119, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07; 03-24-085, § 296-27-01119, filed 12/2/03, effective 1/1/04; 02-22-029, § 296-27-01119, filed 10/28/02, effective 1/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-01119, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-021 Other injury and illness recordkeeping requirements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-021, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-02101 Multiple business establishments. (1) Basic requirement. You must keep a separate OSHA 300 Log for each establishment that is expected to be in operation for one year or longer.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **Do I need to keep injury and illness records for short-term establishments (i.e., establishments that will exist for less than a year)?** Yes, however, you do not have to keep a separate OSHA 300 Log for each such establishment. You may keep one OSHA 300 Log that covers all of your short-term establishments. You may also include the short-term establishments' recordable injuries and illnesses on an OSHA 300 Log that covers short-term establishments for individual company divisions or geographic regions.

(b) **May I keep the records for all of my establishments at my headquarters location or at some other central location?** Yes, you may keep the records for an establishment at your headquarters or other central location if you can:

• Transmit information about the injuries and illnesses from the establishment to the central location within seven calendar days of receiving information that a recordable injury or illness has occurred; **and**

• Produce and send the records from the central location to the establishment within the time frames required by WAC 296-27-02111 and 296-27-03103 when you are required to provide records to a government representative, employees, former employees or employee representatives.

(c) **Some of my employees work at several different locations or do not work at any of my establishments at all. How do I record cases for these employees?** You must link each of your employees with one of your establishments, for recordkeeping purposes. You must record the injury and illness on the OSHA 300 Log of the injured or ill employee's establishment, or on an OSHA 300 Log that covers that employee's short-term establishment.

(d) **How do I record an injury or illness when an employee of one of my establishments is injured or becomes ill while visiting or working at another of my establishments, or while working away from any of my establishments?** If the injury or illness occurs at one of your establishments, you must record the injury or illness on the OSHA 300 Log of the establishment at which the injury or illness occurred. If the employee is injured or becomes ill and is not at one of your establishments, you must record the case on the OSHA 300 Log at the establishment at which the employee normally works.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-02101, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-02103 Covered employees. (1) Basic requirement. You must record on the OSHA 300 Log the recordable injuries and illnesses of all employees on your payroll, whether they are labor, executive, hourly, salary, part-time, seasonal, or migrant workers. You also must record the recordable injuries and illnesses that occur to employees who are not on your payroll if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. If your business is organized as a sole proprietorship or partnership, the owner or partners are not considered employees for recordkeeping purposes.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **If a self-employed person is injured or becomes ill while doing work at my business, do I need to record the injury or illness?** No, self-employed individuals are not covered by the WISH Act or this standard.

(b) **If I obtain employees from a temporary help service, employee leasing service, or personnel supply service, do I have to record an injury or illness occurring to one of those employees?** You must record these injuries and illnesses if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis.

(c) **If an employee in my establishment is a contractor's employee, must I record an injury or illness occurring to that employee?** If the contractor's employee is under the day-to-day supervision of the contractor, the contractor is responsible for recording the injury or illness. If you supervise the contractor employee's work on a day-to-day basis, you must record the injury or illness.

(d) **Must the personnel supply service, temporary help service, employee leasing service, or contractor also record the injuries or illnesses occurring to temporary, leased or contract employees that I supervise on a day-to-day basis?** No, you and the temporary help service, employee leasing service, personnel supply service, or contractor should coordinate your efforts to make sure that each injury and illness is recorded only once: Either on your OSHA 300 Log (if you provide day-to-day supervision) or on the other employer's OSHA 300 Log (if that company provides day-to-day supervision).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-02103, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-02105 Annual summary. (1) Basic requirement. At the end of each calendar year, you must:

• Review the OSHA 300 Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate, and correct any deficiencies identified;

• Create an annual summary of injuries and illnesses recorded on the OSHA 300 Log;

• Certify the summary; and

• Post the annual summary.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **How extensively do I have to review the OSHA 300 Log entries at the end of the year?** You must review the entries as extensively as necessary to make sure that they are complete and correct.

(b) **How do I complete the annual summary?** You must:

• Total the columns on the OSHA 300 Log (if you had no recordable cases, enter zeros for each column total); and

• Enter the calendar year covered, the company's name, establishment name, establishment address, annual average number of employees covered by the OSHA 300 Log, and the total hours worked by all employees covered by the OSHA 300 Log.

• If you are using an equivalent form other than the OSHA 300-A summary form, as permitted under WAC 296-27-01105, the summary you use must also include the employee access and employer penalty statements found on the OSHA 300-A summary form.

(c) **How do I certify the annual summary?** A company executive must certify that he or she has examined the OSHA 300 Log and that he or she reasonably believes, based on his or her knowledge of the process by which the information was recorded, that the annual summary is correct and complete.

(d) **Who is considered a company executive?** The company executive who certifies the log must be one of the following persons:

• An owner of the company (only if the company is a sole proprietorship or partnership);

• An officer of the corporation;

• The highest ranking company official working at the establishment; or

• The immediate supervisor of the highest ranking company official working at the establishment.

(e) **How do I post the annual summary?** You must post a copy of the annual summary in each establishment in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. You must ensure that the posted annual summary is not altered, defaced or covered by other material.

(f) **When do I have to post the annual summary?** You must post the summary no later than February 1 of the year following the year covered by the records and keep the posting in place until April 30.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-02105, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-02107 Retention and updating. (1) Basic requirement. You must save the OSHA 300 Log, the privacy case list (if one exists), the annual summary, and the OSHA 301 Incident Report forms for five years following the end of the calendar year that these records cover.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **Do I have to update the OSHA 300 Log during the five-year storage period?** Yes, during the storage period, you must update your stored OSHA 300 Logs to include newly discovered recordable injuries or illnesses and to show any changes that have occurred in the classification of previously recorded injuries and illnesses. If the description or outcome of a case changes, you must remove or line-out the original entry and enter the new information.

(b) **Do I have to update the annual summary?** No, you are not required to update the annual summary, but you may do so if you wish.

(c) **Do I have to update the OSHA 301 Incident Reports?** No, you are not required to update the OSHA 301 Incident Reports, but you may do so if you wish.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-02107, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-02109 Change in business ownership. If your business changes ownership, you are responsible for recording and reporting work-related injuries and illnesses only for that period of the year during which you owned the establishment. You must transfer these records to the new owner. The new owner must save all records of the establishment kept by the prior owner, as required by WAC 296-27-02107, but need not update or correct the records of the prior owner.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-02109, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-02111 Employee involvement. (1) Basic requirement. Your employees and their representatives must be involved in the recordkeeping system in several ways.

(a) You must inform each employee of how he or she is to report an injury or illness to you.

(b) You must provide limited access to your injury and illness records for your employees and their representatives.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **What must I do to make sure that employees report work-related injuries and illnesses to me?**

• You must set up a way for employees to report work-related injuries and illnesses promptly; and

• You must tell each employee how to report work-related injuries and illnesses to you.

(b) **Do I have to give my employees and their representatives access to the OSHA injury and illness records?** Yes, your employees, former employees, their personal representatives, and their authorized employee representatives have the right to access the OSHA injury and illness records, with some limitations, as discussed below.

• **Who is an authorized employee representative?** An authorized employee representative is an authorized collective bargaining agent of employees.

• **Who is a "personal representative" of an employee or former employee?** A personal representative is:

• Any person that the employee or former employee designates as such, in writing; or

• The legal representative of a deceased or legally incapacitated employee or former employee.

• **If an employee or representative asks for access to the OSHA 300 Log, when do I have to provide it?**

• When an employee, former employee, personal representative, or authorized employee representative asks for copies of your current or stored OSHA 300 Log(s) for an establishment the employee or former employee has worked in, you must give the requester a copy of the relevant OSHA 300 Log(s) by the end of the next business day.

• **May I remove the names of the employees or any other information from the OSHA 300 Log before I give copies to an employee, former employee, or employee representative?** No, you must leave the names on the OSHA 300 Log. However, to protect the privacy of injured and ill employees, you may not record the employee's name on the OSHA 300 Log for certain "privacy concern cases," as specified in WAC 296-27-01119 (2)(f) through (i).

• **If an employee or representative asks for access to the OSHA 301 Incident Report, when do I have to provide it?**

• When an employee, former employee, or personal representative asks for a copy of the OSHA 301 Incident Report describing an injury or illness to that employee or former employee, you must give the requester a copy of the OSHA 301 Incident Report containing that information by the end of the next business day.

• When an authorized employee representative asks for copies of the OSHA 301 Incident Reports for an establishment where the agent represents employees under a collective bargaining agreement, you must give copies of those forms to the authorized employee representative within seven calendar days. You are only required to give the authorized employee representative information from the OSHA 301 Incident Report section titled "Tell us about the case." You must remove all other information from the copy of the OSHA 301 Incident Report or the equivalent substitute form that you give to the authorized employee representative.

• **May I charge for the copies?** No, you may not charge for these copies the first time they are provided. However, if one of the designated persons asks for additional copies, you may assess a reasonable charge for retrieving and copying the records.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-02111, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-02113 Prohibition against discrimination. Employers are prohibited from discriminating against an employee for reporting a work-related fatality, injury or illness. Employees are also protected when they file a safety and health complaint, or ask for records which are required to be maintained by this section or exercise rights extended by the WISH Act.

(1) WISHA may not issue a variance to a private sector employer and must recognize all variances issued by Federal OSHA.

(2) WISHA may only grant an injury and illness recording and reporting variance to a state or local government employer within the state after obtaining approval to grant the variance from Federal OSHA.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-02113, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-02117 Variances from the recordkeeping rule. (1) Basic requirement. If you wish to keep records in a different manner from that prescribed in this section, you may submit a variance petition to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210. You can obtain a variance only if you can show that your alternative recordkeeping system:

• Collects the same information as this section requires;

• Meets the purposes of the act; and

• Does not interfere with the administration of the act.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **What do I need to include in my variance petition?** You must include the following items in your petition:

• Your name and address;

• A list of the state(s) where the variance would be used;

• The address(es) of the business establishment(s) involved;

• A description of why you are seeking a variance;

• A description of the different recordkeeping procedures you propose to use;

• A description of how your proposed procedures will collect the same information as would be collected by this section and achieve the purpose of the act; and

• A statement that you have informed your employees of the petition by giving them or their authorized representative a copy of the petition and by posting a statement summarizing the petition in the same way as notices are posted under 29 CFR 1903.2(a).

(b) **How will the Assistant Secretary handle my variance petition?** The Assistant Secretary will take the following steps to process your variance petition.

• The Assistant Secretary will offer your employees and their authorized representatives an opportunity to submit written data, views, and arguments about your variance petition.

• The Assistant Secretary may allow the public to comment on your variance petition by publishing the petition in the *Federal Register*. If the petition is published, the notice will establish a public comment period and may include a schedule for a public meeting on the petition.

• After reviewing your variance petition and any comments from your employees and the public, the Assistant Secretary will decide whether or not your proposed recordkeeping procedures will meet the purposes of the act, will not otherwise interfere with the act, and will provide the same information as required by this section. If your procedures meet these criteria, the Assistant Secretary may grant the variance subject to such conditions as he or she finds appropriate.

• If the Assistant Secretary grants your variance petition, OSHA will publish a notice in the *Federal Register* to announce the variance. The notice will include the practices the variance allows you to use, any conditions that apply, and the reasons for allowing the variance.

(c) **If I apply for a variance, may I use my proposed recordkeeping procedures while the Assistant Secretary is processing the variance petition?** No, alternative recordkeeping practices are only allowed after the variance is approved. You must comply with this section's requirements while the Assistant Secretary is reviewing your variance petition.

(d) **If I have already been cited for not following the requirements of this section, will my variance petition have any effect on the citation and penalty?** No, in addition, the Assistant Secretary may elect not to review your variance petition if it includes an element for which you have been cited and the citation is still under review by a court, an administrative law judge (ALJ), or the OSH review commission.

(e) **If I receive a variance, may it be revoked at a later date?** Yes, a variance may be revoked for good cause. The variance revocation procedures are the same as those followed to request the exception. In cases of willfulness or where necessary for public safety, the Assistant Secretary will:

• Notify you in writing of the facts or conduct that may warrant revocation of your variance; and

• Provide you, your employees, and authorized employee representatives with an opportunity to participate in the revocation procedures.

(f) The department of labor and industries must recognize any variance issued by federal OSHA.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-02117, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-031 Reporting fatality, injury, and illness information. (1) Basic requirement. You must report fatalities, injuries and illnesses information as required by WAC 296-800-32005.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **If the local L&I office is closed, how do I report the incident?** If the local office is closed, you must report a fatality or in-patient hospitalization incident by calling either the department at 1-800-4BE-SAFE (1-800-423-7233) or by contacting the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) by calling its central number at 1-800-321-6742.

(b) **What information do I need to give about the incident?** You must give the following information for each fatality or in-patient hospitalization incident:

• Name of the work place;
• Location of the incident;
• Time and date of the incident;
• Number of fatalities or hospitalized employees;
• Names of injured employees;
• Contact person and phone number; and
• Brief description of the incident.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 09-01-158, § 296-27-031, filed 12/23/08, effective 3/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-031, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-03101 Providing records to government representatives. (1) Basic requirement. When an authorized government representative asks for the records you keep under this section, you must provide copies of the records within four business hours.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **What government representatives have the right to get copies of records required by this section?** The government representatives authorized to receive the records are:

• A representative of the Secretary of Labor conducting an inspection or investigation under the act;

• A representative of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (including the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health-NIOSH) conducting an investigation under section 20(b) of the act; or

• A representative of the state department of labor and industries.

(b) **Do I have to produce the records within four hours if my records are kept at a location in a different time zone?** Your response will be considered timely if you give the records to the government representative within four business hours of the request. If you maintain the records at a location in a different time zone, you may use the business hours of the establishment at which the records are located when calculating the deadline.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-03101, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-03103 Annual OSHA injury and illness survey. (1) Basic requirement. If you receive OSHA's annual survey form, you must fill it out and send it to OSHA or OSHA's designee, as stated on the survey form. You must report the following information for the year described on the form:

• The number of workers you employed;

• The number of hours worked by your employees; and

• The requested information from the records that you keep under this section.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **Does every employer have to send data to OSHA?** No, each year, OSHA sends injury and illness survey forms to employers in certain industries. In any year, some employers will receive an OSHA survey form and others will not. You do not have to send injury and illness data to OSHA unless you receive a survey form.

(b) **How quickly do I need to respond to an OSHA survey form?** You must send the survey reports to OSHA, or OSHA's designee, by mail or other means described in the survey form, within thirty calendar days, or by the date stated in the survey form, whichever is later.

(c) **Do I have to respond to an OSHA survey form if I am normally exempt from keeping OSHA injury and illness records?** Yes, even if you are exempt from keeping injury and illness records under WAC 296-27-001, OSHA may inform you in writing that it will be collecting injury and illness information from you in the following year. If you receive such a letter, you must keep the injury and illness records required by WAC 296-27-01103 to 296-27-01117 and make a survey report for the year covered by the survey.

(d) **Do employers in Washington have to answer the OSHA survey form?** Yes.

(e) **Does this section affect WISHA/OSHA's authority to inspect my workplace?** No, nothing in this section affects WISHA/OSHA's statutory authority to investigate conditions related to occupational safety and health.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-03103, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-03105 Requests from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for data. (1) Basic requirement. If you receive a Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses form from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), or a BLS designee, you must promptly complete the form and return it following the instructions contained on the survey form.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **Does every employer have to send data to the BLS?** No, each year, the BLS sends injury and illness survey forms to randomly selected employers and uses the information to create the nation's occupational injury and illness statistics. In any year, some employers will receive a BLS survey form and others will not. You do not have to send injury and illness data to the BLS unless you receive a survey form.

(b) **If I get a survey form from the BLS, what do I have to do?** If you receive a Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses form from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), or a BLS designee, you must promptly complete the form and return it, following the instructions contained on the survey form.

(c) **Do I have to respond to a BLS survey form if I am normally exempt from keeping OSHA injury and illness records?** Yes, even if you are exempt from keeping injury and illness records under WAC 296-27-00103 through 296-27-00107, the BLS may inform you in writing that it will be collecting injury and illness information from you in the coming year. If you receive such a letter, you must keep the injury and illness records required by WAC 296-27-01103 to 296-27-01117 and make a survey report for the year covered by the survey.

(d) **Do I have to answer the BLS survey form if I am located in a state-plan state?** Yes, all employers who receive a survey form must respond to the survey, even those in state-plan states.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-03105, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-041 Transition from the former rule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-041, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-04101 Summary and posting of the 2001 data. (1) Basic requirement. If you were required to keep OSHA 200 Logs in 2001, you must post a 2001 annual summary from the OSHA 200 Log of occupational injuries and illnesses for each establishment.

(2) Implementation.

(a) **What do I have to include in the summary?**

(i) You must include a copy of the totals from the 2001 OSHA 200 Log and the following information from that form:

- The calendar year covered;
- Your company name;
- The name and address of the establishment; and
- The certification signature, title and date.

(ii) If no injuries or illnesses occurred at your establishment in 2001, you must enter zeros on the totals line and post the 2001 summary.

(b) **When am I required to summarize and post the 2001 information?**

- You must complete the summary by February 1, 2002; and
- You must post a copy of the summary in each establishment in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. You must ensure that the summary is not altered, defaced or covered by other material.

(c) **How long must I post the 2001 summary?** You must post the 2001 summary from February 1, 2002 to March 1, 2002.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-04101, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-04103 Retention and updating of old forms. You must save your copies of the OSHA 200 and 101 forms for five years following the year to which they relate and continue to provide access to the data as though these forms were the OSHA 300 and 301 forms. You are not required to update your old 200 and 101 forms.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-04103, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-051 Definitions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-051, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-05101 Definitions. Employer means a person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity which engages in any business, industry, profession, or activity in this state and employs one or more employees or who contracts with one or

more persons, the essence of which is the personal labor of such person or persons and includes the state, counties, cities, and all municipal corporations, public corporations, political subdivisions of the state, and charitable organizations: Provided, That any persons, partnership, or business entity not having employees, and who is covered by the Industrial Insurance Act must be considered both an employer and employee.

Establishment means a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. For activities where employees do not work at a single physical location, such as construction; transportation; communications, electric, gas and sanitary services; and similar operations, the establishment is represented by main or branch offices, terminals, stations, etc., that either supervise such activities or are the base from which personnel carry out these activities.

(1) **Can one business location include two or more establishments?** Normally, one business location has only one establishment. Under limited conditions, the employer may consider two or more separate businesses that share a single location to be separate establishments. An employer may divide one location into two or more establishments only when:

• Each of the establishments represents a distinctly separate business;

• Each business is engaged in a different economic activity;

• No one industry description in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (1987) applies to the joint activities of the establishments; and

• Separate reports are routinely prepared for each establishment on the number of employees, their wages and salaries, sales or receipts, and other business information. For example, if an employer operates a construction company at the same location as a lumber yard, the employer may consider each business to be a separate establishment.

(2) **Can an establishment include more than one physical location?** Yes, but only under certain conditions. An employer may combine two or more physical locations into a single establishment only when:

• The employer operates the locations as a single business operation under common management;

• The locations are all located in close proximity to each other; and

• The employer keeps one set of business records for the locations, such as records on the number of employees, their wages and salaries, sales or receipts, and other kinds of business information. For example, one manufacturing establishment might include the main plant, a warehouse a few blocks away, and an administrative services building across the street.

(3) **If an employee telecommutes from home, is his or her home considered a separate establishment?** No, for employees who telecommute from home, the employee's home is not a business establishment and a separate OSHA 300 Log is not required. Employees who telecommute must be linked to one of your establishments under WAC 296-27-02101 (2)(c).

Injury or illness means an abnormal condition or disorder. Injuries include cases such as, but not limited to, a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation. Illnesses include both acute and chronic illnesses, such as, but not limited to, a skin disease, respiratory disorder, or poisoning.

Note: Injuries and illnesses are recordable only if they are new, work-related cases that meet one or more of this section's recording criteria.

"OSHA" means Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Physician or other licensed health care professional means a physician or other licensed health care professional whose legally permitted scope of practice (i.e., license, registration, or certification) allows him or her to independently perform, or be delegated the responsibility to perform, the activities described by this regulation.

You means an employer.

Table "1" - Private Employer Exemptions

SIC	Industry description code
525	Hardware Stores
542	Meat and Fish Markets
544	Candy, Nut, and Confectionary Stores
545	Dairy Products Stores
546	Retail Bakeries
549	Miscellaneous Food Stores
551	New and Used Car Dealers
552	Used Car Dealers
554	Gasoline Service Stations
557	Motorcycle Dealers
56	Apparel and Accessory Stores
573	Radio, Television, & Computer Stores
58	Eating and Drinking Places
591	Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores
592	Liquor Stores
594	Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores
599	Retail Stores, Not Elsewhere Classified
60	Depository Institutions (banks & savings institutions)
61	Nondepository
62	Security and Commodity Brokers
63	Insurance Carriers
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers & Services
653	Real Estate Agents and Managers
654	Title Abstract Offices
67	Holding and Other Investment Offices
722	Photographic Studios, Portrait
723	Beauty Shops
724	Barber Shops
725	Shoe Repair and Shoeshine Parlors
726	Funeral Service and Crematories
729	Miscellaneous Personal Services
731	Advertising Services
732	Credit Reporting and Collection Services
733	Mailing, Reproduction, & Stenographic Services
737	Computer and Data Processing Services
738	Miscellaneous Business Services
764	Reupholstery and Furniture Repair
78	Motion Picture
791	Dance Studios, Schools, and Halls
792	Producers, Orchestras, Entertainers
793	Bowling Centers
81	Legal Services

SIC Industry description code
82 Educational Services (schools, colleges, universities and libraries)
832 Individual and Family Services
835 Child Day Care Services
839 Social Services, Not Elsewhere Classified
841 Museums and Art Galleries
86 Membership Organizations
87 Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management and Related Services
899 Services, not elsewhere classified

Table "2" - Public Employer Exemptions

SIC Industry description code

821 Public Elementary and Secondary Schools
823 Public Libraries

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-01-064, § 296-27-05101, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-27-061 Nonmandatory Appendix A—Age adjustment calculations for comparing audiograms for recording hearing loss. IMPORTANT: These computations may only be used for comparison of audiograms to record hearing loss on the OSHA 300 Log. This appendix is nonmandatory.

In determining whether a recordable threshold shift has occurred, allowance may be made for the contribution of aging to the change in hearing level by adjusting the most recent audiogram. If you choose to adjust the audiogram, you must follow the procedure described below. This procedure and the age correction tables were developed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in the criteria document entitled "Criteria for a Recommended Standard…Occupational Exposure to Noise," ((HSM)-11001).

For each audiometric test frequency:

(i) Determine from Tables A-1 or A-2 the age correction values for the employee by:

(A) Finding the age at which the most recent audiogram was taken and recording the corresponding values of age corrections at 1000 Hz through 6000 Hz;

(B) Finding the age at which the baseline audiogram was taken and recording the corresponding values of age corrections at 1000 Hz through 6000 Hz.

(ii) Subtract the values found in step (i)(B) from the value found in step (i)(A).

(iii) The differences calculated in step (ii) represent that portion of the change in hearing that may be due to aging.

EXAMPLE: Employee is a 32-year-old male. The audiometric history for his right ear is shown in decibels below.

Audiometric Test Frequency (Hz)					
Employee's age	1000	2000	3000	4000	6000
26	10	5	5	10	5
*27	0	0	0	5	5
28	0	0	0	10	5
29	5	0	5	15	5
30	0	5	10	20	10
31	5	10	20	15	15
*32	5	10	10	25	20

The audiogram at age 27 is considered the baseline since it shows the best hearing threshold levels. Asterisks have been used to identify the baseline and most recent audiogram. A threshold shift of 20 dB exists at 4000 Hz between the audiograms taken at ages 27 and 32.

(The threshold shift is computed by subtracting the hearing threshold at age 27, which was 5, from the hearing threshold at age 32, which is 25.) A retest audiogram has confirmed this shift. The contribution of aging to this change in hearing may be estimated in the following manner:

Go to Table A-1 and find the age correction values (in dB) for 4000 Hz at age 27 and age 32.

	Frequency (Hz)				
	1000	2000	3000	4000	6000
Age 32	6	5	7	10	14
Age 27	5	4	6	7	11
Difference	1	1	1	3	3

The difference represents the amount of hearing loss that may be attributed to aging in the time period between the baseline audiogram and the most recent audiogram. In this example, the difference at 4000 Hz is 3 dB. This value is subtracted from the hearing level at 4000 Hz, which in the most recent audiogram is 25, yielding 22 after adjustment. Then the hearing threshold in the baseline audiogram at 4000 Hz (5) is subtracted from the adjusted annual audiogram hearing threshold at 4000 Hz (22). Thus the age-corrected threshold shift would be 17 dB (as opposed to a threshold shift of 20 dB without age correction).

TABLE A-1 - AGE CORRECTION VALUES IN DECIBELS FOR MALES

Audiometric Test Frequency (Hz)					
Age	1000	2000	3000	4000	6000
20 or younger	5	3	4	5	8
21	5	3	4	5	8
22	5	3	4	5	8
23	5	3	4	6	9
24	5	3	5	6	9
25	5	3	5	7	10
26	5	4	5	7	10
27	5	4	6	7	11
28	6	4	6	8	11
29	6	4	6	8	12
30	6	4	6	9	12
31	6	4	7	9	13
32	6	5	7	10	14
33	6	5	7	10	14
34	6	5	8	11	15
35	7	5	8	11	15
36	7	5	9	12	16
37	7	6	9	12	17
38	7	6	9	13	17
39	7	6	10	14	18
40	7	6	10	14	19
41	7	6	10	14	20
42	8	7	11	16	20
43	8	7	12	16	21
44	8	7	12	17	22
45	8	7	13	18	23

TABLE A-1 - AGE CORRECTION VALUES IN DECIBELS FOR MALES

	Audiometric Test Frequency (Hz)				
Age	1000	2000	3000	4000	6000
46	8	8	13	19	24
47	8	8	14	19	24
48	9	8	14	20	25
49	9	9	15	21	26
50	9	9	16	22	27
51	9	9	16	23	28
52	9	10	17	24	29
53	9	10	18	25	30
54	10	10	18	26	31
55	10	11	19	27	32
56	10	11	20	28	34
57	10	11	21	29	35
58	10	12	22	31	36
59	11	12	22	32	37
60 or older	11	13	23	33	38

TABLE F-2 - AGE CORRECTION VALUES IN DECIBELS FOR FEMALES

	Audiometric Test Frequency (Hz)				
Age	1000	2000	3000	4000	6000
20 or younger	7	4	3	3	6
21	7	4	4	3	6
22	7	4	4	4	6
23	7	5	4	4	7
24	7	5	4	4	7
25	8	5	4	4	7
26	8	5	5	4	8
27	8	5	5	5	8
28	8	5	5	5	8
29	8	5	5	5	9
30	8	6	5	5	9
31	8	6	6	5	9
32	9	6	6	6	10
33	9	6	6	6	10
34	9	6	6	6	10
35	9	6	7	7	11
36	9	7	7	7	11
37	9	7	7	7	12
38	10	7	7	7	12
39	10	7	8	8	12
40	10	7	8	8	13
41	10	8	8	8	13
42	10	8	9	9	13
43	11	8	9	9	14
44	11	8	9	9	14
45	11	8	10	10	15
46	11	9	10	10	15
47	11	9	10	11	16
48	12	9	11	11	16
49	12	9	11	11	16
50	12	10	11	12	17
51	12	10	12	12	17
52	12	10	12	13	18
53	13	10	13	13	18
54	13	11	13	14	19
55	13	11	14	14	19
56	13	11	14	15	20
57	13	11	15	15	20
58	14	12	15	16	21
59	14	12	16	16	21
60 or older	14	12	16	17	22

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-24-085, § 296-27-061, filed 12/2/03, effective 1/1/04.]

Chapter 296-30 WAC

RULES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

WAC

296-30-010 Definitions.
296-30-020 Who is covered when a motor vehicle crime occurs?
296-30-060 Who does a victim report the crime to in order to meet reporting requirements?
296-30-080 Can family members of sexual assault victims receive counseling?
296-30-081 What are the general obligations of a provider who provides medical or mental health services to a crime victim?
296-30-085 What is different about billing for a crime victim client?
296-30-090 What are the maximum allowable fees?
296-30-095 How do the rules and fees apply to out-of-state providers?
296-30-100 Will the department notify providers if a fee schedule is amended or established?
296-30-105 What protest or appeal rights are available?
296-30-120 May the department waive, modify or adjust the debt owed by a convicted offender?
296-30-170 Who is required to pay for sexual assault examinations?
296-30-180 What protection is available to crime victims to prevent unjust enrichment to others from their benefits?
296-30-900 What law controls a claim if a statute is amended after the date of the criminal act?

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-30-025 Medical assistance eligibility. [Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-30-025, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.070 (12) and (16) and 51.04.030. 89-23-004, § 296-30-025, filed 11/3/89, effective 11/10/89.] Repealed by 99-07-004, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99.

296-30-050 Distribution of third party recoveries. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-30-050, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94; 86-01-028 (Order 85-37), § 296-30-050, filed 12/11/85; 85-03-060 (Order 85-3), § 296-30-050, filed 1/15/85.] Repealed by 98-14-076, filed 6/30/98, effective 7/31/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030.

296-30-130 How are death benefits paid to a survivor(s) receiving public or private death benefits? [Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.070, 7.68.130, 51.32.050. 00-10-003, § 296-30-130, filed 4/20/00, effective 5/22/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-30-130, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94; 86-01-028 (Order 85-37), § 296-30-130, filed 12/11/85; 85-03-060 (Order 85-3), § 296-30-130, filed 1/15/85.] Repealed by 01-13-013, filed 6/11/01, effective 7/12/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.070.

WAC 296-30-010 Definitions. The following definitions are used to administer the crime victims compensation program:

Acceptance, accepted condition: A determination by the department that the diagnosis of the claimant's medical or

mental health condition is the result of the criminal act. The condition being accepted must be specified by one or more diagnostic codes from the current edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Clinically Modified (ICD-CM), or the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).

Authorization: Notification by a qualified representative of the department that specific treatment, services or equipment provided for the accepted condition is allowable under the claim. Providers must insure they maintain records indicating the name of the qualified representative who authorizes treatment, services or equipment.

Bodily injury: Any harmful or offensive touching, including severe emotional distress where no touching takes place when:

(1) The victim **is not** the object of the criminal act and:

(a) The distress is intentionally or recklessly inflicted by extreme or outrageous conduct;

(b) Caused the victim to have a reasonable apprehension of imminent bodily harm; and

(c) The victim is in the immediate vicinity at the time of the criminal act.

(2) The victim **is** the object of the criminal act and:

(a) The distress is intentionally or recklessly inflicted by extreme or outrageous conduct; and

(b) Caused the victim to have a reasonable apprehension of imminent bodily harm.

Claimant: A victim who submits an application for benefits, or on whose behalf an application is submitted.

Consultation: The services rendered by a mental health provider whose opinion or advice is requested by the attending (treating) mental health provider, or agency, or by the department in the evaluation and/or treatment of a claimant. Case management or case staffing does not constitute a consultation.

Criminal act: An act defined in RCW 7.68.020, the occurrence of which can be verified by the department or which is reasonably credible. Physically impossible acts, highly improbable acts for which verification is not available, or unverified memories of acts occurring prior to the age of two will not be accepted as reasonably credible. In evaluating evidence to determine verification of claimed criminal acts, the department will give greater weight to the quality, than to the quantity, of evidence. Evidence that can be considered for verification of claimed criminal acts includes, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

(1) Police or other investigation reports.

(2) Child protective services or other government agency reports.

(3) Diaries or journals kept by victims and others.

(4) Third party reports from school counselors, therapists and others.

(5) Current medical examinations.

(6) Medical or psychological forensic evaluations. In the absence of other adequate forensic evaluation reports, independent assessments per WAC 296-31-069 may be conducted when indicated.

(7) Legal and historical reports.

(8) Current and past medical and mental health records.

(9) Reports of interviews with the victim's family members, friends, acquaintances and others who may have knowledge of pertinent facts. When such interviews are necessary to determine eligibility, the victim will be given the choice of whether to allow the interviews to be conducted. The victim will also be given the understanding that eligibility may be denied if the interviews are not conducted. The department will act according to the victim's choice.

Crisis intervention: Therapy to alleviate the claimant's most pressing problems. The vital mental and safety functions of the claimant are stabilized by providing support, structure and, if necessary, restraint.

Disability awards for mental health conditions: Direct monetary compensation that may be provided to an eligible claimant who is either temporarily totally disabled, permanently totally disabled, or permanently partially disabled resulting from an accepted condition.

Family therapy: Therapy involving one or more members of the claimant's family, excluding the perpetrator, which centers on issues resulting from the claimant's sexual assault pursuant to WAC 296-30-080.

Group therapy: Therapy involving the claimant, and one or more clients who are not related to the claimant, which includes issues related to the claimant's condition and pertinent to other group members.

Immediate family members: Any claimant's parents, spouse, child(ren), siblings, grandparents, and those members of the same household who have assumed the rights and duties commonly associated with a family unit.

Individual therapy: Therapy provided on a one-to-one basis between a therapist and client.

Mental health provider: Any person, firm, corporation, partnership, association, agency, institution, or other entity providing any kind of mental health services related to the treatment of a claimant. This includes, but is not limited to, hospitals, psychiatrists, psychologists, advanced registered nurse practitioners with a specialty in psychiatric and mental health nursing, registered and/or licensed master level counselors, and other qualified service providers licensed, registered and/or certified with the department of health and registered with the crime victims compensation program. (Refer to WAC 296-31-030 for specific details.)

Permanent partial disability: Any anatomic or functional loss after maximum recovery has been achieved. When the attending provider has reason to believe a permanent functional loss exists, the department should be notified. Specified disabilities (amputation or loss of function of extremities, loss of hearing or vision) are to be rated utilizing a nationally recognized impairment rating guide. Unspecified disabilities (internal injuries, spinal injuries, mental health, etc.) are to be rated utilizing the category system detailed under WAC 296-20-200, et al. Under Washington law disability awards are based solely on physical or mental impairment due to the accepted injury or conditions without consideration of economic factors. Maximum benefit levels are established by statute.

Permanent total disability (pension): A condition permanently incapacitating a claimant from performing work at any gainful employment. Maximum benefit levels are established by statute.

Proper and necessary: (1) Proper and necessary services for the diagnosis or rehabilitative treatment of an accepted condition;

(2) Reflective of accepted standards of good practice within the scope of the provider's license, certification, or registration;

(3) Not delivered primarily for the convenience of the claimant, the claimant's attending provider, or another provider;

(4) Curative or rehabilitative care that produces long lasting changes which reduces the effects of the accepted condition;

(5) Provided at the least cost and in the least intensive setting of care consistent with the other provisions of this definition; and

(6) Concluded once a claimant has reached a state of maximum improvement. Maximum improvement occurs when no fundamental or marked change in an accepted condition can be expected with or without treatment. A claimant's condition may have reached maximum improvement though it might be expected to improve or deteriorate with the passage of time. Once a claimant's condition has reached maximum improvement, treatment that results only in temporary changes is not proper and necessary. Maximum improvement is equivalent to fixed and stable.

Reasonable cooperation: The victim is able to talk to the police and give information to help in the investigation and prosecution of the alleged offender. There may be circumstances in which the victim is not able to fully cooperate. In these instances, consideration is given to the needs of the victim. The department may consider the following issues. The list is not inclusive:

(1) There is fear of retribution from the offender;

(2) There is a mental or physical condition which inhibits cooperation;

(3) The victim is dependent upon the offender for support;

(4) The victim is a minor.

Temporary partial disability (loss of earning power): Partial time loss compensation may be paid when the claimant can return to work on a limited basis, or return to a lesser paying job is necessitated by the accepted condition. The claimant must have a reduction in wages of at least five percent before consideration of partial time loss can be made. No partial time loss compensation can be paid after the claimant's condition is stationary. All time loss compensation must be certified by the attending provider based on objective findings.

Temporary total disability (time loss compensation): Time loss compensation may be paid when the claimant is temporarily unable to return to reasonable continuous gainful employment as a direct result of an accepted condition. Maximum benefit levels are established by statute.

Termination of treatment: When treatment is no longer required because the accepted condition for which the claim was allowed has become stable. The provider should submit a report indicating the date the condition became stable to the department. The claimant may require continued treatment for conditions not related to the crime injury condition; however, financial responsibility for such care must be the claimants.

The result of: The test used to define "the result of" used in RCW 7.68.070 (3)(a) is two-pronged. First, it must be determined that cause in fact exists, and second, it must then be determined that proximate cause exists.

(1) Cause in fact exists if "but for" the acts of the victim the crime that produced the injury would not have occurred.

(2) Proximate cause exists if, once cause in fact is found, it is determined that the acts of the victim:

(a) Resulted in a foreseeable injury to the victim;

(b) Played a substantial role in the injury; and

(c) Were the direct cause of the injury.

Time loss certification: Documentation from a physician, or mental health professional qualified to treat under the Crime Victims Act, based upon objective findings which are specific symptoms that an accepted condition of a claimant either partially or totally incapacitates the claimant from returning to work.

Unjustly enriched: It would not be fair or equitable justice to allow a person to obtain, or have control of, or access to benefits or compensation paid to a victim of crime.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 01-22-105, § 296-30-010, filed 11/7/01, effective 12/8/01; 00-10-003, § 296-30-010, filed 4/20/00, effective 5/22/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.010, 7.68.030, 51.04.020 (1) and (4), 51.04.030, 7.68.080 and 7.68.120. 97-02-090, § 296-30-010, filed 12/31/96, effective 1/31/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-30-010, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.070 (12) and (16) and 51.04.030. 89-23-004, § 296-30-010, filed 11/3/89, effective 11/10/89. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 86-01-028 (Order 85-37), § 296-30-010, filed 12/11/85; 85-03-060 (Order 85-3), § 296-30-010, filed 1/15/85.]

WAC 296-30-020 Who is covered when a motor vehicle crime occurs? The Crime Victims Act covers injury or death in motor vehicle crimes covered by RCW 7.68.020 (2)(a). Anyone injured or killed in the accident is eligible for benefits.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.020 and 7.68.030. 99-07-004, § 296-30-020, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-30-020, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94; 86-01-028 (Order 85-37), § 296-30-020, filed 12/11/85; 85-03-060 (Order 85-3), § 296-30-020, filed 1/15/85.]

WAC 296-30-060 Who does a victim report the crime to in order to meet reporting requirements? The crime can be reported to any of the following:

(1) Local law enforcement (city, county or state police agencies);

(2) Federal police;

(3) Indian tribal police;

(4) Military police; or

(5) Child protective services (CPS) when they have reported to local police.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.060 (1)(b) and 7.68.030. 99-07-004, § 296-30-060, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.010, 7.68.030, 51.04.020 (1) and (4), 51.04.030, 7.68.080 and 7.68.120. 97-02-090, § 296-30-060, filed 12/31/96, effective 1/31/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-30-060, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94; 86-01-028 (Order 85-37), § 296-30-060, filed 12/11/85; 85-03-060 (Order 85-3), § 296-30-060, filed 1/15/85.]

WAC 296-30-080 Can family members of sexual assault victims receive counseling? (1) Counseling for immediate family members of sexual assault victims is appropriate when:

(a) The family member suffers psychological trauma as a result of the sexual assault; or

(b) Counseling the family member will help the client's recovery.

(2) Immediate family members are the client's parents, spouse, child(ren), siblings, grandparents, and those members of the same household who have assumed the rights and duties commonly associated with a family unit.

(3) Counseling for immediate family members will be covered under the victim's sexual assault claim.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.070(12). 00-03-056, § 296-30-080, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-30-080, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94; 86-01-028 (Order 85-37), § 296-30-080, filed 12/11/85; 85-03-060 (Order 85-3), § 296-30-080, filed 1/15/85.]

WAC 296-30-081 What are the general obligations of a provider who provides medical or mental health services to a crime victim? (1) When treating a crime victim who comes under our jurisdiction, you agree to accept and comply with the department's rules and fees.

(a) All providers must comply with this chapter and the department's medical aid rules and fee schedules.

(b) Mental health providers must comply with this chapter, the department's medical aid rules and fee schedules, and the *Crime Victims Compensation Programs Mental Health Treatment Rules and Fees*.

(2) You must inform the victim of his or her rights under the Crime Victims Act and give whatever assistance is necessary for the victim to apply for compensation and provide proof of other matters required by our rules. Providers may not charge the victim for these services.

(3) Providers are urged to bill on a monthly basis. In order to be considered for payment, bills must be submitted within one year from the date of service, or the date of claim allowance. If private or public insurance exists, bills must be received within one year of the primary insurer's payment decision. You must attach a copy of the primary insurer's explanation of benefits when submitting your bill for payment consideration.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 04-14-069, § 296-30-081, filed 7/2/04, effective 8/2/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.060, 7.68.080. 00-03-056, § 296-30-081, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080, 7.68.120, 51.36.010, 51.04.020 (1) and (4) and 51.04.030. 99-07-004, § 296-30-081, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.010, 7.68.030, 51.04.020 (1) and (4), 51.04.030, 7.68.080 and 7.68.120. 97-02-090, § 296-30-081, filed 12/31/96, effective 1/31/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020 (1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-30-081, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-30-081, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94; 92-23-034, § 296-30-081, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92; 92-16-033, § 296-30-081, filed 7/30/92, effective 8/30/92; 86-01-028 (Order 85-37), § 296-30-081, filed 12/11/85.]

WAC 296-30-085 What is different about billing for a crime victim client? (1) Providers must qualify as approved providers and register with the crime victims compensation program before they are authorized to provide treatment and receive payment. To register with the crime victims compensation program, you must send us:

(a) A completed provider application and Form W-9.

(b) A legible copy of your professional license, certification and/or registration.

(c) Ph.D.s not licensed as psychologists and master level counselors must provide a legible copy of their degree.

(2) Providers must determine if any public or private insurance benefits are available before billing the department. Available public or private insurance must be billed first and a copy of the insurance explanation of benefits must be attached to billings submitted to the department.

(3) A client must not be billed for treatment of his or her accepted condition. All copayments, deductibles or out of pocket expenses not covered by primary insurance should be included in your billings to the department.

EXCEPTION: A provider may require the client to pay for treatment if the client's eligibility is in question (e.g., when an investigation or claim determination is pending). If the claim is subsequently allowed, the provider must refund the client in full and bill us at their usual and customary fees if such rates are in excess of the public or private insurance entitlements.

(4) On claims closed over ninety days, we will pay for completion of a reopening application, an office visit and diagnostic studies necessary to complete the application. No other benefits will be paid until the reopening decision is made. If the reopening application is approved, we can pay benefits for a period not to exceed sixty days prior to the date the reopening application was received by us.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080, 7.68.130. 00-03-056, § 296-30-085, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-30-090 What are the maximum allowable fees? (1) Maximum allowable fees for medical and mental health services are those fees established by the department of labor and industries for the crime victims compensation program, less any available benefits of public or private insurance.

EXCEPTION: If any of the maximum allowable fees established by the department of labor and industries for the crime victims compensation program, are lower than the maximum allowable fees for those procedures established by the department of social and health services under Title 74 RCW, the Title 74 RCW fees are the maximum allowable fees for those procedures.

(2) The percent of allowed charges authorized for hospital inpatient and outpatient services billed by revenue codes are those rates established by the department of social and health services under Title 74 RCW and WAC 388-550-4500 (1)(a) and 388-550-6000 (1)(a) less any available benefits of public or private insurance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 05-16-096, § 296-30-090, filed 8/2/05, effective 9/2/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080, 7.68.130. 00-03-056, § 296-30-090, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-30-095 How do the rules and fees apply to out-of-state providers? Rules and fees are the same for out-of-state providers as for in state providers.

EXCEPTION: Out-of-state independent medical or mental health examinations are reimbursed at the examiners usual and customary fee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 00-03-056, § 296-30-095, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-30-100 Will the department notify providers if a fee schedule is amended or established? We will give you at least thirty days advance notice by mail when we amend or establish a fee schedule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 00-03-056, § 296-30-100, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-30-105 What protest or appeal rights are available? If you or the client do not agree with our order, decision or award a written protest may be sent to the crime victims compensation program or appeal to the board of industrial insurance appeals. A protest or appeal to our order or decision requiring repayment by a provider must be received within twenty days from receipt of the order or decision. A protest or appeal regarding other issues must be received within ninety days of receipt of the order or decision.

Note: Protest and appeal rights are governed under chapter 51.52 RCW and RCW 7.68.110.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.110, 51.52.050, 51.52.060(1). 00-03-056, § 296-30-105, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-30-120 May the department waive, modify or adjust the debt owed by a convicted offender? Yes, the department may consider the following issues in the decision. The list is not inclusive.

(1) Justice:

(a) Gravity of the criminal offense;

(b) History of criminal convictions;

(c) Type of crime;

(d) Circumstances surrounding the criminal act;

(e) Sentence imposed by the court.

(2) Well-being of the victim:

(a) Extent of injury to victim;

(b) Safety of victim;

(c) Dependency of the victim on the offender;

(d) Recovery of victim.

(3) Rehabilitation of the individual:

(a) Attempts at rehabilitation;

(b) Employment status;

(c) Ability to pay.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.120. 00-03-056, § 296-30-120, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.010, 7.68.030, 51.04.020 (1) and (4), 51.04.030, 7.68.080 and 7.68.120. 97-02-090, § 296-30-120, filed 12/31/96, effective 1/31/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 86-01-028 (Order 85-37), § 296-30-120, filed 12/11/85.]

WAC 296-30-170 Who is required to pay for sexual assault examinations? When a sexual assault examination is performed for the purpose of gathering evidence for possible prosecution, the costs of the examination must be billed to the crime victims compensation program. We are the primary payer of this benefit. The client is not required to file an application with us to receive this benefit and may not be billed for these costs. If the examination includes treatment costs or the client will require follow-up treatment, an application for benefits must be filed with us for these services to be considered for payment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.170. 00-03-056, § 296-30-170, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 86-01-028 (Order 85-37), § 296-30-170, filed 12/11/85; 85-03-060 (Order 85-3), § 296-30-170, filed 1/15/85.]

WAC 296-30-180 What protection is available to crime victims to prevent unjust enrichment to others from their benefits? (1) The Crime Victims Act prohibits the department from paying benefits or compensation to a person:

(a) Who caused the crime victim's injuries; or

(b) Any person who would be unjustly enriched by the victim's benefits (e.g., there is a danger the person may divert benefits intended for the victim to his or her own use).

(2) To prevent unjust enrichment, the department, victim, or the victim's guardian may file a motion to:

(a) Request that the victim or other responsible adult establish:

(i) A trust account with a neutral third party as trustee; or

(ii) A savings or checking account with a neutral third party to cosign all withdrawals or checks.

(b) Crime victim compensation benefits will then be deposited in the established account.

(3) The department will continue to pay providers directly.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.070(15), 7.68.120. 00-03-056, § 296-30-180, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.010, 7.68.030, 51.04.020 (1) and (4), 51.04.030, 7.68.080 and 7.68.120. 97-02-090, § 296-30-180, filed 12/31/96, effective 1/31/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 86-01-028 (Order 85-37), § 296-30-180, filed 12/11/85.]

WAC 296-30-900 What law controls a claim if a statute is amended after the date of the criminal act? The statute in effect when the criminal act occurred is the controlling law. The act occurs when the perpetrator commits the criminal conduct.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 99-07-004, § 296-30-900, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.010, 7.68.030, 51.04.020 (1) and (4), 51.04.030, 7.68.080 and 7.68.120. 97-02-090, § 296-30-900, filed 12/31/96, effective 1/31/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 85-03-060 (Order 85-3), § 296-30-900, filed 1/15/85.]

Chapter 296-31 WAC

CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT RULES AND FEES

WAC

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-31-020	Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.010, 7.68.030, 51.04.020 (1) and (4), 51.04.030, 7.68.080 and 7.68.120. 97-02-090, § 296-31-020, filed 12/31/96, effective 1/31/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-020, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-31-020, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-020, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.] Repealed by 00-10-003, filed 4/20/00, effective 5/22/00.
296-31-050	Initial treatment and application for benefits. [Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-050, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-050, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.] Repealed by 00-03-056, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.
296-31-090	Mental health fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-090, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-31-090, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-090, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.] Repealed by 00-03-056, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.
296-31-095	Consultation fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.-050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-095, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.] Repealed by 94-02-015, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW.
296-31-100	Severability. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-100, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.] Repealed by 99-07-004, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99.

WAC 296-31-010 What mental health treatment and services are available? (1) The crime victims compensation program provides payment for mental health treatment and services to victims of crime who are eligible for compensation under chapter 7.68 RCW, the Crime Victims' Act.

EXCEPTION: Benefits under the crime victims compensation program are secondary to services available from any other public or private insurance.

(2) Services and treatment are limited to procedures that are:

(a) Proper and necessary for the diagnoses of an accepted condition;

(b) Available at the least cost;

(c) Consistent with accepted standards of mental health care; and

(d) Will enable the client to reach maximum recovery.

[Statutory Authority: 7.68.030, 7.68.130, 51.04.030 and 51.36.010. 99-20-031, § 296-31-010, filed 9/29/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.36.010, 7.68.030, 51.04.020 (1) and (4), 51.04.030, 7.68.080 and 7.68.120. 97-02-090, § 296-31-010, filed 12/31/96, effective 1/31/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-010, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-010, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-012 What mental health treatment and services are not authorized? (1) The crime victims compensation program will not authorize services and treatment:

(a) Beyond the point that the accepted condition becomes fixed and stable (i.e., maintenance care);

(b) After the date a permanent partial disability award is made;

(c) After a client is placed on a permanent pension roll, except as allowed in RCW 51.36.010;

(d) When services are not considered proper and necessary. Services that are inappropriate to the accepted condition, which present hazards in excess of the expected benefit, are controversial, obsolete, or experimental are presumed not to be proper and necessary, and shall only be authorized on an individual case basis with written authorization for the service from the department; or

(e) For any therapies which focus on the recovery of repressed memory or recovery of memory which focuses on memories of physically impossible acts, highly improbable acts for which verification should be available, but is not, or unverified memories of acts occurring prior to the age of two.

(2) We will not pay for services or treatment, including medications:

(a) On rejected claims;

EXCEPTION: We will pay for assessments or diagnostic services used as a basis for the department's decision.

(b) After the date a claim is closed.

EXCEPTION: Therapy for eligible survivors of victims of homicide can be provided on closed claims.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.030, 51.36.010. 00-10-003, § 296-31-012, filed 4/20/00, effective 5/22/00; 99-20-031, § 296-31-012, filed 9/29/99, effective 11/1/99.]

WAC 296-31-016 What treatment or services require authorization from the crime victims compensation program? (1) The program must authorize the following mental health services and/or treatment:

(a) Treatment beyond thirty sessions for adults or forty sessions for children;

(b) Treatment beyond fifty sessions for adults or sixty sessions for children;

(c) Consultations beyond what are allowed in WAC 296-31-065;

(d) Inpatient hospitalization;

(e) Concurrent treatment with more than one provider;

(f) Electroconvulsive therapy;

(g) Neuropsychological evaluation (testing);

(h) Day treatment for seriously ill children under eighteen years old;

(i) Referrals for services or treatment not in our fee schedule (see WAC 296-31-040).

(2) Your request for authorization must be in writing and include:

(a) A statement of the condition(s) diagnosed;

(b) Current DSM or ICD codes;

(c) The relationship of the condition(s) diagnosed to the criminal act; and

(d) An outline of the proposed treatment program that includes its length, components, procedure codes and expected prognosis.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030 and 51.04.030. 99-20-031, § 296-31-016, filed 9/29/99, effective 11/1/99.]

WAC 296-31-030 What are the eligibility requirements of a mental health treatment provider under the Crime Victims Act? (1) Mental health providers must qualify as an approved provider and register with the crime victims compensation program before they are authorized to provide treatment and receive payment in accordance with these rules.

(2) The following providers who are permanently licensed or registered in Washington are eligible to register with this program:

(a) Psychiatrists;

(b) Psychologists;

(c) Advanced registered nurse practitioners with a specialty in psychiatric and mental health nursing;

(d) Ph.D.s not licensed as psychologists and master level counselors whose degree is in a field of study related to mental health services including, but not limited to, social work, marriage and family therapy or mental health counseling.

(3) Out-of-state providers must be currently licensed, registered and/or certified within the state in which they practice. Washington requires mental health counselors to have a masters degree to treat Washington crime victim clients.

EXCEPTION: In areas where the department has determined licensed, registered and/or certified providers are not available, the department may consider registration exceptions on an individual basis.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 01-22-105, § 296-31-030, filed 11/7/01, effective 12/8/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080. 00-03-056, § 296-31-030, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-030, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-030, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-035 How do I register to become an authorized provider with the crime victims compensation program? You must send us:

(1) A completed provider application and Form W-9;

(2) A legible copy of your license, certification and/or registration;

(3) Ph.D.s not licensed as psychologists and master level counselors must provide a legible copy of their degree.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080. 00-03-056, § 296-31-035, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-31-040 Can the department purchase or authorize a special service or treatment that does not appear in its fee schedule? (1) We may purchase **and/or** authorize agreements for service or treatment not covered in the fee schedule.

(2) The service or treatment must be provided by registered providers authorized to bill the department.

(3) We must establish payment rates for special agreements for service or treatment that we purchase or authorize.

(4) We may establish criteria to ensure each claimant receives quality and effective service or treatment that is provided at the least cost and is consistent with necessary services. Examples include, but are not limited to, outcome criteria, measures of effectiveness, minimum staffing levels, certification requirements, and special reporting requirements.

(5) We may terminate a special agreement by giving the provider thirty days **written** notice.

(6) Any request for a special agreement must be made in writing to the crime victims' compensation program.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 99-07-004, § 296-31-040, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-040, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-045 Can the department deny, revoke, suspend or impose conditions on a provider's authorization to treat crime victim claimants? The department has a duty to supervise the provisions of proper and necessary mental health care that is delivered promptly, efficiently and economically. We may deny, revoke, suspend or impose conditions on your authorization to treat crime victim claimants for reasons that include, but are not limited to:

(1) Incompetence or negligence that results in injury to a client or that exposes the client to harm.

(2) The possession, use, prescription for use, or distribution of controlled substances, legend drugs, or addictive, habituating or dependency-inducing substances except for therapeutic purposes.

(3) Limits placed on your license, certification and/or registration by any court, board or administrative agency. The limits may be temporary or permanent and may involve probation, suspension or revocation.

(4) The commission of any act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, or corruption that relates to the practice of your profession. The act does not need to be a crime. If a court or other tribunal issues a conviction or finding regarding the act, a certified copy of the conviction or finding is conclusive evidence of the violation.

(5) Failure to comply with our rules, orders or policies.

(6) Failure, neglect or refusal to:

(a) Provide us with copies of your license, certification and/or registration and degree;

(b) Provide records requested by the department pursuant to a health care service review or an audit;

(c) Provide us with complete and timely reports that we require, or additional reports or records that we request.

(7) The submission or collusion in the submission of false or misleading reports or bills to any government agency.

(8) Billing a claimant for:

(a) Treatment of a condition for which the department has accepted responsibility; or

(b) The difference between the amount paid by the department and/or public or private insurance under the maximum allowable fee set forth in these rules and any other charge.

(9) Repeated failure to notify the department immediately and prior to burial in any death, where cause of death is not definitely known and possibly related to a crime victim injury.

(10) Repeated failure to recognize emotional and social factors that impede a client's recovery.

(11) Repeated unreasonable refusal to comply with the recommendations of a board certified or qualified specialist who examines or reviews a claim for us.

(12) Repeated use of treatment that is:

(a) Controversial or experimental;

(b) Contraindicated or hazardous;

(c) Performed after the condition stabilizes; or

(d) Performed after maximum mental health improvement is reached.

(13) Mental incompetence declared by a court or other tribunal.

(14) Failure to comply with the applicable code of professional conduct or ethics.

(15) Failure to inform us of disciplinary action against your license, certification or registration to practice, issued by order or formal letter.

(16) The finding of reason(s) to take action against your privileges to practice by any peer group review body.

(17) Misrepresentation or omission of any material information in your application for authorization to treat crime victims.

(18) Repeated billing of the department for services that are available to clients from public or private insurance sources. You must bill us only after all public or private insurance benefits are exhausted.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080, 7.68.100. 00-03-056, § 296-31-045, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-31-055 What type of corrective action can be taken against providers? (1) If the department finds reason to take corrective action, we may also order one or more of the following:

(a) Recoup our payments to you with interest.

(b) Deny or reduce payment.

(c) Assessment of penalties for each action that falls within the scope of WAC 296-31-045 (1) through (18).

(d) Place you on a prepayment review status that requires you to submit supporting documents prior to payment.

(e) Require you to satisfactorily complete education courses and/or programs.

(f) Impose other appropriate restrictions or conditions, including revoking your privilege to be reimbursed for treating clients under the Crime Victims Act.

(2) Cases involving questions of ethics or quality of care will be referred to the department of health.

(3) We will forward a copy of any corrective action taken against you to the applicable disciplinary authority.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080, 7.68.100, 51.48.080, 51.48.250, 51.48.260, 51.48.280, 51.48.290. 00-03-056, § 296-31-055, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-31-056 Can providers be charged interest on incorrect or inappropriate payments? (1) When you receive a payment to which you are not entitled, you must repay the excess payment, plus accrued interest, without regard to whether the excess payment occurred due to your error or department error or oversight.

EXCEPTION: If you accept in good faith a determination by the department that a crime victim client is eligible for benefits under the Crime Victims Act and we later determine the client was ineligible for services, interest will not begin to accrue until notification is received by you that the client was ineligible.

(2) Interest will accrue on excess payments at the rate of one percent per month or portion of a month beginning on the thirty-first day after payment was made. When partial payment of an excess payment is made, interest accrues on the remaining balance.

(3) The department has the option of requesting you to remit the amount of the excess payment and accrued interest or offsetting excess payments and accrued interest against future payments due to you.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080, 51.48.250, 51.48.260. 00-03-056, § 296-31-056, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-31-057 Can the department penalize a provider? The penalty provisions for physicians contained in chapter 51.48 RCW are the same for mental health providers under these rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080, 7.68.100, 51.48.060, 51.48.080, 51.48.090, 51.48.250, 51.48.260, 51.48.270, 51.48.280, 51.48.290. 00-03-056, § 296-31-057, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-31-058 What protest and appeal rights are available? If you or the client do not agree with our order, decision or award a written protest may be sent to the crime victims compensation program or appeal to the board of industrial insurance appeals. A protest or appeal to our order or decision requiring repayment by a provider must be received within twenty days from receipt of the order or decision. A protest or appeal regarding other issues must be received within ninety days of receipt of the order or decision.

Note: Protest and appeal rights are governed under chapter 51.52 RCW and RCW 7.68.110.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.110, 51.52.050, 51.52.060(1). 00-03-056, § 296-31-058, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-31-060 What reports are required from mental health providers? The crime victims compensation program requires the following reports from mental health providers:

(1) **Initial response and assessment: Form I:** This report is required if you are seeing the client for **six sessions or less,** and must contain:

(a) The client's initial description of the criminal act for which they have filed a crime victims compensation claim;

(b) The client's presenting symptoms/issues by your observations and the client's report;

(c) An estimate of time loss from work as a result of the crime injury, if any. Provide an estimate of when the individual will return to work, why they are unable to work, the extent of impairment and the prognosis for future occupational functioning; and

(d) What type of intervention(s) you provided.

EXCEPTION: If you will be providing more than six sessions it is not necessary to complete Form I, instead complete Form II.

(2) **Initial response and assessment: Form II:** This report is required if **more than six sessions** are anticipated.

Form II must be submitted no later than the sixth session, and must contain:

(a) The client's initial description of the criminal act for which they have filed a crime victims compensation claim;

(b) A summary of the essential features of the client's symptoms related to the criminal act, beliefs/attributions, vulnerabilities, defenses and/or resources that lead to your clinical impression (refer to current DSM and crime victims compensation program guidelines);

(c) Any preexisting or coexisting emotional/behavioral or health conditions relevant to the crime impact if present, and how they may have been exacerbated by the crime victimization;

(d) Specific diagnoses with current DSM or ICD code(s), including axes 1 through 5, and the highest GAF in the past year;

(e) Treatment plan based on diagnoses and related symptoms, to include:

(i) Specific treatment goals you and the client have set;

(ii) Treatment strategies to achieve the goals;

(iii) How you will measure progress toward the goals; and

(iv) Any auxiliary care that will be incorporated.

(f) A description of your assessment of the client's treatment prognosis, as well as any extenuating circumstances and/or barriers that might affect treatment progress; and

(g) An estimate of time loss from work as a result of the crime injury, if any. Provide an estimate of when the individual will return to work, why they are unable to work, the extent of impairment and the prognosis for future occupational functioning.

(3) **Progress note: Form III:** This report must be completed **after session fifteen has been conducted,** and must contain:

(a) Whether there has been substantial progress towards recovery for the crime related condition(s);

(b) If you expect treatment will be completed within thirty visits (for adults) or forty visits (for children); and

(c) What complicating or confounding issues are hindering recovery.

(4) **Treatment report: Form IV:** This report must be completed for authorization for **treatment beyond thirty sessions for adults or forty sessions for children,** and must contain:

(a) The diagnoses at treatment onset with current DSM or ICD code(s), including axes 1 through 5, and the highest GAF in the past year;

(b) The current diagnoses, if different now, with current DSM or ICD code(s), including axes 1 through 5, and the highest GAF in the past year; and

(c) Proposed plan for treatment and number of sessions requested, and an explanation of:

(i) Substantial progress toward treatment goals;

(ii) Partial progress toward treatment goals; or

(iii) Little or no progress toward treatment goals.

(5) **Treatment report: Form V:** This report must be completed for authorization for **treatment beyond fifty sessions for adults or sixty sessions for children,** and must contain:

(a) The diagnoses at treatment onset with current DSM or ICD code(s), including axes 1 through 5, and the highest GAF in the past year;

(b) The current diagnoses, if different now, with current DSM or ICD code(s), including axes 1 through 5, and the highest GAF in the past year;

(c) Proposed plan for treatment and number of sessions requested, and an explanation of:

(i) Substantial progress toward treatment goals;

(ii) Partial progress toward treatment goals; or

(iii) Little or no progress toward treatment goals.

(6) **Termination report: Form VI:** If you **discontinue treatment of a client** for any reason, a termination report should be completed within sixty days of the client's last visit, and must contain:

(a) Date of last session;

(b) Diagnosis at the time client stopped treatment;

(c) Reason for termination (e.g., goals achieved, client terminated treatment, client relocated, referred to other services, etc.); and

(d) At this point in time do you believe there is any permanent loss in functioning as a result of the crime injury? If yes, describe symptoms based on diagnostic criteria for a DSM diagnosis.

(7) **Reopening application:** This application is **required to reopen a claim** that has been closed more than ninety days, to demonstrate a worsening of the client's condition and a need for treatment. We will reimburse you for filing the application, for an office visit, and diagnostic studies needed to complete the application. No other benefits will be paid until a decision is made on the reopening. If the claim is reopened, we will pay benefits for a maximum of sixty days prior to the date we received the reopening application.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.030 and 51.36.060. 99-20-031, § 296-31-060, filed 9/29/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-060, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-31-060, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-060, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-065 Can my client be referred for a consultation? (1) There may be instances when the client's accepted mental health condition presents a diagnostic or therapeutic challenge. In such cases, you or the department may refer the client for a consultation or you may ask the department for an independent mental health examination.

(2) There are two levels of consultations that can be performed: Limited and extensive. Descriptions and procedure codes are included in the *Crime Victims Compensation Program Mental Health Treatment Rules and Fees*.

(3) The consultant will be required to submit a report to the department that contains the following elements:

(a) The reason(s) for the consultation referral; and

(b) Consultants related recommendations.

(4) Authorization from the department is required for:

(a) More than two consultations before the thirtieth session for adults or fortieth session for children; and

(b) More than one consultation between thirty and fifty sessions for adults or between forty and sixty sessions for children.

(5) You may **not** make a referral for a consultation if:

(a) An independent mental health examination has been scheduled;

(b) Claim reopening is pending; or

(c) The claim is closed.

Note: The consultant must meet provider registration requirements per WAC 296-31-030.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030 and 51.04.030. 99-20-031, § 296-31-065, filed 9/29/99, effective 11/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-065, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-31-065, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-065, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-067 When is concurrent treatment allowed? (1) In some cases, treatment by more than one provider may be allowed by the crime victims compensation program. We may authorize concurrent treatment on an individual basis:

(a) If the accepted condition requires specialty or multidisciplinary care.

Note: Individual and group counseling sessions given by more than one provider is not concurrent treatment.

(b) If we receive and approve your written request that contains:

(i) The name, address, discipline, and specialty of each provider requested to assist in treating the client;

(ii) An outline of each provider's responsibility in the case; and

(iii) An estimated length for the period of concurrent treatment.

(2) If we approve concurrent treatment, we will recognize one primary attending mental health treatment provider. That provider will be responsible for:

(a) Directing the overall treatment program for the client;

(b) Providing us with copies of all reports received from involved providers; and

(c) In time loss cases, providing us with adequate evidence certifying the claimant's inability to work.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030 and 51.04.030. 99-20-031, § 296-31-067, filed 9/29/99, effective 11/1/99.]

WAC 296-31-068 When can a client transfer providers? (1) RCW 51.36.010 provides that clients are entitled to a free choice of attending providers, subject to the limits of RCW 7.68.130 and the requirements of the claimant's public or private insurance. The provider must meet registration requirements of WAC 296-31-030.

(2) The department must be notified if a client changes providers.

(3) We may require a client to select another provider for treatment under the following conditions:

(a) When a provider, qualified and available to provide treatment, is more conveniently located;

(b) When the attending provider fails to comply with our rules;

(c) Subject to the limits of RCW 7.68.130 outlined in subsection (1) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.130 and 51.36.010. 99-20-031, § 296-31-068, filed 9/29/99, effective 11/1/99.]

WAC 296-31-069 For what reasons may the department require independent mental health or independent medical evaluations be obtained? Independent medical and mental health evaluations may be required by the department for the following reasons:

(1) To rate permanent impairment when treatment has been concluded; or

(2) To evaluate an application to reopen a claim; or

(3) To determine if there are conditions related to the effects of the crime or preexisting conditions aggravated by the crime for which the claim was filed; or

(4) To determine if crime-related treatment is still necessary and if present treatment is effective; or

(5) To determine if treatment is still leading to recovery; or

(6) To obtain other information that may be necessary for the department to make decisions on the victim's claim.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114. 00-24-065, § 296-31-069, filed 12/1/00, effective 1/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.070, 51.32.110, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 98-24-095, § 296-31-069, filed 12/1/98, effective 1/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-069, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-069, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-06901 What is required in an independent mental health evaluation report? Practitioners participating in an independent mental health evaluation ordered by the department must provide the crime victims compensation program with a report within thirty days following the evaluation date. The report must meet the guidelines published in the *Independent Mental Health Evaluators' Handbook.*

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114. 00-24-065, § 296-31-06901, filed 12/1/00, effective 1/1/01.]

WAC 296-31-06903 Who may perform independent mental health evaluations for the crime victims compensation program? Providers who wish to perform independent mental health evaluations for the crime victims compensation program must be approved examiners and meet the following minimum qualifications:

Counselors	■ Masters or doctorate degree in a field of study related to mental health; and ■ Licensed by the Washington department of health as a social worker, mental health counselor or marriage and family therapist.
Advanced registered nurse practitioners	■ Licensed with the Washington department of health; and ■ Have a specialty in psychiatric and mental health nursing.
Psychologists	■ Licensed with the Washington department of health; or ■ Licensed within Oregon or Idaho by that state's health care licensing authority.

Psychiatrists	■ Board certified; and ■ Licensed with the Washington department of health; or ■ Licensed within Oregon or Idaho by that state's health care licensing authority.
All examiners must have	■ An active practice; or ■ Be a clinical supervisor in an active practice; ■ Five years post licensure clinical experience treating crime victims; or ■ Three years clinical experience treating crime victims and two years supervising clinical work. Note: Geographic need of the program may substitute for some of the above experience requirements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 01-22-105, § 296-31-06903, filed 11/7/01, effective 12/8/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114. 00-24-065, § 296-31-06903, filed 12/1/00, effective 1/1/01.]

WAC 296-31-06905 How does a provider become an approved examiner to perform independent mental health evaluations for the crime victims compensation program? Providers must submit a completed independent mental health evaluator application to the crime victims compensation program. Applications and standards for independent mental health evaluations are published in the *Independent Mental Health Evaluators' Handbook*. Approved examiners will be included on the program's approved examiners list.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114. 00-24-065, § 296-31-06905, filed 12/1/00, effective 1/1/01.]

WAC 296-31-06907 What factors does the crime victims compensation program consider in approving or removing examiners from the approved examiners list? (1) The program may consider the following in approving examiners. The list is not inclusive.

(a) Minimum qualifications established in WAC 296-31-06903;

(b) Disciplinary proceeding or actions;

(c) Experience in direct patient care and the area of specialty;

(d) Geographic need of the program.

(2) The program may consider the following in removing examiners. The list is not inclusive.

(a) Complaints about the conduct of the examiner;

(b) Disciplinary proceeding or actions;

(c) Ability to effectively convey and substantiate opinions and conclusions concerning victims;

(d) Quality and timeliness of reports;

(e) Availability and willingness to testify at the board of industrial insurance appeals if required;

(f) Acceptance of the program's fee schedule rates.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114. 00-24-065, § 296-31-06907, filed 12/1/00, effective 1/1/01.]

WAC 296-31-06909 Is there a fee schedule for independent mental health evaluations? The maximum fee schedule for performing independent mental health evaluations is published in the *Independent Mental Health Evaluators' Handbook* available from the crime victims compensation program.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.030, 51.32.112, 51.32.114. 00-24-065, § 296-31-06909, filed 12/1/00, effective 1/1/01.]

WAC 296-31-070 What are my general obligations as an approved mental health provider? (1) When treating a crime victim who comes under our jurisdiction, you agree to accept and comply with this chapter, the department's rules, and the *Crime Victims Compensation Program's Mental Health Treatment Rules and Fee Schedule*.

(2) You must inform the client they may be entitled to benefits under the Crime Victims Act and provide whatever assistance is necessary for the client to apply for benefits. There is no charge for these services.

(3) It is the responsibility of the client to notify the provider if they believe their condition is related to a criminal act. If you discover a condition that you believe is crime related, you must notify the client. It is your responsibility to determine if you are the first treating provider.

(4) If you are the first treating provider, you must:

(a) Provide crisis intervention as necessary;

(b) Provide instructions or help the client complete their portion of the application for benefits; and

(c) Continue necessary treatment according to our mental health rules if the client remains in your care.

(5) If you are not the first treating provider, you should ask the client if an application for benefits has been filed for the condition.

(a) If an application for benefits has been filed, and you and the client agree that a change of provider is desirable, the department should be notified of the transfer according to WAC 296-31-068.

(b) If an application for benefits has not been filed:

(i) Provide instructions or help the client complete their portion of the application for benefits; and

(ii) Include the name and address of the original provider, if known.

Note: Providers must determine if the client has public or private insurance benefits available. If there is, the provider should make sure they would be able to continue treating under the client's primary insurance. Crime victims compensation is secondary to other benefits according to RCW 7.68.130.

(6) You must notify us and the client of the date they are released to regular work. Time-loss compensation terminates on the release date. We may allow further treatment if:

(a) You request it;

(b) Treatment is needed; and

(c) The accepted condition is not fixed and stable.

(7) You must notify us if permanent functional impairment or loss (permanent partial disability) is indicated after maximum recovery of the accepted condition is achieved. We will arrange to have impairments rated according to WAC 296-20-200 et al.

(8) A client must not be billed for treatment, except under the following condition:

A provider may require the client to pay for treatment if the client's eligibility is in question (e.g., when an investigation or claim determination is pending). If the claim is subsequently allowed, the provider must refund the client **in full** and bill us at their usual and customary fees if such rates are in excess of the public and private insurance entitlements.

(9) No fee is payable by the department for missed appointments unless the appointment is for an examination arranged by the department. Clients may be billed directly for missed or no show appointments.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 04-14-069, § 296-31-070, filed 7/2/04, effective 8/2/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.060, 7.68.080. 00-03-056, § 296-31-070, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-070, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-070, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-071 What records must providers maintain? If providers request payment from us for service, they must:

(1) Maintain all patient and billing records needed to:

(a) Determine the extent of services provided to claimants or to their family members. Each record must, at a minimum:

(i) Document the level and type of service provided; and

(ii) Where applicable, indicate the name of our representative who authorized equipment or treatment.

(b) Comply with our audit of services, if an audit is authorized.

(2) Maintain records for audit purposes for at least five years from the claimant's last treatment date.

(3) Provide records to us, if requested.

Note: The confidentiality (safeguarding and release) of a claimant's records is governed by RCW 7.68.140 and 7.68.145 of the Crime Victims Act.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 99-07-004, § 296-31-071, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-071, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-072 Are provider records subject to a health care services review or an audit? (1) We may review or audit patient and related billing records to ensure:

(a) Claimants are receiving proper and necessary care; and

(b) You are complying with our mental health rules, fee schedules, and policies.

A records review can become the basis of corrective action against you.

(2) We may review your records:

(a) Before, during or after delivery of services;

(b) For cause or at random;

(c) Using statistical sampling methods and projections based on sample findings; and

(d) At or away from your place(s) of business.

(3) We must provide you with ten working days written notice that our auditors intend to review your patient and related billing records at your place(s) of business.

(4) We will not remove original records from your place of business, but we may request copies of your records. If copies are requested, they must be legible and provided to us within thirty calendar days of receiving our request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 99-07-004, § 296-31-072, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-072, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-073 Can the department enlist utilization review or management programs? As a trustee of funds appropriated by the legislature, we have a duty to supervise the provisions of proper and necessary mental health care. We may enlist utilization review or management programs to monitor and control the delivery, use, and cost of necessary mental health care services. Examples include, but are not limited to, managed care contracting, prior authorization of services, and alternative reimbursement systems.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030. 99-07-004, § 296-31-073, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-073, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-074 What if my patient has an unrelated condition? (1) You must immediately notify us when you are treating an unrelated condition concurrently with an accepted condition and provide us with the following information:

(a) Diagnosis and/or nature of unrelated condition;

(b) Treatment being provided; and

(c) The effect, if any, on the accepted condition.

(2) Temporary treatment of an unrelated condition may be allowed and payment for service authorized if:

(a) We approve your request for authorization prior to treatment;

(b) You give us a thorough explanation of how the unrelated condition is affecting the accepted condition;

(c) Treatment of the unrelated condition is retarding recovery of the accepted condition; and

(d) We receive monthly reports from you, outlining treatment and its effect on both the unrelated and accepted conditions.

(3) We will not approve or pay for treatment of:

(a) An unrelated condition that has no influence or no longer influences the existing condition.

(b) A preexisting unrelated condition that was treated prior to acceptance of the crime victim's claim, unless it is retarding recovery of the accepted condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 00-03-056, § 296-31-074, filed 1/14/00, effective 2/14/00.]

WAC 296-31-075 What is excess recovery? The remaining balance of a recovery, which is paid to the victim but must be used to offset future payment of benefits.

How does excess effect the bill payment process?

(1) When an excess recovery exists, the department is not responsible for payment of bills.

(2) The provider must bill the department in accordance with the department's medical aid rules and maximum fee schedules.

(3) The department will:

(a) Determine the amount payable according to the fee schedule;

(b) Credit the excess recovery with the amount payable; and

(c) Send the provider a remittance advice showing the amount due from the victim.

(4) The victim must pay the provider in accordance with the remittance advice.

(5) When the excess is reduced to zero the department will resume responsibility for payment of bills.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.050 and 7.68.130. 99-07-004, § 296-31-075, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-075, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-075, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-080 How do providers bill for services? (1) Neither the department nor the claimant is required to pay for provider services which violate the mental health treatment rules, fee schedule or department policy.

(2) All fees listed are the maximum fees allowable. Providers must bill their usual and customary fee for each service. If this is less than our fee schedule rate, you must bill us at the lesser rate. The department will pay the lesser of the billed charge or the fee schedule's maximum allowable.

The provider is prohibited from charging the claimant for any difference between the provider's charge and our allowable amount.

(3) Regardless of who completes the bill form, you are responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the description of services and of the charges billed.

(4) All bills submitted to the department must:

(a) Be itemized on forms approved by us.

For example: Physicians, psychologists, advanced registered nurse practitioners and master level mental health counselors may use our form or the current Health Insurance Claim Form (as defined by the National Uniform Claim Committee). Hospitals use the current National Uniform Billing Form (as defined by the National Uniform Billing Committee) for institution services and the current Health Insurance Claim Form (as defined by the National Uniform Claim Committee) for professional services.

(b) Refer to the crime victims compensation program mental health billing instructions for detailed billing information. Billings must be submitted in accordance with these instructions. Procedure codes and fees are available on the crime victims compensation web site or by contacting the crime victims program.

(5) The following supporting documentation must be maintained and, if applicable, submitted when billing for services:

(a) Intake evaluation;

(b) Progress reports;

(c) Consultation reports;

(d) Special or diagnostic study reports;

(e) Independent assessment or closing exam reports;

(f) BR (by report) describing why a service or procedure is too unusual, variable, or complex to be assigned a value unit;

(g) The claimant's or patient's (if patient is other than claimant) private or public insurance information;

For example: When services provided are for survivors of homicide victims.

(6) The claim number must appear in the appropriate field on each bill form. Reports and other correspondence must have the claim number in the upper right hand corner of each page.

(7) You may rebill us if your bill is not reported on your remittance advice within sixty days. Unless the information on the original bill was incorrect, a rebill should be identical. Rebills must be submitted for services denied if a claim is closed or rejected and subsequently reopened or allowed.

(8) We will adjust charges when appropriate. We must provide you with a written explanation as to why a billing was adjusted. A written explanation is not required if the adjustment was made solely to conform to our maximum allowable fees. Any inquiries regarding adjustment of charges must be received in the required format within ninety days from the date of payment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.36.080, 7.68.030, 7.68.080. 07-08-088, § 296-31-080, filed 4/3/07, effective 5/23/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080, 7.68.120, 51.36.010, 51.04.020 (1) and (4) and 51.04.030. 99-07-004, § 296-31-080, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99; 97-02-090, § 296-31-080, filed 12/31/96, effective 1/31/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 51.04.020(1) and 51.04.030. 95-15-004, § 296-31-080, filed 7/5/95, effective 8/5/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 7.68 RCW. 94-02-015, § 296-31-080, filed 12/23/93, effective 1/24/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.050. 92-23-033, § 296-31-080, filed 11/13/92, effective 12/14/92.]

WAC 296-31-085 Can out-of-state providers bill the department? (1) Providers of mental health diagnostic and treatment services located outside the state of Washington:

(a) May bill us for services that we allow and are authorized by the crime victims compensation program mental health treatment rules;

(b) Must bill us according to the provisions of this chapter;

(c) Must bill their usual and customary fees; and

(d) Will be paid according to the Washington state crime victims compensation program mental health treatment rules and fees.

Exception: Hospitals located outside the state of Washington are paid according to WAC 296-30-081.

(2) Independent medical or mental health examinations must be billed and will be paid according to the examiner's usual and customary fee.

(3) We will not reimburse a charge for service(s) allowed under any out-of-state crime victims compensation program unless it is allowed in chapters 296-30 and 296-31 WAC. When in doubt, the provider should contact us to verify coverage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030, 7.68.080, 7.68.120, 51.36.010, 51.04.020 (1) and (4) and 51.04.030. 99-07-004, § 296-31-085, filed 3/4/99, effective 4/4/99.]

Chapter 296-32 WAC

SAFETY STANDARDS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS

WAC

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-32-001 Foreword—Effective date. [Foreword, effective 4/1/66.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-010 Statements of fact—Construction of rules. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66; Regulations 1.3, 1.4, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-011 Procedure for settling controversy. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66; Regulation 1.6, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-020 Causes of accident. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66; Regulation 1.10, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-030 Causes of accident—Safety. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66; Regulation 1.11, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-040 Definitions. [Definitions, effective 4/1/66; Regulations 1.12—1.25, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-050 Employer's responsibility. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66; Regulations 2.1—2.11, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-060 Foreman's responsibility. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66; Regulations 2.12—2.23, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-070 Employee's responsibility. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66; Regulations 2.24—2.31, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-080 First-aid. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66; Regulations 3.1—3.4, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-090 Industrial hygiene. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66; Regulations 3.5—3.7, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-094 Overhead work. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-098 Molten solder handling. [Rules (part), effective 4/1/66.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-100 Aerial plant. [§ VI, Rules 6.010—6.100, effective 4/1/66; Regulations 4.1—4.15, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-110 Underground plant. [§ VII, Rules 7.010—7.120, effective 4/1/66; Regulations 5.1—5.12, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-120 Central office plant. [§ IV, Rules 4.010—4.060, effective 4/1/66; Regulations 6.1—6.7, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-130 Tools and protective devices. [§ II, Rules 2.010—2.460, effective 4/1/66; Regulations 7.1—7.50, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-140 Motor vehicles, work equipment and transportation. [§ III, Rules 3.010—3.160, effective 4/1/66; Regulations 8.1—8.14, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-150 Power exposures. [§ VIII, Rules 8.010—8.200, effective 4/1/66; Regulations 9.1—9.20, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-160 General safety requirements. [§ I, Rules 1.010—1.120, effective 4/1/66; Rules 10.2—10.7, 10.10, 10.11, 10.14, 10.15, 10.16, 10.17, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-170 Manlift equipment. [§ V, Rules 5.010—5.090, effective 4/1/66.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.
296-32-180 Electronic communication equipment. [§ IX, Rules 9.010—9.120, effective 4/1/66.] Repealed by Order 77-12, filed 7/11/77.

WAC 296-32-200 Scope and application. (1) This chapter sets forth safety and health standards that apply to the work conditions, practices, means, methods, operations, installations and processes performed at telecommunications centers and at telecommunications field installations, which are located outdoors or in building spaces used for such field installations. "Center" work includes the installation, operation, maintenance, rearrangement, and removal of communications equipment and other associated equipment in telecommunications switching centers. "Field" work includes the installation, operation, maintenance, rearrangement, and removal of conductors and other equipment used for signal or communication service, and of their supporting or containing structures, overhead or underground, on public or private rights of way, including buildings or other structures.

(2) These standards do not apply:

(a) To construction work, as defined in chapter 296-155 WAC, nor

(b) To installations under the exclusive control of electric utilities used for the purpose of communications or metering, or for generation, control, transformation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy, which are located in buildings used exclusively by the electric utilities for such purposes, or located outdoors on property owned or leased by the electric utilities or on public highways, streets, roads, etc., or outdoors by established rights on private property.

(3) Operations or conditions not specifically covered by this chapter are subject to all the applicable standards contained in chapter 296-24 WAC, general safety and health standards, and chapter 296-800 WAC, the safety and health core rules. Operations which involve construction work, as defined in chapter 296-155 WAC are subject to all the applicable standards contained in chapter 296-155 WAC, safety standards for construction work.

(4) This standard shall augment the Washington state general safety and health standards, general occupational health standards, electrical workers safety rules, and any other standards which are applicable to all industries governed by chapter 80, Laws of 1973, Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act. In the event of any conflict between any portion of this chapter and any portion of any of the general application standards, the provisions of this chapter 296-32 WAC, shall apply.

(5) In exceptional cases where compliance with specific provisions of this chapter can only be accomplished to the serious detriment and disadvantage of an operation, variance from the requirement may be permitted by the director of the department of labor and industries after receipt of application for variance which meets the requirements of WAC 296-900-11005.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-32-200, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-32-200, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; Order 76-38, § 296-32-200, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-200, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-210 Definitions. (1) The terms used in these standards shall be interpreted in the most commonly accepted sense consistent with the communications industry. The words "shall" and "must," are used to indicate the provisions which are mandatory.

(2) "Aerial lifts." Aerial lifts include the following types of vehicle-mounted aerial devices used to elevate personnel to jobsites above ground:

(a) Extensible boom platforms,

(b) Aerial ladders,

(c) Articulating boom platforms,

(d) Vertical towers,

(e) A combination of any of the above defined in ANSI A92.2-1969. These devices are made of metal, wood, fiberglass, reinforced plastic (FRP), or other material; are powered or manually operated and are deemed to be aerial lifts whether or not they are capable of rotating above a substantially vertical axis.

(3) "Aerial splicing platform." This consists of a platform, approximately 3 feet x 4 feet, used to perform aerial cable work. It is furnished with fiber or synthetic ropes for supporting the platform from aerial strand, detachable guy ropes for anchoring it, and a device for raising and lowering it with a handline.

(4) "Aerial tent." A small tent usually constructed of vinyl coated canvas which is usually supported by light metal or plastic tubing. It is designed to protect employees in inclement weather while working on ladders, aerial splicing platforms, or aerial devices.

(5) "Alive or live (energized)." Electrically connected to a source of potential difference, or electrically charged so as to have a potential significantly different from that of the earth in the vicinity. The term "live" is sometimes used in the place of the term "current-carrying," where the intent is clear, to avoid repetition of the longer term.

(6) "Barricade." A physical obstruction such as tapes, cones, or "A" frame type wood and/or metal structure intended to warn and limit access to a work area.

(7) "Barrier." A physical obstruction which is intended to prevent contact with energized lines or equipment, or to prevent unauthorized access to work area.

(8) "Bond." An electrical connection from one conductive element to another for the purpose of minimizing potential differences or providing suitable conductivity for fault current or for mitigation of leakage current and electrolytic action.

(9) "Cable." A conductor with insulation, or a stranded conductor with or without insulation and other coverings (single-conductor cable), or a combination of conductors insulated from one another (multiple-conductor cable).

(10) "Cable sheath." A protective covering applied to cables.

Note: A cable sheath may consist of multiple layers of which one or more is conductive.

(11) "Circuit." A conductor or system of conductors through which an electric current is intended to flow.

(12) "Clearance."

(a) The certification by the proper authority that a specified line or piece of equipment is de-energized; that the proper precautionary measures have been taken and that the line or equipment is being turned over to the workers.

(b) Separation or protection by the use of protective devices to prevent accidental contact by persons or objects on approach to a point of danger.

(13) "Climbing space." The vertical space reserved along the side of poles or structures to permit ready access for lineworkers to equipment and conductors located on poles or structures.

(14) "Communication lines." The conductors and their supporting or containing structures for telephone, telegraph, railroad signal, data, clock, fire, police-alarm, community television antenna and other systems which are used for public or private signal or communication service, and which operate at potentials not exceeding 400 volts to ground or 750 volts between any two points of the circuit, and the transmitted power of which does not exceed 150 watts. When communications lines operate at less than 150 volts to ground, no limit is placed on the capacity of the system. Specifically designed communications cables may include communication circuits not complying with the preceding limitations, where such circuits are also used incidentally to supply power to communication equipment.

(15) "Communication plant." The conductors and their associated equipment required to provide public or private signals or communicative service.

(16) "Competent or qualified person." A person who is familiar with the construction of, or operation of, such lines and/or equipment that concerns their position and who is fully aware of the hazards connected therewith OR one who has passed a journeyman's examination for the particular branch of the trades with which they may be connected. In case of dispute, competency shall be established by a committee appointed by the director or assistant director of the department of labor and industries consisting of representatives of all interested parties.

(17) "Conductor." A material, usually in the form of a wire, cable, or bus bar, suitable for carrying an electric current.

(18) "Effectively grounded." Intentionally connected to earth through a ground connection or connections of sufficiently low impedance and having sufficient current-carrying capacity to prevent the build-up of voltages which may result in undue hazard to connected equipment or to persons.

(19) "Emergency." When an unusual condition exists that endangers life and/or property.

(20) "Energized." Electrically connected to a source of potential difference or electrically charged so as to have a potential different from that of the earth or different from that of adjacent conductors or equipment. For the purpose of these rules, potential differences less than 100 volts shall not apply. This definition does not include communication lines of less than 300 volts.

(21) "Equipment." A general term which includes materials, fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, and similar items used as part of, or in connection with, a supply or communications installation.

(22) "Crewleader or person-in-charge." That person directly in charge of workers doing the work regardless of title.

(23) "Ground (reference)." That conductive body usually earth, to which an electric potential is referenced.

(24) "Ground (as a noun)." A conductive connection, whether intentional or accidental, by which an electric circuit or equipment is connected to reference ground.

(25) "Ground (as a verb)." The connecting or establishment of a connection, whether by intention or accident, of an electric circuit or equipment to reference ground.

(26) "Grounding." The act of placing shorts and grounds on conductors and equipment for the purpose of protecting

workers from dangerous voltages while working on such lines or equipment.

(27) "Ground tent." A small tent usually constructed of vinyl coated canvas supported by a metal or plastic frame. Its purpose is to protect employees from inclement weather while working at buried cable pedestal sites or similar locations.

(28) "Grounded conductor." A system or circuit conductor which is intentionally grounded.

(29) "Grounded systems." A system of conductors in which at least one conductor or point (usually the middle wire, or the neutral point of transformer or generator windings) is intentionally grounded, either solidly or through a current-limiting device (not a current-interrupting device).

(30) "Grounding electrode conductor (grounding conductor)." A conductor used to connect equipment or the grounded circuit of a wiring system to a grounding electrode.

(31) "Guard or guarded." Covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected by means of suitable covers, casings, barriers, rails, screens, mats, platforms, or warning signs or devices to remove the possibility of dangerous contact on approach by other persons or objects to a point of danger.

(32) "Insulated." Separated from other conducting surfaces by a dielectric substance (including air space) offering a high resistance to the passage of current.

Note: When any object is said to be insulated, it is understood to be insulated in suitable manner for the conditions to which it is subjected. Otherwise, it is, within the purpose of these standards, uninsulated. Insulating coverings of conductors is one means of making the conductor insulated.

(33) "Insulation (as applied to cable)." That which is relied upon to insulate the conductor from other conductors or conducting parts or from ground.

(34) "Joint use." The sharing of a common facility, such as a manhole, trench or pole, by two or more different kinds of utilities, (e.g., power and telecommunications).

(35) "Ladder platform." A device designed to facilitate working aloft from an extension ladder. A typical device consists of a platform (approximately 9" x 18") hinged to a welded pipe frame. The rear edge of the platform and the bottom crossmember of the frame are equipped with latches to lock the platform to ladder rungs.

(36) "Ladder seat." A removable seat used to facilitate work at an elevated position on rolling ladders in telecommunication centers.

(37) "Manhole." A subsurface enclosure which personnel may enter and which is used for the purpose of installing, operating, and maintaining submersible equipment and/or cable.

(38) "Manhole platform." A platform consisting of separate planks which are laid across steel platform supports. The ends of the supports are engaged in the manhole cable racks.

(39) "Manlift equipment." Such types of portable truck-mounted equipment as mechanical, electric or hydraulic ladders and boom-mounted buckets or cages.

(40) "Microwave transmission." The act of communicating or signaling utilizing a frequency between 1 GH_z (gigahertz) and 300 GH_z inclusively.

(41) "Nominal voltage." The nominal voltage of a system or circuit is the value assigned to a system or circuit of a given voltage class for the purpose of convenient designation. The actual voltage may vary above or below this value.

(42) "Pole balcony or seat." A balcony or seat used as a support for workers at pole-mounted equipment or terminal boxes. A typical device consists of a bolted assembly of steel details and a wooden platform. Steel braces run from the pole to the underside of the balcony. A guard rail (approximately 30" high) may be provided.

(43) "Pole platform." A platform intended for use by a worker in splicing and maintenance operations in an elevated position adjacent to a pole. It consists of a platform equipped at one end with a hinged chain binder for securing the platform to a pole. A brace from the pole to the underside of the platform is also provided.

(44) "Protection from hazardous voltage." The isolation from or de-energizing of equipment to prevent accidental contact by persons or objects on approach to point of danger.

(45) "Protective devices." Those devices such as rubber gloves, rubber blankets, line hose, rubber hoods or other insulating devices, which are specially designed for the protection of workers.

(46) "Public highway." Every way, land, road, street, boulevard, and every way or place in the state open as matter of right to public vehicular travel, both inside and outside the limit of cities and towns.

(47) "Qualified employee." Any worker who by reason of their training and experience has demonstrated an ability to safely perform their duties.

(48) "Qualified line-clearance tree trimmer." A tree worker who through related training and on-the-job experience is familiar with the special techniques and hazards involved in line clearance.

(49) "Qualified line-clearance tree-trimmer trainee." Any worker regularly assigned to a line-clearance tree-trimming crew and undergoing on-the-job training who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated their ability to perform duties safely at their level of training.

(50) "Sheath." As applied to sharp tools that effectively covers the tool.

(51) "System operator/owner." The person or organization that operates or controls the electrical conductors involved.

(52) "Telecommunications center." An installation of communication equipment under the exclusive control of an organization providing telecommunications service, that is located outdoors or in a vault, chamber, or a building space used primarily for such installations.

Note: Telecommunication centers are facilities established, equipped and arranged in accordance with engineered plans for the purpose of providing telecommunications service. They may be located on premises owned or leased by the organization providing telecommunication service, or on the premises owned or leased by others. This definition includes switch rooms (whether electromechanical, electronic, or computer controlled), terminal rooms, power rooms, repeater rooms, transmitter and receiver rooms, switchboard operating rooms, cable vaults, and miscellaneous communications equipment rooms. Simulation rooms of telecommunication centers for training or developmental purposes are also included.

(53) "Telecommunications derricks." Rotating or nonrotating derrick structures permanently mounted on vehicles for the purpose of lifting, lowering, or positioning hardware and materials used in telecommunications work.

(54) "Telecommunication line truck." A truck used to transport workers, tools, and material, and to serve as a traveling workshop for telecommunication installation and maintenance work. It is sometimes equipped with a boom and auxiliary equipment for setting poles, digging holes, and elevating material or workers.

(55) "Telecommunication service." The furnishing of a capability to signal or communicate at a distance by means such as telephone, telegraph, police and fire-alarm, community antenna television, or similar system, using wire, conventional cable, coaxial cable, wave guides, microwave transmission, or other similar means.

(56) "Unvented vault." An enclosed vault in which the only openings are access openings.

(57) "Vault." An enclosure above or below ground which personnel may enter, and which is used for the purpose of installing, operating, and/or maintaining equipment and/or cable which need not be of submersible design.

(58) "Vented vault." An enclosure as described in subsection (57) of this section, with provision for air changes using exhaust flue stack(s) and low level air intake(s), operating on differentials of pressure and temperature providing for air flow.

(59) "Voltage communications." Voltage used for electronic communications equipment to which workers or protective equipment may be subjected.

(a) *High* means over 600 volts to ground—RMS AC or DC or over 1,000 volts RMS across bare parts.

(b) *Medium high* means 151 to 600 volts to ground—RMS AC or DC or 301 to 1,000 volts RMS AC across any bare parts.

(60) "Voltage electric supply." The maximum effective line voltage to which the workers or protective equipment may be subjected.

(a) *Low* includes voltages from 100 to 750 volts.

(b) *High* means those voltages in excess of 750 volts.

(61) "Voltage of an effectively grounded circuit." The voltage between any conductor and ground unless otherwise indicated.

(62) "Voltage of a circuit not effectively grounded." The voltage between any two conductors. If one circuit is directly connected to and supplied from another circuit of higher voltage (as in the case of an autotransformer), both are considered as of the higher voltage, unless the circuit of lower voltage is effectively grounded, in which case its voltage is not determined by the circuit of higher voltage. Direct connection implies electric connection as distinguished from connection merely through electromagnetic or electrostatic induction.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-32-210, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-32-210, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-210, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-215 Safe place standard. (1) No employer shall require any employee to go or be in any employment or place of employment which is not safe.

(2) No employer shall fail or neglect:

(a) Provide safe access to the work site.

(b) To provide and use safety devices and safeguards.

(c) To adopt and use methods and processes to render the employment and place of employment safe.

(d) To do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life and safety of employees.

[Order 76-38, § 296-32-215, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-32-220 General. (1) Buildings containing telecommunications centers.

(a) Illumination. Lighting in telecommunication centers shall be provided in an amount such that continuing work operations, routine observations, and the passage of employees can be carried out in a safe and healthful manner.

(b) Specific tasks in centers, such as splicing cable and the maintenance and repair of equipment frame lineups, the employer shall install permanent lighting or portable supplemental lighting to attain a higher level of illumination.

(c) Refer to WAC 296-800-210 which shall apply as minimum standards of illumination for industrial interiors.

(d) Illumination of field work. Whenever natural light is insufficient to illuminate the worksite, artificial illumination shall be provided to enable the employee to perform the work safely.

(2) Working surfaces.

(a) Working surfaces shall be in conformance with the latest edition of the general safety and health standard WAC 296-24-735 through 296-24-76523, and chapter 296-800 WAC, the safety and health core rule book.

(b) Guard rails and toe boards may be omitted on distribution frame mezzanine platforms to permit access to equipment. This exemption applies only on the side or sides of the platform facing the frames and only on those portions of the platform adjacent to equipped frames.

(3) Working spaces.

(a) Space shall be provided for access to all medium high and high voltage equipment.

(b) Every structure, new or old, designed for human occupancy shall be provided with exits to permit the prompt escape of occupants in case of fire or other emergency. The means of egress shall be a continuous and unobstructed way of exit travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way and consist of three separate and distinct parts; the way of exit access, the exit and the way of exit discharge. A means of egress comprises the vertical and horizontal ways of travel and shall include intervening room spaces, doorways, hallways, corridors, passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, enclosures, lobbies, escalators, horizontal exits, courts and yards.

(c) "Maintenance aisles," or "wiring aisles," between equipment frame lineups are working spaces and are not a means of egress for purposes of WAC 296-800-310.

(4) Special doors.

(a) When blastproof or power actuated doors are installed in specially designed hardsite security buildings and spaces, they shall be designed and installed so that they can be used as a means of egress in emergencies.

(b) When high voltage apparatus is isolated in a supplementary enclosure, interlocks shall be provided on all access doors. Warning signs shall be provided, which are visible both when the guard or cover is in place or removed.

(5) Equipment, machinery and machine guarding.

(a) When power plant machinery in telecommunications centers is operated with commutators and couplings uncovered, the adjacent housing shall be clearly marked to alert personnel to the rotating machinery.

(b) All power switches on power panels shall be in an open position when they are not controlling an operating circuit. Before opening any power circuit, the load shall be reduced. "Men working" signs, or similar wording shall be placed on switches associated with motors or generators under repair.

(c) When working on the brushes of a machine in operation, employees shall use care not to break a circuit. When it is necessary to remove a brush from the holder, the machine shall be shut down.

(d) Only fuse pullers specifically designed for that purpose shall be used when replacing cartridge type fuses.

(6) Battery handling.

(a) Eye protection devices which provide side as well as frontal eye protection for employees shall be provided when measuring storage battery specific gravity or handling electrolyte, and the employer shall ensure that such devices are used by the employees.

(b) The employer shall also ensure that acid resistant gloves and aprons shall be worn for protection against spattering.

(c) Facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided unless the storage batteries are of the enclosed type and equipped with explosion proof vents, in which case sealed water rinse or neutralizing packs may be substituted for the quick drenching or flushing facilities.

(d) Employees assigned to work with storage batteries shall be instructed in emergency procedures such as dealing with accidental acid spills.

(e) Electrolyte (acid or base, and distilled water) for battery cells shall be mixed in a well ventilated room. Acid or base shall be poured gradually, while stirring, into the water. Water shall never be poured into concentrated (greater than 75 percent) acid solutions. Electrolyte shall never be placed in metal containers nor stirred with metal objects.

(f) When taking specific gravity readings, the open end of the hydrometer shall be covered with an acid resistant material while moving it from cell to cell to avoid splashing or throwing the electrolyte.

(g) Ventilation, shall be provided to ensure diffusion of the gasses from the battery to prevent the accumulation of an explosive type mixture.

(h) Racks and trays shall be substantial and treated to be resistant to the electrolyte.

(i) Floors shall be of acid resistant construction or be protected from acid accumulation.

(7) Hazardous materials.

(a) Highway mobile vehicles and trailers stored in garages in accordance with WAC 296-24-47513 (4)(b) may be equipped to carry more than one LP-gas container, but the total capacity of LP-gas containers per work vehicle stored in garages shall not exceed 100 pounds of LP-gas.

(b) All container valves shall be closed when not in use.

(8) Compressed gas.

(a) When using or transporting nitrogen cylinders, special compartments, racks, or blocking shall be provided to prevent cylinder movement.

(b) Regulators shall be removed or guarded before a cylinder is transported.

(9) Support structures.

(a) No employee, or any material or equipment, shall be supported or permitted to be supported on any portion of a pole structure, platform, ladder, walkway or other elevated structure or aerial device unless the employer ensures that the support structure is first inspected by a competent person and it is determined to be strong, in good working condition and properly secured in place.

(b) Workers shall not throw anything from pole to ground, from pole to pole or from ground to pole.

(10) Power exposures.

(a) The employer shall ensure that no employee approaches or takes any conductive object closer to any electrically energized overhead power lines and parts than prescribed in Table 1 unless:

(i) The employee is insulated or guarded from the energized parts (insulating gloves rated for the voltage involved shall be considered adequate insulation), or

(ii) The energized parts are insulated or guarded from the employee and any other conductive object at a different potential, or

(iii) The power conductors and equipment are deenergized and grounded.

(b) While handling communication wires, metal sheaths, or communication equipment, contact shall be avoided with street lamp brackets, trolley span wires, power guys, transformer cases and any other power equipment that may be energized. The safest possible working position shall be assumed before starting work.

(c) Communication employees shall never work in the pole space on jointly used poles between normal primary and secondary attachments.

(d) Where a hazard of a power contact exists, due to use of long handled tools, proper rubber equipment shall be used.

TABLE 1

APPROACH DISTANCES TO EXPOSED ENERGIZED OVERHEAD POWER LINES AND PARTS

Voltage Range (phase to phase, RMS)	**Approach Distance (inches)**
300 V and less	(1)
Over 300 V, not over 750 V	12
Over 750 V not over 2 kV	18
Over 2 kV, not over 15 kV	24
Over 15 kV, not over 37 kV	36
Over 37 kV, not over 87.5 kV	42
Over 87.5 kV, not over 121 kV	48
Over 121 kV, not over 140 kV	54

(1)Avoid contact.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-32-220, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-32-220, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-32-220, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-32-220, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-220, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-230 Training. (1) Employers shall provide training in the various precautions and safe practices

described in this section and shall insure that employees do not engage in the activities to which this chapter applies until such employees have received proper training in the various precautions and safe practices required by this section. However, where the employer can demonstrate that an employee is already trained in the precautions and safe practices required by this section prior to their employment, training need not be provided to that employee in accordance with this section.

(2) Where training is required, it shall consist of on-the-job training or classroom-type training or a combination of both.

(3) The training program shall include a list of the subject courses and the types of personnel required to receive such instruction. A written description of the training program and a record of employees who have received such training shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment and shall be made available upon request to the director of the department of labor and industries, or his/her authorized representative.

(4) Such training shall, where appropriate, include the following subjects:

(a) Recognition and avoidance of dangers relating to encounters with harmful substances, and animal, insect, or plant life.

(b) Procedures to be followed in emergency situations, and

(c) First-aid training, including instruction in artificial respiration.

(5) It shall be the responsibility of the employer to hold monthly safety meetings at practical points throughout the operation and insist upon employees attending said meetings. Minutes shall be kept of each safety meeting and retained for a period of one year.

(6) It shall be the responsibility of management to develop and maintain a chemical hazard communication program as required by WAC 296-800-170, which will provide information to all employees relative to hazardous chemicals or substances to which they are exposed, or may become exposed, in the course of their employment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-32-230, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-32-230, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-32-230, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 76-38, § 296-32-230, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-230, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-240 Employee protection in public work areas. (1)(a) Before work begins in the vicinity of vehicular or pedestrian traffic that may endanger employees, traffic control signs, devices, and barriers must be positioned and used according to the requirements of chapter 296-155 WAC, Part E. When flaggers are used, employers, responsible contractors and/or project owners must comply with the requirements of WAC 296-155-305.

(b) During hours of darkness, warning lights must be prominently displayed and excavated areas must be enclosed with protective barricades.

(2) When work exposes energized or moving parts that are normally protected, danger signs shall be displayed and barricades erected to warn other personnel in the area.

(3) The employer shall insure that an employee finding any crossed or fallen wires which create or may create a hazardous situation at the work area:

(a) Remains on guard or adopts other adequate means to warn other employees of the danger, and

(b) Has the proper authority notified at the earliest practical moment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050, 2000 c 239, and chapter 34.05 RCW. 01-07-075, § 296-32-240, filed 3/20/01, effective 4/20/01; Order 76-38, § 296-32-240, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-240, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-250 Tools and personal protective equipment—General. (1) Personal protective equipment, protective devices and special tools needed for the work of employees shall be provided and the employer shall ensure that they are used by employees.

(a) Before each day's use the employer shall ensure that these personal protective devices, tools, and equipment are carefully inspected by a competent person to ascertain that they are in good condition.

(b) Tools found to be defective shall be taken out of service.

(2) Head protection. Head protection meeting the requirements of ANSI Z89.2-1971, "Safety Requirements for Industrial Protective Helmets for Electrical Workers, Class B", must be provided whenever there is possible exposure to high voltage electrical contact. Employers must make sure that employees use the head protection.

(3) Eye protection. Protective eye and face equipment shall be required where there is a possibility of injury that can be prevented by such equipment. In such cases, employers shall make conveniently available a type of protector suitable for the work to be performed, and employees shall use such protectors.

Note: See WAC 296-800-160 for additional personal protective equipment requirements.

(4) Tent heaters, torches and open flame. Open flames shall not be used within ground tents or on platforms within aerial tents unless:

(a) The tent covers are constructed of fire resistant materials, and

(b) Ventilation is provided to maintain safe oxygen levels and avoid harmful buildup of combustion products and combustible gases.

(5) Portable power equipment.

(a) All portable power equipment used in the telecommunications industry shall be grounded.

(b) Nominal 120V, or less, portable generators used for providing power at work locations do not require grounding if the output circuit is completely isolated from the frame of the unit.

(c) Grounding shall be omitted when using soldering irons, guns or wire-wrap tools on telecommunication circuits.

(6) Vehicle-mounted utility generators. Vehicle-mounted utility generators used for providing nominal 240V AC or less for powering portable tools and equipment need not be grounded to earth if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) One side of the voltage source is solidly strapped to the metallic structure of the vehicle;

(b) Grounding-type outlets are used, with a "grounding" conductor between the outlet grounding terminal and the side of the voltage source that is strapped to the vehicle;

(c) All metallic encased tools and equipment that are powered from this system are equipped with three-wire cords and grounding-type attachment plugs, except as designated in subsection (7) of this section.

(7) Portable lights, tools and appliances. When operated from commercial power such metal parts of these devices shall be grounded, unless these tools or appliances are protected by a system of double insulation, or its equivalent. Where such a system is employed, the equipment shall be distinctively marked to indicate double insulation.

(8) Lead work. When operated from commercial power the metal housing of electric solder pots shall be grounded. Electric solder pots may be used with the power equipment described in this subsection, without a grounding conductor.

The employer shall ensure that wiping gloves or cloths and eye protection are used in lead wiping operations. A drip pan to catch hot lead drippings shall also be provided and used.

(9) Fire extinguishers.

(a) Fire extinguishers shall be provided for the protection of both the building structure and the occupancy hazards contained therein.

(b) Employees shall be familiar with the location and operation of fire extinguishers.

(c) Any fire extinguishers showing defects shall be removed from service.

(d) Fire extinguishers shall be thoroughly examined and/or recharged or repaired to insure operability and safety once every year.

(e) Each fire extinguisher shall have a durable tag securely attached to show the maintenance or recharge date and the initials or signature of the person performing this service.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-32-250, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02; 01-23-060, § 296-32-250, filed 11/20/01, effective 12/1/01; 01-11-038, § 296-32-250, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-32-250, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), § 296-32-250, filed 6/11/82; Order 76-38, § 296-32-250, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-250, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-260 Rubber insulating equipment. (1) Rubber insulating equipment designed for the voltage levels to be encountered shall be provided and the employer shall ensure that they are used by employees as required by this section. The requirements of WAC 296-24-980, Electrical protective equipment, shall be followed except for Table A-6.

(2) The employer is responsible for periodic retesting of all insulating gloves, blankets, and other rubber insulating equipment. This retesting shall be electrical, visual and mechanical. The following maximum retesting intervals shall apply:

Gloves, Blankets, and Other Insulating Equipment	Natural Rubber (Months)	Synthetic Rubber (Months)
New	12	18
Reissued	9	15

(3) Protector for gloves. Approved protectors must be worn at all times over rubber gloves. Inner liners may be worn if desired.

(4) Gloves and blankets shall be marked to indicate compliance with the retest schedule and shall be marked with the date the next test date is due.

Any rubber gloves found to be defective shall be removed from service and marked as being defective.

(5) Patching rubber goods is prohibited; rubber protective equipment shall not be vulcanized or patched.

(6) Rubber gloves for workers. A pair of rubber gloves, specifically designed for the protection of workers, shall be assigned each worker when required to work on or be exposed to energized parts.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-32-260, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-17-094, § 296-32-260, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99; Order 76-38, § 296-32-260, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-260, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-270 Personal climbing equipment. (1) General. Safety belts and straps shall be provided and the employer shall ensure their use when work is performed at positions more than 4 feet above ground, on poles, and on towers, except as provided in WAC 296-32-340 (7)(8) of this chapter. No safety belts, safety straps or lanyards acquired after January 1, 1976, may be used unless they meet the tests set forth in chapter 296-45 WAC. The employer shall ensure that all safety belts and straps are inspected by a competent person prior to each day's use to determine that they are in safe working condition.

(2) Telecommunication lineman's body belts, safety straps and lanyards, general requirements. Hardware for lineman's body belts, safety straps and lanyards shall be drop forged or pressed steel and shall have a corrosion resistant finish tested to meet the requirements of the American Society for Testing and Materials B117-64 (50-hour test).

Exception: Lineman's body belts shall be at least four inches in width.

(3) Pole climbers.

(a) Pole climbers may not be used if the gaffs are less than 1-1/4 inches in length as measured on the underside of the gaff.

(b) The gaffs of pole climbers shall be covered with safety caps when not being used for their intended use.

(c) The employer shall ensure that pole climbers are inspected by a competent person for the following conditions: Fractured or cracked gaffs or leg irons, loose or dull gaffs, broken straps or buckles. If any of these conditions exist, the defect shall be corrected before the climbers are used.

(d) Pole climbers shall be inspected as required in this subsection before each day's use and a gaff cut-out test performed at least weekly when in use.

(e) Pole climbers shall not be worn when:

(i) Working in trees (specifically designed tree climbers shall be used for tree climbing),

(ii) Working on ladders,

(iii) Working in an aerial lift,

(iv) Driving a vehicle,

(v) Walking on rocky, hard, frozen, brushy or hilly terrain.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-32-270, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-32-270, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-270, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-280 Ladders. (1) The employer shall ensure that no employee nor any material or equipment shall be supported or permitted to be supported on any portion of a ladder unless it is first determined, by inspections and checks conducted by a competent person that such ladder is free of defects, in good condition and secured in place.

(2) The spacing between steps or rungs permanently installed on poles and towers shall be no more than 18 inches (36 inches on any one side). This requirement also applies to fixed ladders on towers, when towers are so equipped. Spacing between steps shall be uniform above the initial unstepped section, except where working, standing, or access steps are required. Fixed ladder rungs and step rungs for poles and towers shall have a minimum diameter of 5/8 inch. Fixed ladder rungs shall have a minimum clear width of 12 inches. Steps for poles and towers shall have a minimum clear width of 4-1/2 inches. The spacing between detachable steps may not exceed 30 inches on any one side, and these steps shall be secured when in use.

(3) Portable wood ladders intended for general use must not be painted, but may be coated with a translucent nonconductive coating. Portable wood ladders must not be longitudinally reinforced with metal.

(4) Portable wood ladders that are not being carried on vehicles and are not in active use shall be stored where they will not be exposed to the elements and where there is good ventilation.

(5) Rolling ladders.

(a) Rolling ladders used in telecommunication centers shall have a width between the side rails, inside to inside, of at least 12 inches.

(b) Except in working spaces that are not a means of egress, the ladders shall have a minimum inside width, between the side rails, of at least eight inches.

(6) Climbing ladders or stairways on scaffolds used for access and egress shall be affixed or built into the scaffold by proper design and engineering, and shall be so located that their use will not disturb the stability of the scaffold. The rungs of the climbing device shall be equally spaced, but may not be less than 12 inches nominal nor more than 16 inches nominal apart. Horizontal end rungs used for platform support may also be utilized as a climbing device if such rungs meet the spacing requirement of this subsection, and if clearance between the rung and the edge of the platform is sufficient to afford a secure handhold. If a portable ladder is affixed to the scaffold, it shall be securely attached and shall have rungs meeting the spacing requirements of this subsection. Clearance shall be provided in the back of the ladder of not less than 6 inches from center of rung to the nearest scaffold structural member.

(7) When a ladder is supported by an aerial strand, and ladder hooks or other supports are not being used, the ladder shall be extended at least 2 feet above the strand and shall be secured to it (e.g. lashed or held by a safety strap around the strand and ladder side rail). When a ladder is supported by a pole, it shall be securely lashed to the pole unless the ladder is specifically designed to prevent movement when used in this application.

(8) Portable wood straight ladders, when in use, shall be equipped with safety shoes.

(9) Ladders shall be inspected by a competent person prior to each use. Ladders which have developed defects shall be withdrawn from service for repair or destruction and tagged or marked as "dangerous do not use."

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050. 02-12-098, § 296-32-280, filed 6/5/02, effective 8/1/02. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-32-280, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-32-280, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-280, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-290 Vehicle-mounted material handling devices and other mechanical equipment. (1) General.

(a) The employer shall ensure that visual inspections are made of the equipment by a competent person each day the equipment is to be used to ascertain that it is in good condition.

(b) The employer shall ensure that tests shall be made at the beginning of each shift by a competent person to insure the vehicle brakes and operating systems are in proper working condition.

(2) Scrapers, loaders, dozers, graders and tractors.

All mobile, self-propelled scrapers, mobile front end loaders, mobile dozers, agricultural and industrial tractors, crawler tractors, crawler-type loaders, and motor graders, with or without attachments, that are used in telecommunications work shall have rollover protective structures that meet the requirements of WAC 296-155-950 through 296-155-965.

(3) Aerial manlift equipment.

(a) These devices shall not be operated with any conductive part of the equipment closer to exposed energized power lines than the clearances set forth in Table 1 of this chapter.

(b) Only qualified drivers shall be permitted to operate aerial manlift equipment and shall possess a current motor vehicle operator's license.

(c) When performing work from aerial manlift equipment, the worker shall wear a safety belt attached to the boom.

(d) When any aerial manlift equipment is parked at the jobsite, the brakes shall be set. Wheel chocks shall be used to prevent uncontrolled movement. If equipped with outriggers, the outriggers shall be implanted on firm footing.

(e) Manufacturer's recommended maximum load limit shall be posted near each set of controls, kept in legible condition and the maximum load limit shall not be exceeded.

(f) Flashing warning lights shall be installed and maintained on all aerial manlift equipment used on public thoroughfares.

(4)(a) The operation of all motor vehicles and trailers shall be in conformance with the motor vehicle laws, the general safety and health standards of the state of Washington and all local traffic ordinances.

(b) When it is necessary for the worker to work in the bucket at an elevated position with the vehicle in motion, there shall be direct communication between the worker and the vehicle operator.

(5) Derrick trucks and similar equipment.

(a) This equipment shall not be operated with any conductive part of the equipment closer to exposed energized power lines than the clearances set forth in Table 1 of this chapter.

(b) When derricks are used to handle poles near energized power conductors, these operations shall comply with the requirements contained in WAC 296-32-220(10) and 296-32-330(11) of this chapter.

(c) Moving parts of equipment and machinery carried on or mounted on telecommunications line trucks shall be guarded. This may be done with barricades as specified in WAC 296-32-240(2) of this chapter.

(d) Derricks and the operation of derricks shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Manufacturer's specifications, load ratings and instructions for derrick operation shall be strictly observed.

(ii) Rated load capacities and instructions related to derrick operation shall be conspicuously posted on a permanent weather-resistant plate or decal in a location on the derrick that is plainly visible to the derrick operator.

(iii) Prior to derrick operation the parking brake must be set and the stabilizers extended if the vehicle is so equipped. When the vehicle is situated on a grade, at least two wheels must be chocked on the downgrade side.

(iv) Only persons trained in the operation of the derrick shall be permitted to operate the derrick.

(v) Hand signals to derrick operators shall be those prescribed by ANSI B30.6-1969, "Safety Code for Derricks."

(vi) The employer shall ensure that the derrick and its associated equipment are inspected by a competent person at intervals set by the manufacturer but in no case less than once per year. Records shall be maintained including the dates of inspections, and necessary repairs made.

(vii) Modifications or additions to the derrick and its associated equipment that alter its capacity or affect its safe operation shall be made only with written certification from the manufacturer, or other equivalent entity, such as a nationally recognized testing laboratory, that the modification results in the equipment being safe for its intended use. Such changes shall require the changing and posting of revised capacity and instruction decals or plates. These new ratings or limitations shall be as provided by the manufacturer or other equivalent entity.

(viii) Wire rope used with derricks shall be of improved plow steel or equivalent. Wire rope safety factors shall be in accordance with American National Standards Institute B30.6-1969.

(ix) Wire rope shall be taken out of service, or the defective portion removed, when any of the following conditions exist:

(A) The rope strength has been significantly reduced due to corrosion, pitting, or excessive heat, or

(B) The thickness of the outer wires of the rope has been reduced to two-thirds or less of the original thickness, or

(C) There are more than six broken wires in any one rope lay, or

(D) There is excessive permanent distortion caused by kinking, crushing, or severe twisting of the rope.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-32-290, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-32-290, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-290, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-300 Materials handling and storage. (1) Poles.

(a) When working with poles in piles or stacks, work shall be performed from the ends of the poles and precautions shall be taken for the safety of employees at the other end of the pole.

(b) During pole hauling operations, all loads shall be secured to prevent displacement. Lights, reflectors and/or flags shall be displayed on the end and sides of the load.

(c) The requirements for installation, removal, or other handling of poles in pole lines are prescribed in WAC 296-32-330 which pertains to overhead lines.

(d) In the case of hoisting machinery equipped with a positive stop load-holding device, it shall be permissible for the operator to leave their position at the controls (while a load is suspended) for the sole purpose of assisting in positioning the load prior to landing it.

(e) Prior to unloading steel, poles, crossarms, and similar material, the load shall be thoroughly examined to ascertain that the load has not shifted, that binders or stakes have not broken, and that the load is not otherwise hazardous to employees.

(2) Cable reels. Cable reels and poles in storage shall be checked or otherwise restrained to prevent uncontrollable movement.

(3) All tools and materials shall be stored in a safe and orderly manner.

(4) Workers shall not carry loose materials, tools, or equipment on or in vehicles in a manner that would constitute a hazard.

(5) All buildings, storage yards, equipment and other property shall be kept in a clean and orderly manner.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-32-300, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-32-300, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-300, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-310 Cable fault locating and testing. (1) Employees involved in using high voltages to locate trouble or test cables shall be instructed in the precautions necessary for their own safety and the safety of other employees.

(2) Before voltage is applied to equipment not isolated, all possible precautions shall be taken to insure that no employee can make contact with the energized conductors under test.

(3) Only trained and authorized personnel shall repair and test medium and high voltage equipment.

[Order 76-38, § 296-32-310, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-310, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-320 Grounding for employee protection—Pole lines. (1) Power conductors. Electric power conductors and equipment shall be considered as energized until the employee can determine that they are bonded to one of the grounds as listed in subsection (4) of this section.

(2) Nonworking open wire. Nonworking open wire communications lines shall be bonded to one of the grounds listed in subsection (4) of this section.

(3) Vertical power conduit, power ground wires and street light fixtures.

(a) Metal power conduit on joint use poles, exposed vertical power ground wires, and street light fixtures which are below communications attachments or less than 20 inches above these attachments, shall be considered energized and shall be tested for voltage unless the employee can visually determine that they are bonded to the communications suspension strand or cable sheath.

(b) If no hazardous voltage is shown by the voltage test, a temporary bond shall be placed between such street light fixture, exposed vertical power grounding conductor, or metallic power conduit and the communications cable strand. Temporary bonds used for this purpose shall have sufficient conductivity to carry at least 500 amperes for a period of one second without fusing.

(4) Protective grounding. Acceptable grounds for protective grounding are as follows:

(a) A vertical ground wire which has been tested, found safe, and is connected to a power system multigrounded neutral or the grounded neutral of a power secondary system where there are at least three services connected;

(b) Communications cable sheath or shield and its supporting strand where the sheath or shield is:

(i) Bonded to an underground or buried cable which is connected to a central office ground, or

(ii) Bonded to an underground metallic piping system, or

(iii) Bonded to a power system multigrounded neutral or grounded neutral of a power secondary system which has at least three services connected;

(c) Guys which are bonded to the grounds specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of this subsection and which have continuity uninterrupted by an insulator; and

(d) If all of the preceding grounds are not available, arrays of driven ground rods where the resultant resistance to ground will be low enough to eliminate danger to personnel or permit prompt operation of protective devices.

(5) Attaching and removing temporary bonds. When attaching grounds (bonds), the first attachment shall be made to the protective ground. When removing bonds, the connection to the line or equipment shall be removed first. Insulating gloves shall be worn during these operations.

(6) Temporary grounding of suspension strand.

(a) The suspension strand shall be grounded to the existing grounds listed in subsection (4) of this section when being placed on jointly used poles.

(b) Where power crossings are encountered on nonjoint lines, the strand shall be bonded to an existing ground listed in subsection (4) of this section as close as possible to the crossing. This bonding is not required where crossings are made on a common crossing pole unless there is an upward change in grade at the pole.

(c) Where traveling roller-type bonds are used, they shall be restrained so as to avoid stressing the electrical connections.

(d) Bonds between the suspension strand and the existing ground shall be at least No. 6AWG copper.

(e) Temporary bonds shall be left in place until the strand has been tensioned, dead-ended, and permanently grounded.

(f) The requirements of subdivision (a) through (e) of this subsection do not apply to the installation of insulated strand.

(7) Antenna work-radio transmitting stations 3-30 MHZ.

(a) Prior to grounding a radio transmitting station antenna, the employer shall insure that the rigger in charge:

(i) Prepares a danger tag signed with their signature,

(ii) Requests the transmitting technician to shutdown the transmitter and to ground the antenna with its grounding switch,

(iii) Is notified by the transmitting technician that the transmitter has been shutdown, and

(iv) Tags the antenna ground switch personally in the presence of the transmitting technician after the antenna has been grounded by the transmitting technician.

(b) Power shall not be applied to the antenna, nor shall the grounding switch be opened under any circumstances while the tag is affixed.

(c)(i) Where no grounding switches are provided, grounding sticks shall be used, one on each side of line, and tags shall be placed on the grounding sticks, antenna switch, or plate power switch in a conspicuous place.

(ii) To further reduce excessive radio frequency pickup, ground sticks or short circuits shall be placed directly on the transmission lines near the transmitter in addition to the regular grounding switches.

(iii) In other cases, the antenna lines may be disconnected from ground and the transmitter to reduce pickup at the point in the field.

(d) All radio frequency line wires shall be tested for pickup with an insulated probe before they are handled either with bare hands or with metal tools.

(e) The employer shall insure that the transmitting technician warn the riggers about adjacent lines which are, or may become energized.

(f) The employer shall insure that when antenna work has been completed, the rigger in charge of the job returns to the transmitter, notifies the transmitting technician in charge that work has been completed, and personally removes the tag from the antenna ground switch.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-32-320, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-32-320, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-320, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-330 Overhead lines. (1) Handling suspension strand.

(a) The employer shall insure that when handling cable suspension strand which is being installed on poles carrying exposed energized power conductors, employees shall wear insulating gloves and shall avoid body contact with the strand until after it has been tensioned, dead-ended and permanently grounded.

(b) The strand shall be restrained against upward movement during installation:

(i) On joint-use poles, where there is an upward change in grade at the pole, and

(ii) On nonjoint-use poles, where the line crosses under energized power conductors.

(2) Need for testing wood poles. Unless temporary guys or braces are attached, the following poles shall be tested in

accordance with subsection (3) of this section and determined to be safe before employees are permitted to climb them:

(a) Dead-end poles, except properly braced or guyed "Y" or "T" cable junction poles,

(b) Straight line poles which are not storm guyed and where adjacent span lengths exceed 165 feet.

(c) Poles at which there is a downward change in grade and which are not guyed or braced corner poles or cable junction poles.

(d) Poles which support only telephone drop wire, and

(e) Poles which carry less than ten communication line wires. On joint use poles, one power line wire shall be considered as two communication wires for purposes of this subdivision (2)(e).

(3) Methods for testing wood poles. The following method or an equivalent method shall be used for testing wood poles:

(a) Rap the pole sharply with a lineman's hammer, starting near the ground line and continuing upwards circumferentially around the pole to a height of approximately 6 feet. The hammer will produce a clear sound and rebound sharply when striking sound wood. Decay pockets will be indicated by a dull sound and/or a less pronounced hammer rebound. When decay pockets are indicated, the pole shall be considered unsafe.

(b) The pole shall be prodded as near the ground line as possible using a pole prod or a screwdriver with a single blade at least five inches long.

(c) If the pole is found unsafe, it shall be guyed or braced or supported in such a manner as to allow workers to safely perform their work.

(4) Unsafe poles or structures.

(a) Poles or structures determined to be unsafe by test or observation may not be climbed until made safe by guying, bracing or other means.

(b) Poles determined to be unsafe to climb shall, until they are made safe, be marked in a conspicuous place to alert and warn all employees of the unsafe condition.

(5) Test requirements for cable suspension strand.

(a) Before attaching a splicing platform to a cable suspension strand, the strand shall be tested and determined to have strength sufficient to support the weight of the platform and the employee. Where the strand crosses above power wires or railroad tracks it may not be tested but shall be inspected in accordance with subsection (6) of this section.

(b) The following method or an equivalent method shall be used for testing the strength of the strand: A rope, at least three-eighths inches in diameter, shall be thrown over the strand. On joint lines, the rope shall be passed over the strand using tree pruner handles or a wire raising tool. If two employees are present, both shall grip the double rope and slowly transfer their entire weight to the rope and attempt to raise themselves off the ground. If only one employee is present, one end of the rope which has been passed over the strand shall be tied to the bumper of the truck, or other equally secure anchorage. The employee then shall grasp the other end of the rope and attempt to raise himself off the ground.

(6) Inspection of strand. Where strand passes over electric power wires or railroad tracks, it shall be inspected from an elevated working position at each pole supporting the span in question. The strand may not be used to support any splicing platform, scaffold or cable car, if any of the following conditions exist:

(a) Corrosion so that no galvanizing can be detected,

(b) One or more wires of the strand are broken,

(c) Worn spots, or

(d) Burn marks such as those caused by contact with electric power wires.

(7) Outside work platforms. Unless railings are provided, safety straps and body belts shall be used while working on elevated work platforms such as aerial splicing platforms, pole platforms, ladder platforms and terminal balconies.

(8) Other elevated locations. Safety straps and body belts shall be worn when working at elevated positions on poles, towers or similar structures, which do not have guarded work areas.

(9) Installing and removing wire and cable. Before installing or removing wire or cable, the pole or structure shall be guyed, braced, or otherwise supported, as necessary, to prevent failure of the pole or structure.

(10) Avoiding contact with energized power conductors or equipment. When cranes, derricks, or other mechanized equipment are used for setting, moving, or removing poles, all necessary precautions shall be taken to avoid contact with energized power conductors or equipment.

(11) Handling poles near energized power conductors.

(a) Joint use poles may not be set, moved, or removed where the nominal voltage of open electrical power conductors exceeds 34.5 kV phase to phase or 20 kV phase to ground.

(b) Poles that are to be placed, moved or removed during heavy rains, sleet or wet snow in joint lines carrying more than 8.7 kV phase to phase voltage or 5 kV phase to ground shall be guarded or otherwise prevented from direct contact with overhead energized power conductors.

(c)(i) In joint lines where the power voltage is greater than 750 volts but less than 34.5 kV phase to phase or 20 kV phase to ground, wet poles being placed, moved or removed shall be insulated with either a rubber insulating blanket, a fiberglass box guide, or equivalent protective equipment.

(ii) In joint lines where the power voltage is greater than 8.7 kV phase to phase or 5 kV phase to ground but less than 34.5 kV phase to phase or 20 kV phase to ground, dry poles being placed, moved, or removed shall be insulated with either a rubber insulating blanket, a fiberglass box guide, or equivalent protective equipment.

(iii) Where wet or dry poles are being removed, insulation of the pole is not required if the pole is cut off 2 feet or more below the lowest power wire and also cut off near the ground line.

(d) Insulating gloves shall be worn when handling the pole with either hands or tools, when there exists a possibility that the pole may contact a power conductor. Where the voltage to ground of the power conductor exceeds 15 kV to ground, Class II gloves (as defined in ANSI J6.6-1971) shall be used. For voltages not exceeding 15 kV to ground, insulating gloves shall have a breakdown voltage of at least 17 kV.

(e) The guard or insulating material used to protect the pole shall meet the appropriate 3 minute proof test voltage requirements contained in the ANSI J6.4-1971.

(f) When there exists a possibility of contact between the pole or the vehicle-mounted equipment used to handle the pole, and an energized power conductor, the following precautions shall be observed:

(i) When on the vehicle which carries the derrick, avoid all contact with the ground, with persons standing on the ground, and with all grounded objects such as guys, tree limbs, or metal sign posts. To the extent feasible, remain on the vehicle as long as the possibility of contact exists.

(ii) When it is necessary to leave the vehicle, step onto an insulating blanket and break all contact with the vehicle before stepping off the blanket and onto the ground. As a last resort, if a blanket is not available, the employee may jump cleanly from the vehicle.

(iii) When it is necessary to enter the vehicle, first step onto an insulating blanket and break all contact with the ground, grounded objects and other persons before touching the truck or derrick.

(12) Working position on poles. Climbing and working are prohibited above the level of the lowest electric power conductor on the pole (exclusive of vertical runs and street light wiring), except:

(a) Where communications facilities are attached above the electric power conductors, and a rigid fixed barrier is installed between the electric power facility and the communications facility, or

(b) Where the electric power conductors are cabled secondary service drops carrying less than 300 volts to ground and are attached 40 inches or more below the communications conductors or cables.

(13) Metal tapes and ropes.

(a) Metal measuring tapes, metal measuring ropes, or tapes containing conductive strands shall not be used when working near exposed energized parts.

(b) Where it is necessary to measure clearances from energized parts, only nonconductive devices shall be used.

[Order 76-38, § 296-32-330, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-330, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-340 Underground lines and cable vaults. The provisions of this section apply to the guarding of manholes and street openings, and to the ventilation and testing for gas in manholes and unvented vaults, where telecommunications field work is performed on or with underground lines.

(1) Guarding manholes and street openings.

(a) When covers of manholes or vaults are removed, the opening shall be promptly guarded by a railing, temporary cover, or other acceptable temporary barrier to prevent an accidental fall through the opening and to protect employees working in the manhole from foreign objects entering the manhole.

(b) When work is to be performed on underground plant, the immediate foreman in charge and the craftsman assigned to do the work shall make a complete evaluation of the work location in regard to the hazards that are created or that could exist prior to beginning the work in underground plant.

(c) The immediate foreman and the craftsman responsible for the job completion shall be in agreement of the proper method of eliminating or reducing any hazards that are present or could be caused by the location of the work site, before the job proceeds.

(2) Requirements prior to entry of manholes and unvented vaults.

(a) The internal atmosphere shall be tested for combustible gas.

(b) Mechanical forced air ventilation shall be in operation at all times when workers are required to be in the manhole.

(c) The mechanical forced air equipment provided shall be of a quantity to replace the exhausted air and shall be tempered when necessary.

(d) Ventilation equipment shall be designed in such a manner that workers will not be subjected to excessive air velocities.

(3) Joint power and telecommunication manholes. While work is being performed in a manhole occupied jointly by an electric utility and a telecommunication utility, an employee with basic first-aid training shall be available in the immediate vicinity to render emergency assistance as required. This employee is not to be precluded from occasionally entering a manhole to provide assistance other than in an emergency. The requirement of WAC 296-32-340(3) does not preclude a qualified employee, working alone, from entering for brief periods of time, a manhole where energized cables or equipment are in service, for the purpose of inspection, housekeeping, taking readings, or similar work if such work can be performed safely.

(4) Ladders.

(a) Ladders shall be used to enter and exit manholes exceeding four feet in depth.

(b) Metal manhole ladders shall be free of structural defects and free of accident hazards such as sharp edges and burrs. The metal shall be protected against corrosion unless inherently corrosion-resistant.

(c) These ladders may be designed with parallel side rails, or with side rails varying uniformly in separation along the length (tapered) or with side rails flaring at the base to increase stability.

(d) The spacing of rungs or steps shall be on 12-inch centers.

(e) Connections between rungs or steps and side rails shall be constructed to ensure rigidity as well as strength.

(f) Rungs and steps shall be corrugated, knurled, dimpled, coated with skid-resistant material, or otherwise treated to minimize the possibility of slipping.

(g) Ladder hardware shall meet the ladder's component parts and shall be of a material that is protected against corrosion unless inherently corrosion-resistant. Metals shall be so selected as to avoid excessive galvanic action.

(5) Flames. When open flames must be used in manholes, the following precautions shall be taken to protect against the accumulation of combustible gas:

(a) A test for combustible gas shall be made immediately before using any open flame device, and

(b) A fuel tank (e.g., acetylene) may not be in the manhole unless in actual use.

[Order 76-38, § 296-32-340, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-340, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-350 Microwave transmission. (1) Eye protection. Employers shall insure that employees do not look into an open waveguide which is connected to an energized source of microwave radiation.

(2) Hazardous area. Accessible areas associated with microwave communication systems where the electromagnetic radiation level exceeds the radiation protection guide given in WAC 296-62-09005 shall be posted as described in that section. The lower half of the warning symbol shall include the following:

Radiation in this area may exceed hazard limitations and special precautions are required. Obtain specific instruction before entering.

(3) Protective measures. When an employee works in an area where the electromagnetic radiation exceeds the radiation protection guide, the employer shall institute measures that insure that the employee's exposure is not greater than that permitted by the radiation guide. Such measures shall include, but not be limited to those of an administrative or engineering nature or those involving personal protective equipment.

[Order 76-38, § 296-32-350, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-350, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-360 Tree trimming—Electrical hazards. (1) General.

(a) Employees engaged in pruning, trimming, removing, or clearing trees from lines shall be required to consider all overhead and underground electrical power conductors to be energized with potentially fatal voltages, never to be touched (contacted) either directly or indirectly.

(b) Employees engaged in line-clearing operations shall be instructed that:

(i) A direct contact is made when any part of the body touches or contacts an energized conductor, or other energized electrical fixture or apparatus.

(ii) An indirect contact is made when any part of the body touches any object in contact with an energized electrical conductor, or other energized fixture or apparatus.

(iii) An indirect contact can be made through conductive tools, tree branches, truck equipment, or other objects, or as a result of communications wires, cables, fences, or guy wires being accidentally energized.

(iv) Electric shock will occur when an employee, by either direct or indirect contact with an energized conductor, energized tree limb, tool, equipment, or other object, provides a path for the flow of electricity to a grounded object or to the ground itself. Simultaneous contact with two energized conductors will also cause electric shock which may result in serious or fatal injury.

(c) Before any work is performed in proximity to energized conductors, the system operator/owner of the energized conductors shall be contacted to ascertain if they know of any hazards associated with the conductors which may not be readily apparent. This rule does not apply when operations are performed by the system operator/owner.

(2) Working in proximity to electrical hazards.

(a) Employers shall ensure that a close inspection is made by the employee and by the crewleader or supervisor in charge before climbing, entering, or working around any tree, to determine whether an electrical power conductor passes through the tree, or passes within reaching distance of an employee working in the tree. If any of these conditions exist either directly or indirectly, an electrical hazard shall be considered to exist unless the system operator/owner has caused the hazard to be removed by deenergizing the lines, or installing protective equipment.

(b) Only employees or trainees, familiar with the special techniques and hazards involved in line clearance, shall be permitted to perform the work if it is found that an electrical hazard exists.

(c) During all tree working operations aloft where an electrical hazard of more than 750 volts exists, there shall be a second employee or trainee qualified in line clearance tree trimming within normal voice communication.

(d) Where tree work is performed by employees qualified in line-clearance tree trimming and trainees qualified in line-clearance tree trimming, the clearances from energized conductors given in Table 2 shall apply.

TABLE 2
Minimum Working Distances From Energized Conductors For Line-Clearance Tree Trimmers and Line-Clearance Tree-Trimmer Trainees

Voltage Range (Phase to Phase) (kilovolts)	Minimum Working Distance
2.1 to 15.0	2 ft. 0 in.
15.1 to 35.0	2 ft. 4 in.
35.1 to 46.0	2 ft. 6 in.
46.1 to 72.5	3 ft. 0 in.
72.6 to 121.0	3 ft. 4 in.
138.0 to 145.0	3 ft. 6 in.
161.0 to 169.0	3 ft. 8 in.
230.0 to 242.0	5 ft. 0 in.
345.0 to 362.0	7 ft. 0 in.
500.0 to 552.0	11 ft. 0 in.
700.0 to 765.0	15 ft. 0 in.

(e) Branches hanging on an energized conductor may only be removed using insulated equipment by a qualified electrical worker.

(f) Rubber footwear, including lineman's overshoes, shall not be considered as providing any measure of safety from electrical hazards.

(g) Ladders, platforms, and aerial devices, including insulated aerial devices, shall not be brought in contact with an electrical conductor. Reliance shall not be placed on their dielectric capabilities.

(h) When an aerial lift device contacts an electrical conductor, the truck supporting the aerial lift device shall be considered as energized.

(3) Storm work and emergency conditions.

(a) Since storm work and emergency conditions create special hazards, only authorized representatives of the electric utility system operator/owner and not telecommunication workers may perform tree work in these situations where energized electrical power conductors are involved.

(b) When an emergency condition develops due to tree operations, work shall be suspended and the system operator/owner shall be notified immediately.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-32-360, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-32-360, filed 12/30/76; Order 75-41, § 296-32-360, filed 12/19/75.]

WAC 296-32-370 Buried facilities—Communications lines and power lines in the same trench. [Reserved.]

[Order 75-41, § 296-32-370, filed 12/19/75.]

Chapter 296-33 WAC
ATTENDANT SERVICES

WAC

296-33-010 Attendant services.

WAC 296-33-010 Attendant services. (1) **What are attendant services?**

Attendant services are proper and necessary personal care services (custodial care) provided to maintain the victim in their residence.

(2) **Who may receive attendant services?**

Victims who are temporarily or permanently totally disabled and rendered physically unable to care for themselves due to the crime may receive attendant services.

(3) **Is prior authorization required for attendant services?**

Yes. To be covered by the crime victims compensation program, attendant services must be requested by the attending physician and authorized by the department before services begin.

(4) **Am I required to use other insurance coverage before the crime victims compensation program will cover attendant services?**

Yes, all other insurances both private and public must be used first.

(5) **What attendant services does the crime victims program cover?**

The program covers proper and necessary attendant services that are provided consistent with the victim's needs, abilities and safety. Only attendant services that are necessary due to the physical restrictions caused by the crime are covered.

The following are examples of attendant services that may be covered:

- Bathing and personal hygiene;
- Dressing;
- Administration of medications;
- Specialized skin care, including changing or caring for dressings or ostomies;
- Tube feeding;
- Feeding assistance (not meal preparation);
- Mobility assistance, including walking, toileting and other transfers;
- Turning and positioning;
- Bowel and incontinent care; and
- Assistance with basic range of motion exercises.

(6) **What attendant services are not covered?**

Services the department considers everyday environmental needs, unrelated to the medical needs of the victim, are not covered. The following are examples of some chore services that not covered:

- Housecleaning;
- Laundry;
- Shopping;
- Meal planning and preparation;
- Transportation of the victim;
- Errands for the victim;
- Recreational activities;
- Yard work;
- Child care.

(7) **Will the crime victims compensation program review the attendant services being provided?**

Yes. Periodic evaluations by the crime victims compensation program or its designee will be performed. Evaluations may include, but not be limited to, a medical records review and an on-site review of appropriate attendant services consistent with the victim's needs, ability, and safety.

(8) **Who is eligible to become a provider of attendant services?**

Any person eighteen years of age and over that maintains an active provider account with the crime victims compensation program. Attendant service providers can be family members or others who the victim hires to perform nonskilled home nursing services.

(9) **Is my attendant service provider(s) an employee(s) of the crime victims compensation program?**

No. Even though the crime victims compensation program is required by the federal government to withhold certain payroll taxes from moneys paid to some nonagency providers, the victim is the common law employer of attendant service provider(s).

(10) **How can a provider obtain a provider account number from the department?**

In order to receive a provider account number from the department, a provider must:

- Complete a provider application;
- Sign a provider agreement;
- Provide a copy of any practice or other license held;
- Complete, sign and return Form W-9; and
- Meet the department's provider eligibility requirements.

Note: A provider account number is required to receive payment from the department but is not a guarantee of payment for services.

(11) **How many hours will be authorized for attendant services?**

The crime victims compensation program will determine the maximum hours of authorized care based on an independent nursing assessment conducted in the victim's residence. More than one provider may be authorized, based on the victim's needs and the availability of providers. Attendant service providers are limited to a maximum of seventy hours per week per provider.

(12) **What are the provider account status definitions?**

- Active - account information is current and provider is eligible to receive payment.
- Inactive - account is not eligible to receive payment based on action by the department or at provider request. These accounts can be reactivated.
- Terminated - account is not eligible to receive payment based on action by the department or at provider request. These accounts cannot be reactivated.

(13) **When may the department inactivate a provider account?**

The department may inactivate a provider account when:

• There has been no billing activity on the account for thirty-six months; or

• The provider requests inactivation; or

• Provider communications are returned due to address changes; or

• The department changes the provider application or application procedures; or

• Provider does not comply with department request to update information.

(14) **When may the department terminate a provider account?**

The department may terminate a provider account when:

• The provider is found ineligible to treat per department rules; or

• The provider requests termination; or

• The provider dies or is no longer in active business status.

(15) **How can a provider reactivate a provider account?**

To reactivate a provider account, the provider may call or write the department. The department may require the provider to update the provider application and/or agreement or complete other needed forms prior to reactivation. Account reactivation is subject to department review. If a provider account has been terminated, a new provider application will be required.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 7.68.030. 02-06-024, § 296-33-010, filed 2/25/02, effective 3/28/02.]

Chapter 296-36 WAC

SAFETY STANDARDS—COMPRESSED AIR WORK

WAC

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WAC 296-36-010 Definitions. As used herein, the following terms mean:

(1) **Approved.** In compliance with a subsisting resolution of approval adopted by the department of labor and industries, division of safety.

(2) **Adequate.** The term when applied to materials, devices, structures, methods and procedures is synonymous with effective, equal, equivalent, firm, necessary, proper, safe, secure, substantial, sufficient, suitable and shall denote such kind and quality as a reasonable and prudent man experienced in compressed air work would require in order to provide safe working conditions for himself in the performance of the work.

(3) **Bulkhead.** An upright partition in tunnels separating compartments; a structure or partition capable of resisting pressure and separating a high pressure compartment from a low pressure compartment.

(4) **Caisson.** A structure in or by means of which excavation in a predominantly vertical direction is carried is carried on by persons working in a compressed air environment.

(5) **Compressed air worker.** A person performing any work or duty in compressed air. This term does not include divers.

(6) **Designated person.** A person selected and directed by an employer to perform a specified task or duty.

(7) **Director.** The director of the department of labor and industries, state of Washington.

(8) **Effective, equal, equivalent.** See (2), "adequate."

(9) **Firm.** See (2), "adequate."

(10) **Job.** The site, buildings, equipment and operations proximately associated with the work in compressed air.

(11) **Lock.** A chamber designed to facilitate the passage of men, materials and equipment from one ambient air pressure to another ambient air pressure.

(a) Emergency lock. A lock chamber designed to hold and to permit the quick passage of an entire shift of compressed air workers.

(b) Man lock. A lock chamber through which only men pass.

(c) Materials lock. A lock chamber designed and used normally for the passage of materials and equipment.

(d) Medical lock. A special lock chamber in which men suffering from decompression illness are placed for medical attention and treatment. Also used as a facility for preemployment physical examinations.

(12) **Necessary.** See (2), "adequate."

(13) **Owner.** The person, real or corporate, for whom the construction is being done.

(14) **Pressure.**

(a) Absolute. Gage pressure plus one atmosphere; viz, at sea level with a gage pressure of 30 pounds per square inch, the absolute pressure is 30 + 14.7 = 44.7 pounds per square inch.

(b) Ambient. That which encompasses on all sides, surrounds. Usually taken as the gage pressure.

(c) Atmospheric. A pressure of one atmosphere at sea level; the pressure of air at sea level, used as a unit of measurement, equivalent to 14.7 pounds per square inch. One atmosphere of pressure is also zero pounds per square inch gage pressure.

(d) Gage. That pressure measured by gage and indicating the pressure in pounds per square inch exceeding one atmosphere.

(e) Normal. Atmospheric pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch at sea level or zero gage pressure.

(f) Total. Total pressure is a pressure of one atmosphere plus gage pressure. See (14)(a), "absolute."

(15) **Safe, secure.** See (2), "adequate."

(16) **Shaft.** An excavation made from the surface of the ground the longer of axis of which forms an angle with the horizontal greater than twenty degrees.

(17) **Shafting.** An air and watertight enclosure built in the roof of a caisson and extended upward until above the ground or water level.

(18) **Shall.** The word "shall" is always mandatory.

(19) **Substantial, sufficient, suitable.** See (2), "adequate."

(20) **Supervisor.** The supervisor of safety, department of labor and industries, state of Washington.

(21) **Tunnel.** The underground excavation for a passageway including all shafts and other openings leading to or from such excavation, and all places, buildings and equipment used in connection therewith. Tunnels which are administered as distinct units constitute separate jobs.

(22) **Working chamber.** The space or compartment in which the excavating is being done in compressed air.

[Rule I, filed 12/28/62; Part One (Definitions), filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-020 Responsibility. (1) **The owner's responsibility.** There shall be on every job involving work in compressed air an owner's representative who shall be experienced in compressed air work and who shall represent the owner in all matters of joint responsibility under the Washington labor laws and the standards of safety for the work. The owner shall advise the director of the department of labor and industries in writing of the name and address of each such representative within 24 hours after starting work on the job.

(2) **The superintendent.** There shall be on every job, while work in compressed air is in progress, a superintendent experienced in compressed air work representing the employer of compressed air workers and who shall be in full charge of the job. The employer shall advise the director of the department of labor and industries in writing of the name and address of each such superintendent within 24 hours after starting work on the job.

(3) **Employees' responsibilities.** Every employee shall be responsible for carrying out all rules which immediately concern or affect his conduct and he shall use the safety devices and means furnished for his protection.

[Rules (Part II A, B, and C), filed 12/28/62; § 22, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-030 General operating requirements—General duty to provide safety. Every reasonable precaution shall be taken to insure the safety of the workmen whether provided herein or not.

[Rules (Part III A), filed 12/28/62.]

WAC 296-36-035 General operating requirements—Safety miner. (1) A safety miner shall be selected by the crew on each shift. He shall have at least five years' experience as a practical miner and shall be the holder of an unexpired first-aid certificate from the Red Cross, U.S. Bureau of Mines, or the department of labor and industries. His duties shall be to check conditions to eliminate common work hazards such as loose rock, faulty timbers, poor rails, insufficient lighting, defective ladders and scaffolds, fan pipes, firing lines and other equipment directly related to the work of a miner. If such defects are found he shall immediately report the same to the superintendent.

(2) It shall be the duty of the superintendent, upon ascertaining such defects or hazards, to take immediate steps to remedy the same in compliance with the rules hereinafter set forth. A record of inspections made on each operation shall be kept on file and a copy thereof shall be submitted to the safety division of the department of labor and industries.

(3) In the event that disagreement arises out of the interpretation of these rules, then the question shall be referred to the division of safety of the department of labor and industries for its decision in accordance with the laws of the state, the safety standards, or rules and regulations issued hereunder, and a decision thus rendered shall be binding.

[Rules (Part III B), filed 12/28/62; § 15, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-040 General operating requirements—Maintenance. All machinery, equipment, appliances, materials, structures and places on the job shall at all times be maintained in a safe condition and in good repair. Every person observing any defects shall immediately advise his immediate or higher superior.

[Rules (Part III C), filed 12/28/62; Rule 2203, § 22, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-045 General operating requirements—Daily inspection. While work in compressed air is in progress, a competent person designated by the superintendent shall make a regular inspection at least once every day of all machinery, equipment, appliances, structures and places. Immediately upon discovery of any defect, he shall report the same in writing on forms provided by the state department of labor and industries to the person present in charge of the job. A copy of the report shall be sent immediately to the safety division of the department of labor and industries.

[Rules (Part III D), filed 12/28/62.]

WAC 296-36-050 General operating requirements—Maximum permissible pressure. No person shall be subjected to pressure exceeding 50 pounds per square inch gage except in case of emergency.

[Rules (Part III E), filed 12/28/62; § 1, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-055 General operating requirements—Temperature in working chamber. Every effort shall be made by the best available means to prevent the wet bulb temperature exceeding 80 degrees F. A wet bulb thermometer, in good working order, shall be provided in every working chamber.

[Rules (Part III F), filed 12/28/62; § 20, Rule 2006, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-060 General operating requirements—Bracing of working chamber, shafts and passageways. The working chamber, shafts and passageways of tunnels and caissons shall be provided with bracing as may be necessary to safely resist any superimposed loads or any forces which may cause excessive deformation of the walls.

[Rules (Part III G), filed 12/28/62; § 19, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-065 General operating requirements—Communication. A telephone intercommunication system ready for use at all times shall be maintained between the working chamber, the power house, the source of compressed air, the place of compressed air control, the first-aid room and the superintendent's office.

Exception: Where the working chamber of a caisson is less than 150 square feet in area, such system shall be maintained between the working chamber, outside the lock and the place of compressed air control or the superintendent's office.

[Rules (Part III H), filed 12/28/62; § 8, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-070 General operating requirements—Liquor. No person under the influence of intoxicating liquor shall be permitted to enter upon the job; nor shall any person carry any liquor on the job.

[Rules (Part III I), filed 12/28/62; § 24, Rule 2402, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-075 General operating requirements—Identification badge. Every compressed air worker employed in the work shall wear an identification badge furnished by the employer both on and off the job. The badge shall be of durable plastic designed to be worn next to the body. The badge shall state that the wearer is employed as a compressed air worker, shall bear the address and telephone number of the medical lock, and shall contain instructions that in case of an emergency of unknown or doubtful cause or illness, the wearer shall be rushed to the medical facilities and not to a hospital.

[Rules (Part III J), filed 12/28/62; § 24, Rule 2412, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-080 General operating requirements—Notification of civil authorities, hospitals, etc. When workmen are employed in compressed air, the owner shall see that all general hospitals, city and county health departments, local medical societies, police and fire rescue, and the county sheriff in the locality are acquainted with the fact that such work is being undertaken. These authorities and organizations shall be furnished with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the designated medical officers as well as the location and telephone number of the medical lock. The same civil authorities shall be further notified when compressed air operations on the site are completed.

[Rules (Part III K), filed 12/28/62.]

WAC 296-36-085 General operating requirements—Instructions to be posted. The following instructions as well as supplemental instructions deemed advisable by the medical officer for the guidance of compressed air workers shall be printed and conspicuously posted in the change house and in the man locks:

(1) Never go on shift with an empty stomach.

(2) Avoid all alcoholic liquors.

(3) Eat moderately.

(4) Sleep at least seven hours daily.

(5) Take extra outer clothing into the tunnel when going on shift and wear it during decompression to avoid chilling during that period.

(6) Take a warm bath after each shift.

(7) Do not give men, suffering from compressed air illness, any intoxicating liquor.

(8) After you have had a cold, or if your ears are uncomfortable, or if you do not feel well for any reason, report at once to the medical lock for a checkup.

(9) If you are taken sick away from the plant, communicate at once with the physician-in-charge, Dr. . . . . ., telephone . . . . . .

(10) Wear your identification badge so it will be known what to do with you in an emergency.

(11) See that you are reexamined as required by the rules.

(12) Proper decompression means safety and freedom from compressed air illness.

(13) No person shall smoke or carry lighted smoking materials in compressed air. No matches, mechanical or chemical igniters will be permitted in the working chamber except those necessary for welding or flame cutting operations.

It shall be the duty and responsibility of each employee to observe and abide by the posted instructions and regulations.

[Rules (Part III L), filed 12/28/62; Rule 2204, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-100 Compression and decompression of workmen—General. Subject to subsections 1-5 below, compression and decompression of workmen shall be carried out in accordance with the rules hereinafter prescribed:

(1) Compression or decompression may be carried out in accordance with such alternative regulations as are approved by the state department of labor and industries in writing.

(2) Except in an emergency, no workman shall be compressed to a pressure exceeding 50 pounds per square inch gage unless regulations for the decompression of such workman have been approved under the foregoing paragraph of this rule.

(3) The monograph "Decompression sickness and its prevention among compressed air workers" prepared by Gerald J. Duffner, M.D. (Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy) and dated 6 November 1962, establishes the criteria for and shall be the guide in the determination of decompression methods and procedures and the preparation of decompression tables. Copies of the monograph are available from the supervisor of safety, department of labor and industries, state of Washington.

(4) A special low-pressure decompression chamber of sufficient size to accommodate the entire force of workmen being decompressed at the end of a shift shall be provided under the following circumstances:

Excepting the infrequent, occasional or emergency condition, when any regularly established routine term or schedule of work includes a working period requiring a total time of decompression exceeding seventy-five minutes, the special low-pressure decompression chamber shall be provided and shall be used as a facility to accomplish the final stage or phase of decompression. The special chamber shall conform with and shall be operated in accordance with sections WAC 296-36-130 and 296-36-120(2) example No. 2 respectively.

(5) When a workman has, within the immediately preceding period of 8 hours, been exposed to a pressure greater than 13 pounds per square inch gage and has to be compressed in a man lock other than the lock in which he was last decompressed, he shall, before compression, produce to the lock attendant written particulars signed by the lock attendant of the lock where he was last decompressed indicating his last working period. For the purposes of these regulations, the term "working period" shall mean the period or the sum of the periods during which, since last subject to ordinary atmospheric pressure for at least 8 consecutive hours, a workman has been under pressure in a working chamber or chambers; the written particulars shall be specific in stating the length of time the workman was exposed to compressed air, the gage pressure to which he was subjected, the schedule of decompression used, the total length of time devoted to decompression procedures and the hour at which decompression was completed. As soon as practicable, all data shall be entered in the prescribed register or log at the lock where he is compressed and the data shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated to the attendant at any other lock from which the workman is liable to return to the open air.

[Rules (Part IV A), filed 12/28/62; § 2, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-105 Compression and decompression of workmen—Compression. During the compression of workmen, the pressure shall not, in the first minute after starting compression, be increased to more than 3 pounds per square inch gage. When the pressure of 3 pounds per square inch gage is reached, the pressure shall not be further increased until after the lapse of a period sufficiently long to enable the lock attendant to ascertain whether any workman in the man lock complains of discomfort. After the lapse of that period, the pressure shall not be increased at a rate faster than 10 pounds per square inch gage per minute and a pause similar to that provided at 3 pounds per square inch gage shall also be provided at a pressure not exceeding 7 pounds per square inch gage. In all instances the pressure shall be increased gradually so as to insure, as far as practicable, that no workman suffers discomfort. If a workman complains of discomfort, and such complaint is signified to the lock attendant, any compression then proceeding shall be immediately stopped, and, unless the workman who has complained of the discomfort reports within 5 minutes that the discomfort has ceased and such report is conveyed to the lock attendant, the lock attendant shall without further delay gradually reduce the pressure in the lock until the workman reports that the discomfort has ceased; but, if he does not so report, the pressure shall be reduced gradually to atmospheric pressure and the workman released from the lock.

[Rules (Part IV B), filed 12/28/62.]

WAC 296-36-110 Compression and decompression of workmen—Decompression—General. (1) **Working period.** The "working period" shall include the time or period or the sum of periods during which, since last subject to ordinary atmospheric pressure for at least 8 consecutive hours, a workman has been under pressure in a working chamber or chambers.

(2) **Work pressure.** The "work pressure" means the highest pressure to which the workman has been exposed in the course of his working period: Provided, That,

(a) Sudden and exceptional variations of pressure involving excess pressure for not more than 15 minutes may be disregarded;

(b) Where, during the whole of his working period a workman about to be decompressed has been in a working chamber in which (as in tidal waters) the pressure has been gradually varied by more than 5 pounds per square inch in the course of that period, the work pressures shall be the mean of the pressures half way through that period and at the end of it.

(3) **Decompression required.** No person employed in compressed air shall be permitted to pass from the place in which the work is being done to atmospheric pressure, except after decompression in accordance with the procedures hereinafter established.

[Rules (Part IV C), filed 12/28/62; §§ 1 and 2, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-115 Compression and decompression of workmen—Method and procedure. Decompressions shall be accomplished in accordance with the following methods and procedures:

(1) **Normal condition.** A normal condition is one during which exposure to compressed air is limited to a single continuous "working period" followed by a single decompression in any given 24 hour period; the total time of exposure to compressed air during the single continuous "working

period" is not interrupted by exposure to normal atmospheric pressure; and a second exposure to compressed air does not occur until at least 8 consecutive hours of exposure to normal atmospheric pressure has elapsed since the workman has been under pressure in a working chamber. Decompression for normal condition shall be in accordance with the decompression tables.

(2) **Multiple exposures or emergency conditions.** The appointed physician shall be responsible for the preparation and establishment of methods and procedures of decompression applicable to multiple exposures and emergency conditions. The decompression times and stages shall be calculated and the methods and procedures determined and placed into effect in accordance with the instructions contained in the monograph "Decompression sickness and its prevention among compressed air workers" referred to in WAC 296-36-100(3).

[Rules (Part IV D), filed 12/28/62.]

WAC 296-36-120 Compression and decompression of workmen—Decompression tables. (1) **Explanation.**

(a) The decompression tables are computed for working chamber pressures from 14 to 50 pounds per square inch gage inclusive by 2 pound increments and for exposure times for each pressure extending from 1/2 to over 8 hours inclusive. Decompressions will be conducted by two or more stages with a maximum of 4 stages, the latter for a working chamber pressure of 40 pounds per square inch gage or over.

(b) Stage 1, consists of a reduction in ambient pressure ranging from 10 to a maximum of 16 pounds per square inch but in no instance will the pressure be reduced below 4 pounds at the end of stage 1. This reduction in pressure in stage 1 will always take place at a rate of 5 pounds per minute.

(c) Further reduction in pressure will take place during stage 2 and subsequent stages as required at a slower rate but in no event at a rate greater than one pound per minute.

(d) Decompression table No. 1 indicates in the body of the table the total decompression time in minutes for various combinations of working chamber pressure and exposure time.

(e) Decompression table No. 2 in several sheets indicates for the same various combinations of working chamber pressure and exposure time the following:

(i) The number of stages required;

(ii) The reduction in pressure and the terminal pressure for each required stage;

(iii) The time in minutes through which the reduction in pressure is accomplished for each required stage;

(iv) The pressure reduction rate in minutes per pound for each required stage;

Important note: The pressure reduction in each stage is accomplished at a uniform rate. Do not interpolate between values shown on the tables. Use the next higher value of working chamber pressure or exposure time should the actual working chamber pressure or the actual exposure time, respectively, fall between those for which calculated values are shown in the body of the tables.

(2) **Examples.**

(a) **Example No. 1.** 4 hour working period at 20 pounds gage.

Decompression table No. 1.
20 pounds for 4 hours,
Total decompression time 43 minutes

Decompression table No. 2.

Stage 1
Reduce pressure from 20 pounds to 4 pounds at the uniform rate of 5 pounds per minute. Elapsed time stage 1:

$$\frac{16}{5} = 3 \text{ minutes}$$

Stage 2 (final stage)
Reduce pressure at a uniform rate from 4 pounds to zero pounds gage over a period of 40 minutes.

Rate= 0.10 pounds per minute or 10.00 minutes per pound Stage 2 (final) elapsed time

Total time 40 minutes
43 minutes

(b) **Example No. 2.** 5 hour working period at 24 pounds gage

Decompression table No. 1
24 pounds for 5 hours
Total decompression time 117 minutes

Decompression table No. 2

Stage 1
Reduce pressure from 24 pounds to 8 pounds at the uniform rate of 5 pounds per minute
Elapsed time stage 1,

$$\frac{16}{5} = 3 \text{ minutes}$$

Stage 2
Reduce pressure at a uniform rate from 8 pounds to 4 pounds over a period of 4 minutes.
Rate, 1 pound per minute
Elapsed time, stage 2 4 minutes

Transfer men to special decompression chamber maintaining the 4 pound pressure during the transfer operation

Stage 3 (Final stage)
In the special decompression chamber reduce the pressure at a uniform rate from 4 pounds to zero pounds gage over a period of 110 minutes.
Rate, 0.037 pounds per minute or 27.5 minutes per pound
Stage 3 (final stage) Elapsed time 110 minutes
Total time 117 minutes

(3)

DECOMPRESSION TABLE NO. 1

Work Pressure	Total Decompression Time - Minutes Working Period Hours										
psig	1/2	1	1-1/2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Over 8
0-14	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	16	16	32
16	7	7	7	7	7	7	17	33	48	48	63
18	7	7	7	3	11	17	48	63	63	73	87
20	7	7	8	15	15	43	63	73	83	103	113
22	9	9	16	24	38	68	93	103	113	128	133

Work Pressure	Total Decompression Time - Minutes										
	Working Period Hours										
24	11	12	23	27	52	92	117	122	127	137	151
26	13	14	29	34	69	104	126	141	142	142	163
28	15	23	31	41	98	127	143	153	153	165	183
30	17	28	38	62	105	143	165	168	173	188	204
32	19	35	43	85	126	163	178	193	203	213	226
34	21	39	58	98	151	178	195	218	223	233	248
36	24	44	63	113	170	198	223	233	243	253	273
38	28	49	73	128	178	203	223	238	253	263	278
40	31	49	84	143	183	213	233	248	258	268	288
42	37	56	102	144	189	215	245	260	263	268	293
44	43	64	118	154	199	234	254	264	269	269	293
46	44	74	139	171	214	244	269	274	289	299	318
48	51	89	144	189	229	269	299	309	319	319	-
50	58	94	164	209	249	279	309	329	-	-	-

(4)

DECOMPRESSION TABLE NO. 2

Working Chamber Pressure	Working Period	Decompression Data					
			Pressure Reduction Psig		Time in Stage	Pressure Reduction Rate	Total Time Decom-press
psig	Hours	Stage No.	From	To	Minutes	Min/ Pound	Minutes
14	1/2	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	6
	1	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	6
	1-1/2	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	6
	2	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	6
	3	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	6
	4	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	6
	5	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	6
	6	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	6
	7	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	14	3.50	16
	8	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	14	3.50	16
	Over 8	1	14	4	2	0.20	
		2	4	0	30	7.50	32
16	1/2	1	16	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	1	1	16	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	1-1/2	1	16	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	2	1	16	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	3	1	16	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	4	1	14	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	5	1	14	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	14	3.50	17
	6	1	14	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	30	7.50	33
	7	1	14	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	45	11.25	48
	8	1	14	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	45	11.25	48
	Over 8	1	14	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	60	15.00	63
18	1/2	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	1	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	1-1/2	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	2	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	5	1.25	8
	3	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	8	2.00	11
	4	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	14	3.50	17
	5	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	45	11.25	48
	6	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	60	15.00	63
	7	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	60	15.00	63
	8	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	70	17.50	73
	Over 8	1	18	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	84	21.00	87

Working Chamber Pressure	Working Period	Decompression Data					
			Pressure Reduction Psig		Time in Stage	Pressure Reduction Rate	Total Time Decom-press
psig	Hours	Stage No.	From	To	Minutes	Min/ Pound	Minutes
20	1/2	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	1	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	4	1.00	7
	1-1/2	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	5	1.25	8
	2	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	12	3.00	15
	3	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	12	3.00	15
	4	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	40	10.00	43
	5	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	60	15.00	63
	6	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	70	17.50	73
	7	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	80	20.00	83
	8	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	100	25.00	103
	Over 8	1	20	4	3	0.20	
		2	4	0	110	27.50	113
22	1/2	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	6	1.00	9
	1	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	6	1.00	9
	1-1/2	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	13	2.20	16
	2	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	21	3.50	24
	3	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	35	5.85	38
	4	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	65	10.83	68
	5	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	90	15.00	93
	6	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	100	16.67	103
	7	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	110	18.35	113
	8	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	125	20.80	128
	Over 8	1	22	6	3	0.20	
		2	6	0	130	21.70	133
24	1/2	1	24	3	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	4	1.00	
		3	4	0	4	1.00	11
	1	1	24	8	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	4	1.00	
		3	4	0	5	1.25	12
	1-1/2	1	24	8	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	4	1.00	
		3	4	0	16	4.00	23
	2	1	24	8	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	4	1.00	
		3	4	0	20	5.00	27
	3	1	24	8	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	4	1.00	
		3	4	0	45	11.25	52
	4	1	24	8	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	4	1.00	
		3	4	0	85	21.25	92
	5	1	24	8	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	4	1.00	
		3	4	0	110	27.50	117
	6	1	24	8	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	4	1.00	
		3	4	0	115	28.80	122
	7	1	24	8	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	4	1.00	
		3	4	0	120	30.00	127
	8	1	24	8	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	4	1.00	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	137
	Over 8	1	24	8	3	0.20	
		2	8	4	8	1.00	
		3	4	0	140	35.00	151
26	1/2	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	6	1.00	
		3	4	0	4	1.00	13
	1	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	6	1.00	
		3	4	0	5	1.25	14
	1-1/2	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	6	1.00	
		3	4	0	20	5.00	29
	2	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	6	1.00	
		3	4	0	25	6.25	34
	3	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	6	1.00	
		3	4	0	60	15.00	69
	4	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	6	1.00	
		3	4	0	95	23.75	104
	5	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	8	1.33	

Working Chamber Pressure	Working Period	Decompression Data					
			Pressure Reduction Psig		Time in Stage	Pressure Reduction Rate	Total Time Decom-press
psig	Hours	Stage No.	From	To	Minutes	Min/ Pound	Minutes
		3	4	0	115	28.80	126
	6	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	8	1.33	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	141
	7	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	9	1.50	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	142
	8	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	9	1.50	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	142
	Over 8	1	26	10	3	0.20	
		2	10	4	30	5.00	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	163
28	1/2	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	8	1.00	
		3	4	0	4	1.00	15
	1	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	8	1.00	
		3	4	0	12	3.00	23
	1-1/2	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	8	1.00	
		3	4	0	20	5.00	31
	2	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	8	1.00	
		3	4	0	30	7.50	41
	3	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	10	1.25	
		3	4	0	85	21.20	98
	4	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	14	1.75	
		3	4	0	110	27.50	127
	5	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	20	2.50	
		3	4	0	120	30.00	143
	6	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	20	2.50	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	153
	7	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	20	2.50	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	153
	8	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	32	4.00	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	165
	Over 8	1	28	12	3	0.20	
		2	12	4	50	6.25	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	183
30	1/2	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	10	1.00	
		3	4	0	4	1.00	17
	1	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	10	1.00	
		3	4	0	15	3.75	28
	1-1/2	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	10	1.00	
		3	4	0	25	6.25	38
	2	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	14	1.40	
		3	4	0	45	11.25	62
	3	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	17	1.70	
		3	4	0	85	21.20	105
	4	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	30	3.00	
		3	4	0	110	27.50	143
	5	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	35	3.50	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	165
	6	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	35	3.50	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	168
	7	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	45	4.50	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	178
	8	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	55	5.50	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	188
	Over 8	1	30	14	3	0.20	
		2	14	4	71	7.10	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	204
32	1/2	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	12	1.00	
		3	4	0	4	1.00	19
	1	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	12	1.00	
		3	4	0	20	5.00	35
	1-1/2	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	15	1.25	
		3	4	0	25	6.25	43
	2	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	22	1.83	
		3	4	0	60	15.00	85
	3	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	28	2.33	
		3	4	0	95	23.75	126
	4	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	40	3.33	
		3	4	0	120	30.00	163
	5	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	45	3.75	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	178
	6	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	60	5.00	

Working Chamber Pressure	Working Period	Decompression Data					
			Pressure Reduction Psig		Time in Stage	Pressure Reduction Rate	Total Time Decom-press
psig	Hours	Stage No.	From	To	Minutes	Min/ Pound	Minutes
		3	4	0	130	32.50	193
	7	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	70	5.83	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	203
	8	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	80	6.67	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	213
	Over 8	1	32	16	3	0.20	
		2	16	4	93	7.75	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	226
34	1/2	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	14	1.00	
		3	4	0	4	1.00	21
	1	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	14	1.00	
		3	4	0	22	5.50	39
	1-1/2	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	25	1.80	
		3	4	0	30	7.50	58
	2	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	35	2.50	
		3	4	0	60	15.00	98
	3	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	43	3.10	
		3	4	0	105	26.25	151
	4	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	55	3.93	
		3	4	0	120	30.00	178
	5	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	62	4.43	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	195
	6	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	85	6.07	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	218
	7	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	90	6.43	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	223
	8	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	100	7.15	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	233
	Over 8	1	34	18	3	0.20	
		2	18	4	115	8.23	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	248
36	1/2	1	36	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	16	1.00	
		3	4	0	5	1.25	24
	1	1	36	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	16	1.00	
		3	4	0	25	6.25	44
	1-1/2	1	36	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	30	1.88	
		3	4	0	30	7.50	63
	2	1	36	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	40	2.50	
		3	4	0	70	17.50	113
	3	1	36	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	52	3.25	
		3	4	0	115	28.75	170
	4	1	36	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	65	4.06	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	198
	5	1	36	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	90	5.63	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	223
	6	1	37	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	100	6.25	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	233
	7	1	36	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	110	6.88	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	243
	8	1	36	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	120	7.50	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	253
	Over 8	1	36	20	3	0.20	
		2	20	4	140	8.75	
		3	4	0	130	32.50	273
38	1/2	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	16	1.00	
		3	6	0	9	1.50	28
	1	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	16	1.00	
		3	6	0	30	5.00	49
	1-1/2	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	20	1.25	
		3	6	0	50	8.34	73
	2	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	30	1.88	
		3	6	0	95	15.83	128
	3	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	35	2.19	
		3	6	0	140	23.35	178
	4	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	50	3.12	
		3	6	0	150	25.00	203
	5	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	55	3.44	
		3	6	0	165	27.50	223
	6	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	70	4.38	
		3	6	0	165	27.50	238
	7	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	85	5.32	

Working Chamber Pressure	Working Period	Decompression Data					
			Pressure Reduction Psig		Time in Stage	Pressure Reduction Rate	Total Time Decom-press
psig	Hours	Stage No.	From	To	Minutes	Min/ Pound	Minutes
		3	6	0	165	27.50	253
	8	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	95	5.93	
		3	6	0	165	27.50	263
	Over 8	1	38	22	3	0.20	
		2	22	6	110	6.88	
		3	6	0	165	27.50	278
40	1/2	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	16	1.00	
		3	8	4	4	1.00	
		4	4	0	8	2.00	31
	1	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	16	1.00	
		3	8	4	5	1.25	
		4	4	0	25	6.25	49
	1-1/2	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	16	1.00	
		3	8	4	20	5.00	
		4	4	0	45	11.25	84
	2	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	25	1.56	
		3	8	4	20	5.00	
		4	4	0	95	23.75	143
	3	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	30	1.88	
		3	8	4	30	7.50	
		4	4	0	120	30.00	183
	4	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	45	2.81	
		3	8	4	35	8.75	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	213
	5	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	47	2.94	
		3	8	4	53	13.25	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	233
	6	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	55	3.44	
		3	8	4	60	15.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	248
	7	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	65	4.06	
		3	8	4	60	15.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	258
	8	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	75	4.70	
		3	8	4	60	15.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	268
	Over 8	1	40	24	3	0.20	
		2	24	8	95	5.93	
		3	8	4	60	15.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	288
42	1/2	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	16	1.00	
		3	10	4	6	1.00	
		4	4	0	12	3.00	37
	1	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	16	1.00	
		3	10	4	12	2.00	
		4	4	0	25	6.25	56
	1-1/2	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	16	1.00	
		3	10	4	23	3.83	
		4	4	0	60	15.00	102
	2	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	16	1.00	
		3	10	4	30	5.00	
		4	4	0	95	23.75	144
	3	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	16	1.00	
		3	10	4	50	8.34	
		4	4	0	120	30.00	189
	4	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	17	1.06	
		3	10	4	65	10.83	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	215
	5	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	27	1.69	
		3	10	4	85	14.18	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	245
	6	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	27	1.69	
		3	10	4	100	16.67	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	260
	7	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	30	1.88	
		3	10	4	100	16.67	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	263
	8	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	35	2.19	
		3	10	4	100	16.67	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	268
	Over 8	1	42	26	3	0.20	
		2	26	10	60	3.75	
		3	10	4	100	16.67	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	293
44	1/2	1	44	28	3	0.20	
		2	28	12	16	1.00	
		3	12	4	8	1.00	
		4	4	0	16	4.00	43
	1	1	44	28	3	0.20	
		2	28	12	16	1.00	
		3	12	4	20	2.50	
		4	4	0	25	6.25	64
	1-1/2	1	44	28	3	0.20	
		2	28	12	16	1.00	
		3	12	4	27	3.38	
		4	4	0	72	18.00	118
	2	1	44	28	3	0.20	

Working Chamber Pressure	Working Period	Decompression Data					
			Pressure Reduction Psig		Time in Stage	Pressure Reduction Rate	Total Time Decom-press
psig	Hours	Stage No.	From	To	Minutes	Min/ Pound	Minutes
		2	28	12	16	1.00	
		3	12	4	40	5.00	
		4	4	0	95	23.75	154
	3	1	44	23	3	0.20	
		2	28	12	16	1.00	
		3	12	4	60	7.50	
		4	4	0	120	30.00	199
	4	1	44	28	3	0.20	
		2	28	12	16	1.00	
		3	12	4	85	10.62	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	234
	5	1	44	28	3	0.20	
		2	28	12	16	1.00	
		3	12	4	105	13.13	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	254
	6	1	44	28	3	0.20	
		2	28	12	16	1.00	
		3	12	4	115	14.38	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	264
	7	1	44	28	3	0.20	
		2	28	12	16	1.00	
		3	12	4	120	15.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	269
	8	1	44	28	3	0.20	
		2	28	12	16	1.00	
		3	12	4	120	15.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	269
	Over 8	1	44	28	3	0.20	
		2	28	12	40	2.50	
		3	12	4	120	15.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	293
46	1/2	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	16	1.00	
		3	14	4	10	1.00	
		4	4	0	15	3.75	44
	1	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	16	1.00	
		3	14	4	25	2.50	
		4	4	0	30	7.50	74
	1-1/2	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	16	1.00	
		3	14	4	35	3.50	
		4	4	0	85	21.20	139
	2	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	16	1.00	
		3	14	4	47	4.70	
		4	4	0	105	26.25	171
	3	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	16	1.00	
		3	14	4	65	6.50	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	214
	4	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	16	1.00	
		3	14	4	95	9.50	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	244
	5	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	16	1.00	
		3	14	4	120	12.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	269
	6	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	16	1.00	
		3	14	4	125	12.50	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	274
	7	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	16	1.00	
		3	14	4	140	14.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	289
	8	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	16	1.00	
		3	14	4	150	15.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	299
	Over 8	1	46	30	3	0.20	
		2	30	14	25	1.56	
		3	14	4	160	16.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	318
48	1/2	1	48	32	3	0.20	
		2	32	16	16	1.00	
		3	16	4	12	1.00	
		4	4	0	20	5.00	51
	1	1	48	32	3	0.20	
		2	32	16	16	1.00	
		3	16	4	35	2.92	
		4	4	0	35	8.75	89
	1-1/2	1	48	32	3	0.20	
		2	32	16	16	1.00	
		3	16	4	45	3.75	
		4	4	0	80	20.00	144
	2	1	48	32	3	0.20	
		2	32	16	16	1.00	
		3	16	4	60	5.00	
		4	4	0	110	27.50	189
	3	1	48	32	3	0.20	
		2	32	16	16	1.00	
		3	16	4	90	7.50	
		4	4	0	120	30.00	229
	4	1	48	32	3	0.20	
		2	32	16	16	1.00	
		3	16	4	120	10.00	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	269
	5	1	48	32	3	0.20	
		2	32	16	16	1.00	
		3	16	4	140	11.67	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	299
	6	1	48	32	3	0.20	
		2	32	16	16	1.00	
		3	16	4	160	13.33	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	309
	7	1	48	32	3	0.20	
		2	32	16	16	1.00	

Working Chamber Pressure	Working Period	Decompression Data					
			Pressure Reduction Psig		Time in Stage	Pressure Reduction Rate	Total Time Decompress
psig	Hours	Stage No.	From	To	Minutes	Min/ Pound	Minutes
		3	16	4	170	14.17	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	319
	8	1	48	32	3	0.20	
		2	32	16	16	1.00	
		3	16	4	170	14.17	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	319
50	1/2	1	50	34	3	0.20	
		2	34	18	16	1.00	
		3	18	4	14	1.00	
		4	4	0	25	6.25	58
	1	1	50	34	3	0.20	
		2	34	18	16	1.00	
		3	18	4	40	2.86	
		4	4	0	35	8.75	94
	1-1/2	1	50	34	3	0.20	
		2	34	18	16	1.00	
		3	18	4	55	3.93	
		4	4	0	90	22.50	164
	2	1	50	34	3	0.20	
		2	34	18	16	1.00	
		3	18	4	70	5.00	
		4	4	0	120	30.00	209
	3	1	50	34	3	0.20	
		2	34	18	16	1.00	
		3	18	4	100	7.15	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	249
	4	1	50	34	3	0.20	
		2	34	18	16	1.00	
		3	18	4	130	8.58	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	279
	5	1	50	34	3	0.20	
		2	34	18	16	1.00	
		3	18	4	160	11.42	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	309
	6	1	50	34	3	0.20	
		2	34	18	16	1.00	
		3	18	4	180	12.85	
		4	4	0	130	32.50	329

DO NOT INTERPOLATE, USE NEXT HIGHER VALUE FOR CONDITIONS NOT COMPUTED

[Rules (Part IV E), filed 12/28/62; § 2, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-125 Man locks. (1) **Use of man locks.** Except when prevented by an emergency, compressed air workers shall pass only through the man lock when passing into or out of a compressed air area. *Exception*: Caissons having a working area less than 150 square feet may use a combination material and man lock.

(2) **Size and capacity.** The head room in man locks shall be not less than 6 feet and their cubical content shall provide at least 30 cubic feet of air space for each person. The capacity shall be based upon such minimum space per person and shall be posted at the entrance to the lock. The posted capacity shall not be exceeded except in case of an emergency.

(3) **Equipment.** Each man lock shall be equipped with the following:

(a) A recording pressure gage, fixed to the exterior of the lock on the atmospheric pressure side, shall be installed for showing the rate of decompression. The gage dial and chart shall be of such size that the amount of rise or fall in air pressure within 5 minutes will be readily discernible. The gage shall be protected by a locked box from interference or damage. This requirement will not be necessary when working at pressures of 13 pounds per square inch or less.

(b) A clock or clocks suitably placed so that the man lock attendant and persons in the man lock can readily ascertain the time.

(c) A recording pressure gage whose chart shall be of sufficient size to register a legible record of variations in pressure within the working chamber. This gage shall be readily accessible to the lock attendant.

(d) Pressure gages which will indicate to the man lock attendant the pressure in the man lock and the pressure in each working chamber to which the man lock affords direct or indirect access and to persons in the man lock the pressure in the man lock.

(e) Valves to enable the lock attendant to reduce or cut off the supply of compressed air into the man lock.

(f) Valves and pipes in connection with the air supply and exhaust which shall be so arranged that the lock and pressure can be controlled from within and without.

(g) Effective means of verbal intercommunication between the man lock attendant and (1) persons in the man lock, (2) persons in any working chamber and (3) the air compressor plant, and also some means to enable persons in the lock to convey visible or other nonverbal signals to the lock attendant.

(h) A glass bulls-eye in each end of the lock to permit observation of the occupants.

(4) **Seating facilities.** The seating facilities in man locks shall be so arranged as to provide a normal sitting posture without cramping. Seating space not less than 22 inches in width shall be provided per occupant. *Exception*: In caissons having a working area less than 150 square feet, portable seats shall be provided in the combination material and man lock.

(5) **Lighting and heating.** Every man lock shall be lighted by electricity. The lighting intensity shall be a minimum of 30 foot-candles as currently recommended for waiting rooms by the illuminating engineers society. It shall also be provided with a system of radiant (infra-red) heating using electricity, steam or hot water for heating the radiant surface. The radiant surface shall be so located and protected as to prevent thermal burns. The chamber shall be heated to a minimum dry bulb temperature of 70 degrees F.

(6) **Ventilation.** A minimum ventilation rate of 20 cubic feet per minute of standard air at the prevailing ambient pressure in the lock shall be provided for each occupant. In no event shall the carbon dioxide concentration be permitted to rise above 0.5 percent by volume.

(7) **Record of decompression.** Where the pressure in the working chamber is 13 pounds or more, a record of all persons passing into or out of the working chamber shall be kept

by a lock attendant who shall be stationed at the low pressure side of the man lock. Such record shall show the period of stay in the working chamber and the length of time of each decompression. Such record shall be signed by the medical officer and shall be kept on the job subject to inspection by the director of the state department of labor and industries or his authorized representative.

(8) **Automatic controls.** Each man lock shall be equipped with a suitable automatic control which through taped programs or cams or similar apparatus shall automatically regulate compressions and decompressions. It shall also be equipped with a timing device and such manual control as will enable the lock attendant to override the automatic mechanism in an emergency.

[Rules (Part V A), filed 12/28/62; §§ 3 and 4, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-130 Special decompression chamber. (1) **General.** The special low-pressure decompression chamber shall be provided for use when the nature of the work requires decompression times and procedures clearly within the scope of WAC 296-36-110(4).

(2) **Size and capacity.** The headroom in the special decompression chamber shall be not less than 7 feet and the cubical content shall provide at least 50 cubic feet of air space for each person. For each occupant there shall be provided 4 square feet of free walking area and 3 square feet of seating space exclusive of area required for lavatory and toilet facilities. The rated capacity shall be based on the stated minimum space per person and shall be posted at the chamber entrance. The posted capacity shall not be exceeded except in case of emergency.

(3) **Equipment.** Each special decompression chamber shall be equipped with the following:

(a) A clock or clocks suitably placed so that the attendant and the chamber occupants can readily ascertain the time;

(b) Pressure gages which will indicate to the attendant and to the chamber occupants the pressure in the chamber;

(c) Valves to enable the attendant to reduce or cut off the supply of compressed air into the chamber;

(d) Valves and pipes in connection with the air supply and exhaust arranged that the chamber pressure can be controlled from within and without;

(e) Effective means of verbal intercommunication between the attendant, occupants of the chamber and the air compressor plant;

(f) A glass bulls-eye at the entrance to permit observation of the chamber occupants.

(4) **Seating facilities.** Seating facilities in special decompression chambers shall be so arranged as to permit a normal sitting posture without cramping. Seating space not less than 18 inches by 24 inches in width shall be provided per occupant. Seat and back shall be padded or cushioned with a one-inch thickness of foam rubber or its equivalent.

(5) **Lighting and heating.** Lighting and heating shall comply with that for man locks, WAC 296-36-125(5).

(6) **Ventilation.** Ventilation shall comply with that for man locks, WAC 296-36-125(6).

(7) **Record of decompression.** Final stage decompression in the special chamber shall be part of the records required by WAC 296-36-125(7).

(8) **Automatic controls.** Special decompression chambers shall be equipped with automatic controls complying with WAC 296-36-125(8), for man locks.

(9) **Sanitation.** One toilet and one wash basin with hot and cold water in a screened or enclosed recess shall be provided for each 10 units of rated capacity as defined in WAC 296-36-130(2). An adequate supply of disposable towels, drinking water and disposable cups shall be provided. No refuse or discarded material of any kind shall be permitted to accumulate and the chamber shall be kept clean.

(10) **Location.** Where practicable the special decompression chamber shall be situated adjacent to the man lock on the atmospheric pressure side of the bulkhead. When located adjacent to the man lock a passageway shall be provided connecting the special chamber with the man lock to permit workmen in the process of decompression to move from the man lock to the special chamber without a reduction in the ambient pressure from that designated for the initial pressure of the final stage of decompression. The passageway shall be so arranged as to not interfere with the normal operation of the man lock nor with the release of the occupants of the special chamber to atmospheric pressure upon the completion of the decompression procedure.

In event that the special chamber is located remote from the man lock a means of pressurized transport shall be provided to move the men from the man lock to the special chamber without a reduction in the ambient pressure from that designated for the initial pressure of the final stage of decompression.

Under unusual circumstances or in an emergency and only with the express permission of the appointed physician, decanting procedures may be used to facilitate the movement of men at atmospheric pressure from the man lock to the special decompression chamber for the final stage of decompression. RECOMPRESSION OF THE MEN MUST TAKE PLACE WITHIN FIVE MINUTES IN THE SPECIAL CHAMBER. THE MEDICAL LOCK SHALL NOT BE USED FOR THE RECOMPRESSION.

(11) **Design.** The special decompression chamber and passageway or pressurized transport shall be designed for an operating pressure of 20 pounds per square inch gage pressure.

(12) **Fire protection.** All applicable provisions of WAC 296-36-190, fire prevention and fire fighting shall apply to special decompression chambers.

[Rules (Part V B), filed 12/28/62.]

WAC 296-36-132 Lock attendants. (1) Whenever any workman is in a man lock or in a working chamber to which the man lock affords direct or indirect access, each working man lock shall be in the charge of a competent lock attendant who shall perform no other duties except to operate the lock and shall be employed the same number of hours as the other employees working in compressed air. The lock attendant shall control the maximum rate of compressions and shall perform all decompressions except where such compressions and decompressions are automatically regulated, but in such case the lock attendant shall have means to determine the pressures within the lock and working chamber at any time, and shall have also a timing device and such manual controls

as will enable him to override the automatic mechanism in an emergency.

(2) Subject to the overall control by the lock attendant of the admission of compressed air into the lock, he may, if so authorized by the appointed physician, allocate to a competent person who is to be compressed in the lock, the duty to regulate from inside the lock the admission of compressed air, and duty to communicate to the lock attendant any complaint of discomfort by a workman in the lock and any report by that workman that the discomfort has ceased.

(3) Man lock attendants shall be under the direct supervision, control, discipline and training of the appointed physician and each man lock attendant shall be the holder of an unexpired first-aid certificate from the Red Cross, U.S. Bureau of Mines, or the Department of Labor and Industries. Lock attendants shall receive their wage payments directly from the head office of the employer and shall not be carried on or subject to the payroll procedures of the local office. A lock attendant shall not be relieved of his duties or discharged without consulting the appointed physician nor without the physician's assent.

[Rules (Part VI), filed 12/28/62; § 4, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-135 Regulation of pressure and air quality in working areas—Gage tender. There shall at all times be a thoroughly experienced competent and reliable person on duty at the air control valves as a gage tender who shall regulate the pressure in the working areas. No gage tender shall be on duty more than 8 hours in any 24. During tunneling operations, one gage tender may regulate the pressure in not more than two headings provided that the gages and controls are all in one location. In caisson work there shall be a gage tender for each caisson.

[Rules (Part VII A), filed 12/28/62; Rule 303, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-140 Regulation of pressure and air quality in working areas—Pressure monitoring. (1) **High pressure.** Every compressed air line used to maintain pressure in working areas shall have a pressure gage attached at a point in the immediate vicinity of the control valves to show the pressure on the high pressure side of the control valves. Such gages shall be so located and illuminated as to be easily read by the operator and shall be of such size and so graduated as to show clearly a change in pressure of one pound.

(2) **Back pressure.** Back pressure gages to show the pressure in the working areas shall be located on the low pressure side of the bulkhead, in the superintendent's office, at the air control valves and in the power house. Back pressure gages shall be maintained in accurate working order and shall be tested at least once every 24 hours and a record shall be kept of each such test. In addition to the foregoing back pressure gages, a continuous recording back pressure gage shall be installed to provide a record of variations and pressure in the working chamber. The record shall be kept in the superintendent's office and be available for inspection by the director of the state department of labor and industries. *Exception*: Caissons having a net working area less than 150 square feet shall have back pressure gages installed on the low pressure side of the caisson and at the air control valves.

[Rules (Part VII B), filed 12/28/62.]

WAC 296-36-145 Regulation of pressure and air quality in working areas—Air quality in working areas. (1) **Ventilation.** An automatic air quality monitoring system acceptable to the director, department of labor and industries, shall be installed in the pressurized working chamber and shall at all times be maintained in proper working condition. The system shall provide continuous sampling and monitoring of the air and shall indicate by visual and audible alarm the presence of dangerous air contaminants in excess of the following:

Carbon monoxide	0.01%	100 ppm
Carbon dioxide	0.50%	5000 ppm
Oxides of nitrogen	0.0005%	5 ppm
Methane	0.25%	2500 ppm
Hydrogen sulphide	0.002%	20 ppm

The director in his discretion may change these concentrations to conform with good practices as recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

The system shall also indicate and give alarm at any time the oxygen content is less than 19.5 percent.

The system shall be so arranged that the visual and audible alarm will give warning in the working chamber and at the lock tender's station at the low pressure side of the locks.

In addition to the specific requirements contained in these standards of safety chapter 296-62 WAC shall apply for rock dust and ventilation.

(2) **Protection against atmospheric containments:** The requirements of chapters 296-62 and 296-155 WAC, Part Q shall apply.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-17-051 (Order 90-10), § 296-36-145, filed 8/13/90, effective 9/24/90; Rules (Part VII C), filed 12/28/62; § 25, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-150 Air supply. (1) **Clean air.** Compressed air supplied to working area shall not contain quantities of harmful or offensive air contaminants exceeding the limits set forth hereinbefore.

(2) **Amount.** Nor less than 30 cubic feet per minute per man, measured at the prevailing working chamber pressure, of outside air shall be supplied to the working areas under pressure.

(3) **Supply lines.** In addition to the compressed air lines supplying working areas under pressure, there shall be a second such line of the same size and similarly equipped which shall be maintained ready for immediate use between the working chamber side of the bulkhead and the compressed air source in case of failure of the first line.

(4) **Point of discharge.** The point of discharge of the supply line in use shall be as close to the working face as is practicable and the discharge end of both supply lines shall be provided with a check valve.

(5) **Air outlet or exhaust line.** Air outlet lines from areas under pressure shall be properly located so that injurious gases may be promptly removed. Such lines shall be provided with suitable valves.

(6) **Air tools.** The high pressure air supplied for air-operated tools, equipment and appliances shall comply with the quality requirements contained in WAC 296-36-145, Air quality in working areas.

[Rules (Part VIII), filed 12/28/62; Rule 2009, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-155 Compressor plant. (1) **Capacity.** The capacity, arrangement and number of compressors shall be sufficient to maintain the necessary pressure without overloading the equipment and to assure maintenance of such pressure in the working chamber during periods of breakdown or other emergency. The compressor installation shall be capable of delivering not less than 50 cubic feet per minute of ventilating air for each man in the working chamber at the prevailing working chamber pressure. Additional stand-by compressor units shall be installed in accordance with the following tabulation:

Normal installation at 50 C.F./Man/Min. units	Stand-by units	Total units	Percent rated total capacity of stand-by units divided by normal units
1	1	2	100
2	2	4	100
3	2	5	67
4	2	6	50
5	2	7	40

(2) **Sources of power.** Where the power is generated on the job there shall be a sufficient number of power units to maintain the necessary compressor operation.

(3) **Power feeders.** Where power is obtained from a public utility there shall be at least two feeders to the compressor plant. Each feeder shall have a capacity sufficient to carry the entire load and normal overload. The feeders shall run over separate routes in such a way that a breakdown of one feeder will not cause any interruption of power from the other feeder. Each feeder or service extension shall enter the compressor plant through a separate and independent opening.

(4) **Bus bar connections.** There shall be duplicate feeder bus bars at the compressor plant. Feeder connections to the bus bar shall be such that either feeder can feed to each bus bar separately or simultaneously to both bus bars. The electrical connections from the bus bars to the compressor shall be arranged in such a way as to insure continuous operation of the compressor plant, in spite of any breakdown of an individual feeder, bus bar or compressor unit.

(5) **Alternate sources of power.** Any combination of power either generated at the job or generated off the job as set forth above, and which complies with the above requirements is permitted.

(6) **Maintenance.** All equipment including reserve sources of power and reserve compressor equipment used to maintain pressure in working areas shall at all times be maintained in good repair and ready for use. All reserve equipment shall be periodically inspected and shall be operated for a period of one hour or more at least once in every week, except where there is danger of sudden flooding, in which case reserve equipment shall be operated at least one hour in every 24 hours. An ample supply of spare parts shall be kept on hand.

[Rules (Part IX), filed 12/28/62; § 12, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-160 Personnel facilities. (1) **General.** There shall be provided on every job a change house which shall have a dressing room and separate spaces for each of the following: drying clothes, shower baths, toilet facilities and rest room with seating facilities and tables.

(2) **Maintenance.** The change house shall be kept clean throughout.

(3) **Dressing room.** The dressing room shall be provided with benches and a full length metal or other approved noncombustible locker with facilities for locking for each compressed air worker.

(4) **Clothes drying.** Facilities for drying clothing shall be installed and sufficient heat shall be provided to dry the clothing within 12 hours.

(5) **Toilet facilities.** One toilet and one urinal shall be provided for every 8 men or part thereof employed on each shift.

(6) **Shower baths.** Shower baths with hot and cold water shall be installed in the change house in sufficient number to provide one unit for every 8 men coming off shift.

(7) **Wash basins.** At least one wash basin with hot and cold running water or equivalent facilities at wash fountains shall be provided for every 8 men coming off shift.

(8) **Temperature.** A minimum temperature of 72 degrees F. shall be maintained in the dressing room, wash room and bathroom.

(9) **Coffee.** A sufficient supply of hot coffee, cream, milk and sugar shall be supplied to men working in compressed air at the termination of shifts and during rest periods. Coffee shall be heated by means other than direct steam. Coffee containers shall be kept clean and covered. Unless drinking cups are of the single service type, individual cups shall be sterilized after each use.

(10) **Eating space underground.**

(a) General. Suitable eating space shall be provided in the working chamber in the event that established working periods are of sufficient length to normally include a meal time interval. *Exception*: This requirement is not applicable to caisson work.

(b) Facilities.

(i) Space requirements. The space provided shall have a minimum head room of 6 feet 6 inches and a minimum area of 6 square feet shall be provided per person occupying the space at any one time.

The area shall be dry and clean, shall be lighted, heated and ventilated in accordance with WAC 296-36-125 (5) and (6), man locks.

(ii) Equipment. The space shall be equipped with tables and comfortable seating facilities providing seating space not less than 22 inches in width per occupant; disposable towels; washing facilities with hot and cold water or in lieu thereof acceptable dry-cleansing tissues; and space outside the immediate eating area for the removal and temporary storage of protective clothing. Portable equipment, acceptable to the supervisor of safety, department of labor and industries, which may be moved into the working chamber and removed therefrom, may be provided.

[Rules (Part X), filed 12/28/62; § 21, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-165 Sanitation below ground. (1) **Toilet facilities.** At least one approved chemical toilet shall be provided in the working chamber. Such facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition and shall be used by the workers.

(2) **Housekeeping.** No refuse or discarded material of any kind shall be permitted to accumulate underground. The man lock shall be kept clean.

(3) **Drinking water.** An ample supply of clean and potable drinking water shall at all times be available in working areas. Where water is supplied in containers it shall be kept covered. The use of common drinking cups is prohibited.

[Rules (Part XI), filed 12/28/62; § 21, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-170 Stairs and ladders. The requirements of chapter 296-155 WAC Parts K and J shall apply.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-17-051 (Order 90-10), § 296-36-170, filed 8/13/90, effective 9/24/90; Rules (Part XII), filed 12/28/62.]

WAC 296-36-175 Lighting and power equipment. (1) **All lighting underground shall be by electricity.**

(a) Lighting shall comply with chapter 296-155 WAC.

(b) Power equipment shall comply with chapter 296-155 WAC.

(2) **Emergency lighting.** The lighting circuits shall be connected to two independent sources of power supply. In addition to the lighting circuit, adequate and sufficient portable electric emergency lights shall be provided and maintained for immediate use. These shall be readily accessible to all employees working underground.

(3) **Lamp sockets.** The exterior of all lamp sockets shall be of nonmetallic material and all sockets shall be of the weatherproof type.

(4) **Location of lamps.** Lamps shall be so placed that they cannot come into contact with combustible materials and so that a clear space is provided all around.

(5) **Lamp guards.** All lamps shall be protected with wire cage guards.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-17-051 (Order 90-10), § 296-36-175, filed 8/13/90, effective 9/24/90; Rules (Part XIII), filed 12/28/62; § 6, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-180 Signals and means of communication. (1) Effective and reliable signaling devices shall be maintained at all times to give instant communication between the bottom and top of shaft, and where considered necessary by the safety division, dual independent signal systems shall be installed.

(2) Special care shall be taken to keep the signaling apparatus in good order, and all proper precautions shall be taken to prevent electric signal and telephone wires from coming into contact with other electric conductors, whether insulated or not.

(3) Where it is necessary to use signals by means of bell or otherwise for hoisting or lowering, the following code shall be used:

Any code of signals used shall be printed and copies thereof shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place near entrances to work places and in such other places as may be necessary to bring them to the attention of all persons concerned.

1 bell:	Stop immediately if in motion.
2 bells:	Lower.
3-1 bells:	Hoisting men, run slowly.
3-2 bells:	Lowering men.
1-1 bells:	To hoist muck.
2-1-2 bells:	Release cage, skip, or bucket.
4 slow bells:	Blasting signal. (This is a caution signal and if the hoist operator is prepared to accept it he must acknowledge it by raising cage, skip or bucket a few feet then lowering it again. After accepting this signal, hoist operator must be prepared to hoist men away from blast as soon as signal 3-1 bells are given and must accept no other signal in the meantime.)
5 bells:	Water on or off.
6 bells:	Air on or off.
9 bells:	Danger signal (fire, accident or other danger), followed by station signal, calls cage, skip, or bucket to that station. This signal takes precedence over all others except an accepted blasting signal.

(4) Where tunnels are driven from shafts more than two hundred fifty feet deep, a telephone system shall be established and maintained, communicating with the surface at each such shaft, and with a station or stations readily and quickly accessible to the men at the working level.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-17-051 (Order 90-10), § 296-36-180, filed 8/13/90, effective 9/24/90; Rules (Part XIV), filed 12/28/62.]

WAC 296-36-185 Explosives—Blasting. (1) **Storage and supply.** Explosives including detonators shall not be stored or kept underground. The supply for each blast shall be taken directly from above ground to the face and immediately loaded. All explosives remaining after loading a round shall be removed to the magazine before the leading wires are connected.

(2) **Explosives in air locks.** While explosives are being locked through a tunnel bulkhead, the detonators and explosives shall be placed at the opposite ends of the lock and no person, other than the lock tender and those persons necessary for carrying, shall be permitted in the lock. No other material or equipment shall be locked through with explosives.

Explosives and detonators shall be taken separately into caissons.

(3) **Carrying containers.** Explosives other than detonators shall be conveyed in a suitable covered wooden box painted red and provided with handles. Detonators shall be conveyed in a separate covered wooden box, painted red with a one-inch yellow stripe running horizontally entirely around the box. The box shall be provided with handles.

(4) **Blaster.** The blaster shall be a person designated by the superintendent and shall be in charge of all operations connected with preparations for blasting and shall fire all shots.

(5) **Duties of the blaster.** Before removing any explosives from the carrying containers, the blaster shall verify

(a) That the blasting switch is in "off" position and that its box is locked;

(b) That the "gap" in the blasting circuit is open; (Note: A gap of at least 5 feet on the incoming side of the switch, except during the firing operation, when connections at such gap are to be made by means of plugs, is required.)

(c) That the heading gang has been withdrawn to a safe distance or to a safe shelter, except such men from the gang as the blaster may direct to remain with him to assist in loading under his directions; and

(d) That all light and power circuits have been disconnected at a point not less than 100 feet from the place to be blasted. The blaster shall direct the loading of all holes and the making of the necessary connections in the blasting circuit; he shall sound a warning signal distinctly audible in any part of the working chamber, shield or any drift ahead of the shield where any person remaining would be exposed to injury from the blast.

(6) **Vacating blasting area.** All persons shall promptly vacate the blasting area when so directed by the blaster. When the blaster is satisfied that all persons have vacated the blasting area, he, alone, shall unlock the box that contains the blasting switch and fire the blast.

(7) **Return to blasting area.** No person shall return to the blasting area until the air in such area has been cleared of injurious concentrations of toxic fumes. The blaster shall be the first to return to the heading. He shall examine the effects of the blast and investigate the matter of possible misfires and he, alone, shall give the signal for the return of the workmen to the heading and for the restoration of light and power in the blasted area.

(8) **Hand lamps and cap lamps.** Electric hand lamps and cap lamps used by the blaster or his helpers or by any other person in the working chamber during the blasting operation shall be approved.

(9) **Blasting circuits.** All circuits used for blasting shall be ungrounded circuits. Damaged leading wires shall not be used.

[Rules (Part XV), filed 12/28/62; § 14, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-190 Fire prevention and fire fighting. (1) **General.** Every building and every flammable structure above ground and all places underground shall be within easy range of fire fighting equipment, which shall at all times be maintained in proper working conditions and ready for use.

(2) **Smoking.** No person shall smoke or carry lighted smoking materials in compressed air. No matches, mechanical or chemical igniters will be permitted in the working chamber except those necessary for welding or flame cutting operations.

(3) **Welding or flame cutting.** While welding or flame cutting is being done in compressed air, a watchman with a fire hose or approved extinguisher shall stand by until such operation is completed. Acetylene shall not be used in compressed air at acetylene pressure exceeding 15 pounds per square inch gage, or 30 pounds per square inch absolute.

(4) **Fire hose.** Fire hose shall be at least 1-1/2 inches in nominal diameter; the water pressure shall at all times be adequate for efficient operation of the type of nozzle used; and the water supply shall be such as to insure an uninterrupted flow. Fire hose when not in use shall be so located or guarded to prevent injury thereto.

Every power house, compressor house and every building housing ventilating equipment shall be provided with at least one hose connection in the water line with the fire hose connected thereto. A fire hose shall be maintained within easy reach of structures of wood over or near shafts.

(5) **Shafts and caissons.** Every shaft and every caisson containing flammable material of any kind, either above or below ground, shall be provided with a water line and a fire hose connected thereto, so arranged that all points of the shaft or caisson are within easy reach of the hose stream.

(6) **Tunnels.** Every tunnel shall be provided with a water line extending into the working chamber and to within 100 feet of the working face. Such lines shall have hose outlets with 100 feet of fire hose properly attached and maintained as follows: One at the working face, one immediately inside of the bulkhead of the working chamber, and one immediately outside such bulkhead. In addition, hose outlets shall be provided at 200-foot intervals throughout the length of the tunnel and 100 feet of fire hose shall be attached to the outlet nearest to any location where flammable material is being kept or stored or where any flame is being used.

(7) **Fire extinguishers.** In addition to required fire hose protection, on every floor of every building used in connection with compressed air work, there shall be provided at least one extinguisher of adequate size approved for the class of hazard involved, except that extinguishers containing carbon tetrachloride or methyl bromide shall not be used. Extinguishers shall be so located as to be readily available and protected from damage.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-36-190, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; Rules (Part XVI), filed 12/28/62; § 7, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-195 Special provisions for tunnels. (1) **Bulkheads.** The bulkheads separating the working chamber from areas of lower pressure shall be of sufficient strength to withstand safely the maximum pressure to which it may be subjected. Where there is a possibility of rapid flooding of the working chamber, such as might be present in subaqueous tunnels, the bulkhead shall be located sufficiently close to the face or shield to permit escape of the workers in case of an emergency. But in no case where there is such possibility shall such distance be more than 300 feet.

(2) **Safety curtain or screens.** Where danger of a blow or an in-rush of water exists in tunnels 12 feet or more in clear height, and the elevation of the top of the lining at the face and of the completed tunnel back to the emergency lock are such that a safety curtain will afford protection to the workman, a safety curtain shall be provided. It shall be located where it will afford the maximum of protection in case of an emergency but not impracticably close to the face.

Safety curtains shall be of incombustible material and shall be installed in the crown of the tunnel. They shall provide an airtight seal with the tunnel lining and shall be properly reinforced and braced as may be necessary. Curtains or screens shall be installed at right angles to the axis of the tunnel with the bottom edge horizontal. In tunnels up to and

including 24 feet in inside clear height, the safety curtain shall extend down to the center line of the tunnel. In tunnels over 24 feet inside clear height, it shall extend at least 12 feet below the inside clearance line of the roof of the tunnel.

(3) **Walkways.** In tunnels 16 feet or more in diameter, containing safety curtains or screens, hanging walkways shall be provided from the face to the man lock and shall be installed as high in the tunnel as is practicable. Such walkway shall be installed above the tunnel floor and shall have at least 6 feet of head room above the walkway. A railing 42 inches high and a toe board shall be securely installed throughout the length of walkways on open sides. In areas under pressure, the walkways, stairways, and ladders including railings shall be of incombustible material.

(4) **Maintenance of walkways.** Walkways and the stairs or ladders leading thereto shall be at all times maintained clear, in good repair, and in a condition to carry safely the loads to which they may be subjected.

(5) **Ramps.** Walkways shall be provided with ramps under safety screens. Such ramps shall be provided with cleats.

(6) **Man lock and material lock.** Every tunnel shall have at least two locks in proper working condition, one of which shall be used as a material and equipment lock and the other used exclusively as a man lock.

(7) **Emergency man lock.** In subaqueous tunnels where space permits, there shall be in addition to the man lock and the material lock, an emergency man lock which shall be large enough to hold an entire heading shift and which shall be kept open toward the face and maintained ready for use at all times.

(8) **Location of locks.** Man locks and emergency locks shall be located as high in the tunnel as space will permit but the emergency lock shall be located in the crown of the tunnel.

(9) **Track safeties and brakes.** An automatic stop block or derailing device shall be provided at the top of every slope or incline greater than 3 percent. In addition, such a device shall be installed at a point not less than 150 feet nor more than 200 feet upgrade from any point where runaway cars may cause damage to the shield or air lock. A holding device shall be provided for cars used on inclines. Such device shall be set in the holding position during loading.

[Rules (Part XVII), filed 12/28/62; §§ 10 and 18, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-200 Special provisions for caissons. (1) **Number of locks.** Every caisson shall have at least two locks, one of which shall be used exclusively as a man lock. *Exception*: Caissons having a working area less than 150 square feet may have a single or combined man and material lock.

(2) **Location of man locks.** The bottom of the lowest door opening of locks shall not be less than 3 feet above the water level being controlled by the use of compressed air.

(3) **Lock platforms.** All caisson locks located above ground shall be provided with an exterior platform not less than 42 inches wide with stairs or ladders leading thereto. The platform and stairs shall have a substantial handrail with midrail and the platform shall have toeboards at least 4 inches high.

(4) **Ladderways and stairways in man shafts or shafting.** Ladderways or stairways shall be provided and shall be kept clear and in good condition. Stairways shall be lighted at every landing and ladderways shall be lighted at 10-foot intervals with guarded incandescent lamps. Ladders and landings shall be of incombustible material. Pockets in the wall of the shaft shall not be used in lieu of ladders. In caissons having a working area more than 150 square feet, the man shafts shall be separated from the hoisting shaft by a barrier. Where the man shaft is separated from the hoisting shaft, the ladderways shall be provided with platform landings at intervals not exceeding 15 feet. In caissons having a working area less than 150 square feet, the ladder shall be recessed to prevent interference between the bucket and the ladder.

(5) **Hoisting.** No person shall ride on a loaded car, cage or bucket. Where the ladderway and hoistway are not separated by a barrier, no hoisting shall be done while any person is ascending or descending the ladder, nor shall any person enter the shaft while the hoisting conveyance is in motion. Standard warning signals shall be provided and shall be given and acknowledged to affect compliance with this provision.

(6) **Shoring.** Where the bottom of the excavation is below the cutting edge of the caisson and there is danger of a cave-in, the sides of the excavation shall be securely shored.

[Rules (Part XVIII), filed 12/28/62; § 17, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-210 Medical supervision and medical and first-aid facilities—Medical supervision. (1) **Appointed physician.** Where workmen are employed in compressed air, their employer shall make arrangements for their medical supervision by one or more licensed physicians trained in the physical requirements and the medical aspects of compressed air work and the treatment of decompression illness. The employer shall arrange for medical examination of all workmen employed in compressed air at a suitable place or places by the appointed physician in accordance with these regulations. The appointed physician or physicians shall be immediately available in case of emergency or accident. Each appointed physician shall be physically qualified to subject himself to a compressed air environment.

(2) **Appointed physician's duties and responsibilities.**

(a) General. All matters on the job pertaining to the health of employees, treatment on the job of illness and injuries, special first-aid and nursing personnel or assistants, lock attendants, and medical and first-aid equipment shall be under the supervision of the appointed physician.

(b) He shall make all required physical examinations.

(c) He shall make and sign all required reports of such examinations using the forms provided by the department of labor and industries.

(d) He shall make at least one inspection on the job every day of all treatment records and the required decompression record and he shall inspect or inquire into conditions which may constitute a potential hazard to the health of any employee.

(3) **Certified medical attendant.** There shall be on every job a certified medical attendant trained to the satisfaction of the appointed physician in administering first aid on compressed air jobs, and who shall be in attendance in the first-aid room while work in compressed air is going on and

at such other times as the physician may direct. The medical attendant shall be in personal charge of the administration of first aid and such other duties as physician may direct. Under no circumstances shall female medical attendants be subjected to a compressed air environment.

(4) **First-aid personnel.**

(a) The superintendent and every foreman and at least one additional designated person on each shift below ground shall be trained to the satisfaction of the appointed physician in administering first aid.

(b) Where more than 10 but less than 50 men are employed per shift underground, there shall be at least 2 such additional designated trained persons on the job and available on call.

(c) Where more than 50 men are employed per shift underground, the designated trained personnel shall include all shift bosses and time keepers in addition to those required in subsection (b) above.

(d) All designated first-aid personnel must have in their possession current first-aid certificates that meet certificate requirements stated in chapter 296-24 WAC, Part A-1.

(5) **First-aid meetings.** All designated first-aid personnel shall meet at least once in each 3 months or oftener if directed by the physician for further first-aid instruction by the physician.

(6) **First-aid room and equipment.** The employer must provide a first-aid room properly heated and maintained within 100 yards of the principal entrance to the underground work. It must be equipped with a first-aid kit, medical supplies and equipment consisting of not less than the minimum requirements listed in chapter 296-24 WAC, Part A-1.

(7) **First-aid equipment underground.** All the equipment and supplies which the appointed physician may deem necessary for first-aid underground shall be provided and maintained readily available in a suitable cabinet or cabinets. A list of the contents signed by the appointed physician shall be permanently attached to the inside of the cabinet door or cover. The cabinet shall be plainly marked with a red cross and the words "first aid."

In caissons, one such cabinet shall be conveniently located in the working chamber.

In tunnels where a bulkhead is installed, one such cabinet shall be located on each side of the bulkhead near the entrance to the man lock.

In tunnels having no bulkhead, one such cabinet shall be located within 100 yards of the working face.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 00-01-038, § 296-36-210, filed 12/7/99, effective 2/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-17-051 (Order 90-10), § 296-36-210, filed 8/13/90, effective 9/24/90; Rules (Part XIX A), filed 12/28/62; § 23, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-215 Medical supervision and medical and first-aid facilities—Medical locks. (1) **Requirement and location.** When the pressure in a working chamber exceeds 13 pounds per square inch gage, a suitably constructed medical lock shall be provided and maintained and used solely for the treatment and examination of workmen working in compressed air. It shall be situated adjacent to a medical emergency room but separated therefrom to provide privacy for patient and doctor during treatment or examination.

(2) **Design and equipment.**

(a) The medical lock shall have not less than 6 feet of clear head room and shall consist of not less than two compartments so that the lock can be entered while under pressure. It shall be adequately ventilated, air conditioned, heated and lighted and be constructed and finished as to be readily kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(b) The medical lock shall be designed for an operating pressure of 75 pounds per square inch gage pressure.

(c) It shall be equipped with pressure gages readily observed from inside and outside of the medical lock indicating the pressure on the inside of the lock.

(d) The air line supplying the medical lock shall be equipped with valves so arranged that the pressure may be controlled from inside or outside the lock.

(e) Oxygen inhalation apparatus shall at all times be maintained ready for use in the lock, but the source of supply shall be located outside of the lock. Oxygen and oxy-helium mixtures shall not be used until proper diagnosis is made by the appointed physician and shall be used only under his direction and supervision. The air compressing plant used for supplying compressed air to the medical lock shall have sufficient capacity to raise the pressure in the medical lock from zero pounds to 75 pounds per square inch gage within 5 minutes and shall be equipped to prevent excessively high temperature within the lock. The temperature within the lock shall not exceed 90 degrees F. at 75 pounds per square inch gage pressure.

(f) The medical lock shall be provided with suitable equipment including a couch not less than 6 feet in length, blankets, food lock, efficient means of verbal communication and of giving nonverbal signals between the inside and outside of the lock, and between the two compartments, and a window or windows through which workmen in either compartment can be observed from outside. Telephone communications shall be provided between the inside and outside of the medical lock. The telephone circuits shall, however, be so arranged that completion of calls originating inside the lock and destined for subscribers of the commercial communication system or calls the origin of which is from a subscriber of the commercial communication system and destined for the medical lock, must be completed by the lock attendant.

(g) All necessary apparatus, instruments, medical supplies and equipment as required by the appointed physician shall be kept in the lock at all times.

(3) **Use of medical lock.**

(a) The medical lock shall be kept ready for immediate use and, when any workman is actually employed in compressed air, shall be constantly in charge of a person trained in the use of a medical lock and suitably instructed as to the steps to be taken in the event of any workman suffering ill effects from compressed air.

(b) No workman shall enter or be treated in the medical lock in which pressure exists except at the direction of the appointed physician for the purpose of examination as to medical fitness or for the purpose of diagnosis of a suspected illness, or for treatment of the condition diagnosed by the appointed physician.

[Rules (Part XIX B), filed 12/28/62; § 23, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-220 Medical supervision and medical and first-aid facilities—Decompression illness—Symptoms and treatment. Every compressed air worker, upon noticing any symptom of decompression illness and wherever he may be, on the job or off the job, shall proceed immediately to the first-aid room for examination and treatment. Treatment shall be rendered promptly as directed by the appointed physician. Recompression, if prescribed by the appointed physician, shall be as the appointed physician may direct. After such treatment, the worker shall return to work only as and when directed by the physician.

[Rules (Part XIX C), filed 12/28/62; § 23, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-225 Medical supervision and medical and first-aid facilities—Decompression illness to be reported. Every case of decompression illness shall be reported by the physician to the _____. Distribution of the report shall be as directed by the _____. Responsibility for supervision of treatment and accuracy of the report shall rest with the physician.

[Rules (Part XIX D), filed 12/28/62; § 23, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-250 Routine examination of employees—Preemployment examinations and reports. (1) Every person considered for work in compressed air on any job and before starting work shall be given a thorough medical and physical examination by the appointed physician who shall order special tests when deemed necessary. The physician's findings shall be entered on a form entitled "preemployment history" and a form entitled "physical examination" furnished by the department of labor and industries. A copy of his recommendation as to employability shall be submitted to the superintendent and shall be kept on the job. The physical examination shall include adequate X-rays to determine possible preexisting lung or bone disease, a test of the ability of the ear to adjust to pressure changes, an orthopedic examination, a clear tone audiogram, an inspection for gross obesity, a simple test for pulmonary and cardiac function, and an inquiry concerning metallic objects in the body.

(2) No workman shall be employed in compressed air unless he has been examined by the appointed physician and is certified by the physician, by a health certificate or a workman's compressed air health register, to be fit for such employment, and further that the date of such certificate is not more than 3 days earlier.

(3) Where work in compressed air is urgently required to be done, before it is reasonably practical, because of the inaccessibility of the appointed physician, to arrange for any examination to obtain any certificate required, an examination may be made by any duly qualified physician who may issue a temporary certificate of fitness. A reexamination of such a workman by the appointed physician shall be made as soon as practicable.

[Rules (Part XX A), filed 12/28/62; § 23, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-255 Routine examination of employees—Beginners. Every person who has not previously worked in compressed air shall be tested in the medical lock as part of the preemployment examination before commencing such work. If he passes the test he shall not work more than 4 hours on his first day of work or not more than one-half the regular total work period whichever is the lesser in time, after which he shall be reexamined by the physician for physical fitness. The physician's recommendation shall be in writing and signed by him. A copy shall be submitted to the employer and shall be kept on the job.

[Rules (Part XX B), filed 12/28/62; § 23, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-260 Routine examination of employees—Periodic examination. Every compressed air worker shall be examined at regular intervals to determine his fitness to continue work in compressed air. The interval between regular examinations shall not exceed 2 months when work pressures are 13 pounds or less. For pressures exceeding 13 pounds, the regular periodic examination shall be made at intervals not exceeding one month.

[Rules (Part XX C), filed 12/28/62; § 23, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-265 Routine examination of employees—Resumption of work. (1) Every compressed air worker who has been absent from the job 10 days or more shall be examined by the physician before resuming work. The physician's findings shall be submitted in writing to the person in charge and shall be kept on the job.

(2) Any workman who is suffering from a cold in the head, a sore throat, ear ache, or any other ailment which is likely to render him unfit for employment in compressed air shall report the matter to his employer or to the person placed in charge of the operation or to the appointed physician, and he shall not be employed in compressed air until he has since, so reporting, been examined by the appointed physician and certified by him to be fit for such employment.

(3) The appointed physician may, on examining or reexamining a person who has been or who is proposed to be employed in compressed air, vary, qualify, or revoke, by written entry in the workman's certificate, any statement relative to his fitness for employment in compressed air. By the same process, the physician may limit the pressure to which the workman is to be subjected or restrict the hours of employment or exposure in compressed air.

[Rules (Part XX D), filed 12/28/62; § 23, filed 3/23/60.]

WAC 296-36-270 Routine examination of employees—Physical fitness requirements. (1) Only persons who are able to readily equalize the pressure in their ears shall be accepted for work in compressed air.

(2) Persons having chronic alcoholism shall not be permitted to work in compressed air.

(3) Persons having chronic systemic disease or any impairing physical deformity or abnormality including excessive obesity shall not be engaged for work in compressed air.

(4) Persons having any disease of the ear or any systemic disease including skeletal, cardio-vascular, respiratory, genital urinary, or gastrointestinal, which may be aggravated by work in compressed air or which may prevent safe performance of such work, shall not be permitted to work in compressed air.

(5) A person engaged for work in compressed air shall demonstrate his ability to read, speak and comprehend the English language.

[Rules (Part XX E), filed 12/28/62.]

WAC 296-36-990 Severability. If any provision of this safety standard or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this safety standard which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or applications and to this end the provision of this safety standard are declared to be severable.

[Rules (Part XXI), filed 12/28/62.]

Chapter 296-37 WAC

STANDARDS FOR COMMERCIAL DIVING OPERATIONS

WAC

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-37-010 Scope and application. [Section I, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-020 Purpose. [Section II, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-030 Definitions. [Section III, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-040 Appointment and duties of committees. [Section IV, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-050 Classification of apparatus permitted and air purity. [Section V, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-060 Approval of equipment. [Section VI, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-070 Diver registration—Diver training or experience—Physical exam and medical history record. [Section VII, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-071 Form # 1. [Form # 1, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-072 Form # 2. [Form # 2, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-080 General requirements, procedures and techniques. [Section VIII, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-081 Form # 3. [Form # 3, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-082 Illustrations of flags and shapes. [Illustrations, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-090 Recompression chamber—Tables—Attendant. [Section IX, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-100 Identification. [Section X, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-110 Waiver or variance. [Section XI, effective 2/1/64.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-300 Use of compressors in diving operations. [Rule 101, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-310 Equipment requirements—Divers air line, check valves, etc. [Rules 102 and 103, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-320 Equipment requirements—Barge operations. [Rule 104, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-330 Equipment requirements—Air tools used in underwater operations. [Rule 105, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-340 Equipment requirements—Inspection. [Rule 106, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-350 Safety rules—Generally. [Rule 107, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-360 Safety rules—Suggestions made by diver considered rule to govern. [Rule 108, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-370 Conditions on barge deck. [Rule 109, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-380 Use of two-way telephones. [Rule 110, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

296-37-390 Decompression chamber—When used. [Rule 111, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040,

	49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.
296-37-395	Special stipulation regarding inexperienced divers and workmen. [Rule 112, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.
296-37-400	Special stipulation regarding inexperienced divers and workmen—Diver may choose tender. [Rule 113, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.
296-37-410	Judgment of diver to take precedent. [Rule 114, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.
296-37-420	Requirement on all ship surveys. [Rule 115, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.
296-37-430	Use of flood lights. [Rule 116, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.
296-37-440	Rules for compressed air operations applicable to diving operations. [Rule 117, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.
296-37-450	Availability of life preservers. [Rule 118, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.
296-37-460	Care and replacement of equipment. [Rules 119 and 120, filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), filed 10/2/78. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW.

WAC 296-37-510 Scope and application. (1) The requirements included in this vertical chapter shall apply throughout the state wherever diving takes place within the jurisdiction of the department of labor and industries. These requirements shall also be applicable to those diving related and supportive work activities not at the diving site but which have a direct effect on the safety of the diving operations. Examples may include but are not limited to: The supply of breathing air or gas; the supply of materials, equipment or supplies required by this chapter; the maintenance of diving equipment.

(2) This standard applies to diving and related support operations conducted in connection with all types of work and employments, including general industry, construction, ship repairing, shipbuilding, shipbreaking and longshoring. However, this standard does not apply to any diving operation:

(a) Performed solely for instructional purposes, using open-circuit, compressed-air SCUBA and conducted within the no-decompression limits;

(b) Performed solely for search, rescue, or related public safety purposes by or under the control of a governmental agency; or

(c) Governed by 45 CFR Part 46 (Protection of Human Subjects, United States Department of Health and Human Services) or equivalent rules or regulations established by another federal agency, which regulate research, development, or related purposes involving human subjects.

(d) Defined as scientific diving and which is under the direction and control of a diving program containing at least the following elements:

(i) Diving safety manual which includes at a minimum: Procedures covering all diving operations specific to the program; procedures for emergency care, including recompression and evacuation; and criteria for diver training and certification.

(ii) Diving control (safety) board, with the majority of its members being active divers, which shall at a minimum have the authority to: Approve and monitor diving projects; review and revise the diving safety manual; assure compliance with the manual; certify the depths to which a diver has been trained; take disciplinary action for unsafe practices; and, assure adherence to the buddy system (a diver is accompanied by and is in continuous contact with another diver in the water) for SCUBA diving.

(3) This chapter shall augment the requirements of the general safety and health standard, chapter 296-24 WAC, the general occupational health standard, chapter 296-62 WAC, and safety and health core rules, chapter 296-800 WAC. In instances where this chapter is in direct conflict with the requirements of any general horizontal standard, the requirements of this chapter shall apply.

(4) Hoisting gear used in diving operations shall be inspected and certified as required by chapter 296-56 WAC, safety standards for longshore, stevedore and related waterfront operations.

(5) Application in emergencies. An employer may deviate from the requirements of this standard to the extent necessary to prevent or minimize a situation which is likely to cause death, serious physical harm, or major environmental damage, provided that the employer:

(a) Notifies the assistant director of the department of labor and industries in Olympia or the regional administrator for the region within 48 hours of the onset of the emergency situation indicating the nature of the emergency and extent of the deviation from the prescribed regulations; and

(b) Upon request from the authority notified, submits such information in writing.

(6) Employer obligation. The employer shall be responsible for compliance with:

(a) All provisions of this standard of general applicability; and

(b) All requirements pertaining to specific diving modes to the extent diving operations in such modes are conducted.

(7) Alternative requirements for recreational diving instructors and diving guides. Employers of recreational diving instructors and diving guides are not required to comply with the decompression-chamber requirements specified by WAC 296-37-545 (2)(b) and (3)(c)(iii), and WAC 296-37-560 (2)(a) when they meet all of the following conditions:

(a) The instructor or guide is engaging solely in recreational diving instruction or dive-guiding operations;

(b) The instructor or guide is diving within the no-decompression limits in these operations;

(c) The instructor or guide is using a nitrox breathing-gas mixture consisting of a high percentage of oxygen (more than 22% by volume) mixed with nitrogen;

(d) The instructor or guide is using an open-circuit, semi-closed-circuit, or closed-circuit self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (SCUBA); and

(e) The employer of the instructor or guide is complying with all requirements of Appendix C of this subpart.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 04-18-078, § 296-37-510, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-37-510, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-37-510, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-37-510, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-02-002 (Order 86-44), § 296-37-510, filed 12/26/86; 81-07-048 (Order 81-4), § 296-37-510, filed 3/17/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-510, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-512 Variance and procedure. Realizing that conditions may exist in operations under which certain state standards will not have practical application, the director of the department of labor and industries or his/her authorized representative may, pursuant to this section, RCW 49.17.080 and/or 49.17.090 and appropriate administrative rules of this state and the department of labor and industries and upon receipt of application and after adequate investigation by the department, permit a variation from these requirements when other means of providing an equivalent measure of protection are afforded. Such variation granted shall be limited to the particular case or cases covered in the application for variance and may be revoked for cause. The permit for variance shall be conspicuously posted on the premises and shall remain posted during the time it is in effect. All requests for variances from safety and health standards included in this or any other chapter of Title 296 WAC, shall be made in writing to the director of the department of labor and industries at Olympia, Washington, or his/her duly authorized representative, or the assistant director, Department of Labor and Industries, P.O. Box 44600, Olympia, Washington 98504-4600. Variance application forms may be obtained from the department upon request.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-37-512, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-512, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-515 Definitions. As used in this standard, the listed terms are defined as follows:

(1) "Acfm": Actual cubic feet per minute.

(2) "ASME Code or equivalent": ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, or an equivalent code which the employer can demonstrate to be equally effective.

(3) "ATA": Atmosphere absolute.

(4) "Bell": An enclosed compartment, pressurized (closed bell) or unpressurized (open bell), which allows the diver to be transported to and from the underwater work area and which may be used as a temporary refuge during diving operations.

(5) "Bottom time": The total elapsed time measured in minutes from the time when the diver leaves the surface in descent to the time that the diver begins ascent.

(6) "Bursting pressure": The pressure at which a pressure containment device would fail structurally.

(7) "Cylinder": A pressure vessel for the storage of gases.

(8) "Recompression/decompression chamber": A pressure vessel for human occupancy such as a surface decompression chamber, closed bell, or deep diving system used to decompress divers and to treat decompression sickness.

(9) "Decompression sickness": A condition with a variety of symptoms which may result from gas or bubbles in the tissues of divers after pressure reduction.

(10) "Recompression/decompression table": A profile or set of profiles of depth-time relationships for ascent rates and breathing mixtures to be followed after a specific depth-time exposure or exposures.

(11) "Dive-guiding operations": The leading of groups of trained sports divers, who use open-circuit, semiclosed-circuit, or closed-circuit SCUBA, to local undersea diving locations for recreational purposes.

(12) "Dive location": A surface or vessel from which a diving operation is conducted.

(13) "Dive-location reserve breathing gas": A supply system of air or mixed-gas (as appropriate) at the dive location which is independent of the primary supply system and sufficient to support divers during the planned decompression.

(14) "Dive team": Divers and support employees involved in a diving operation, including the designated person-in-charge.

(15) "Diver": An employee working in water using underwater apparatus which supplies compressed breathing gas at the ambient pressure.

(16) "Diver-carried reserve breathing gas": A diver-carried supply of air or mixed gas (as appropriate) sufficient under standard operating conditions to allow the diver to reach the surface, or another source of breathing gas, or to be reached by a standby diver.

(17) "Diving mode": A type of diving requiring specific equipment, procedures and techniques (SCUBA, surface-supplied air, or mixed gas).

(18) "Fsw": Feet of seawater (or equivalent static pressure head).

(19) "Heavy gear": Diver-worn deep-sea dress including helmet, breastplate, dry suit, weighted shoes.

(20) "Hyperbaric conditions": Pressure conditions in excess of surface pressure.

(21) "Inwater stage": A suspended underwater platform which supports a diver in the water.

(22) "Liveboating": The practice of supporting a surfaced-supplied air or mixed gas diver from a vessel which is underway.

(23) "Mixed-gas diving": A diving mode in which the diver is supplied in the water with a breathing gas other than air.

(24) "No-decompression limits": The depth-time limits of the "no-decompression limits and repetitive dive group designation table for no-decompression air dives," U.S. Navy Diving Manual or equivalent limits which the employer can demonstrate to be equally effective.

(25) "Psi(g)": Pounds per square inch (gauge).

(26) "Recreational diving instruction": The training of diving students in the use of recreational diving procedures and the safe operation of diving equipment, including open-circuit, semiclosed-circuit, or closed-circuit SCUBA during dives.

(27) "Scientific diving" means diving performed solely as a necessary part of a scientific, research, or educational activity by employees whose sole purpose for diving is to perform scientific research tasks. Scientific diving does not include performing any tasks usually associated with commercial diving such as: Placing or removing heavy objects underwater; inspection of pipelines and similar objects; construction; demolition; cutting or welding; or the use of explosives.

(28) "SCUBA diving": A diving mode independent of surface supply in which the diver uses open circuit self-contained underwater breathing apparatus.

(29) "Standby diver": A diver at the dive location properly equipped and available to assist a diver in the water.

(30) "Surface-supplied air diving": A diving mode in which the diver in the water is supplied from the dive location with compressed air for breathing.

(31) "Treatment table": A depth-time and breathing gas profile designed to treat decompression sickness.

(32) "Umbilical": The composite hose bundle between a dive location and a diver or bell, or between a diver and a bell, which supplies the diver or bell with breathing gas, communications, power, or heat as appropriate to the diving mode or conditions, and includes a safety line between the diver and the dive location.

(33) "Volume tank": A pressure vessel connected to the outlet of a compressor and used as an air reservoir.

(34) "Working pressure": The maximum pressure to which a pressure containment device may be exposed under standard operating conditions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 04-18-078, § 296-37-515, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-37-515, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-02-002 (Order 86-44), § 296-37-515, filed 12/26/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-515, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-520 Qualifications of dive team. (1) General.

(a) Each dive team member shall have the experience or training necessary to perform assigned tasks in a safe and healthful manner.

(b) Each dive team member shall have experience or training in the following:

(i) The use of tools, equipment and systems relevant to assigned tasks;

(ii) Techniques of the assigned diving mode; and

(iii) Diving operations and emergency procedures.

(c) All dive team members shall be trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid (American Red Cross standard course or equivalent).

(d) Dive team members who are exposed to or control the exposure of others to hyperbaric conditions shall be trained in diving-related physics and physiology.

(2) Assignments.

(a) Each dive team member shall be assigned tasks in accordance with the employee's experience or training, except that limited additional tasks may be assigned to an employee undergoing training provided that these tasks are performed under the direct supervision of an experienced dive team member.

(b) The employer shall not require a dive team member to be exposed to hyperbaric conditions against the employee's will, except when necessary to complete decompression or treatment procedures.

(c) The employer shall not permit a dive team member to dive or be otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions for the duration of any temporary physical impairment or condition which is known to the employer and is likely to affect adversely the safety or health of a dive team member.

(3) Designated person-in-charge.

(a) The employer or an employee designated by the employer shall be at the dive location in charge of all aspects of the diving operation affecting the safety and health of dive team members.

(b) The designated person-in-charge shall have experience and training in the conduct of the assigned diving operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-520, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-525 Medical requirements. (1) General.

(a) The employer shall determine that dive team members who are, or are likely to be, exposed to hyperbaric conditions are medically fit to perform assigned tasks in a safe and healthful manner.

(b) The employer shall provide each dive team member who is, or is likely to be, exposed to hyperbaric conditions with all medical examinations required by this standard.

(c) All medical examinations required by this standard shall be performed by, or under the direction of, a physician at no cost to the employee.

(2) Frequency of medical examinations. Medical examinations shall be provided:

(a) Prior to initial hyperbaric exposure with the employer, unless an equivalent medical examination has been given within the preceding 12 months and the employer has obtained the results of the examination and an opinion from the examining physician of the employee's medical fitness to dive or to be otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions;

(b) At one year intervals from the date of initial examination or last equivalent examination; and

(c) After an injury or illness requiring in-patient hospitalization.

(3) Information provided to examining physician. The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

(a) A copy of the medical requirements of this standard; and

(b) A summary of the nature and extent of hyperbaric conditions to which the dive team member will be exposed, including diving modes and types of work to be assigned.

(4) Content of medical examinations.

(a) Medical examinations conducted initially and annually shall consist of the following:

(i) Medical history;

(ii) Diving-related work history;

(iii) Basic physical examination;

(iv) The tests required by Table I; and

(v) Any additional tests the physician considers necessary.

(b) Medical examinations conducted after an injury or illness requiring in-patient hospitalization shall be appropriate to the nature and extent of the injury or illness as determined by the examining physician.

TABLE I
TESTS FOR DIVING MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Test	Initial Examination	Annual Reexamination
Chest X ray	x	
Visual acuity	x	x
Color blindness	x	
EKG: Standard 12L[1]		
Hearing test	x	x
Hematocrit or hemoglobin.	x	x
Sickle cell index	x	
White blood count	x	x
Urinalysis	x	x

[1] To be given to the employee once, at age 35 or over.

(5) Physician's written report.

(a) After any medical examination required by this standard, the employer shall obtain a written report prepared by the examining physician containing:

(i) The results of the medical examination; and

(ii) The examining physician's opinion of the employee's fitness to be exposed to hyperbaric conditions, including any recommended restrictions or limitations to such exposure (see WAC 296-37-585).

(b) The employer shall provide the employee with a copy of the physician's written report.

(6) Determination of employee fitness.

(a) The employer shall determine the extent and nature of the dive team member's fitness to engage in diving or be otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions consistent with the recommendations in the examining physician's report.

(b) If the examining physician has recommended a restriction or limitation on the dive team member's exposure to hyperbaric conditions, and the affected employee does not concur, a second physician selected by the employee shall render a medical opinion on the nature and extent of the restriction or limitation, if any.

(c) If the recommendation of the second opinion differs from that of the examining (first) physician, and if the employer and employee are unable to agree on the nature and extent of the restriction or limitation, an opinion from a third physician selected by the first two physicians shall be obtained. The employer's determination of the dive team member's fitness shall be consistent with the medical opinion of the third physician, unless the employer and employee reach an agreement which is otherwise consistent with the recommendation or opinion of at least two of the physicians involved.

(d) Nothing in this procedure shall be construed to prohibit either a dive team member from accepting, or an employer from offering, an assignment which is otherwise consistent with at least one medical opinion while a final determination on the employee's fitness is pending.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 09-01-158, § 296-37-525, filed 12/23/08, effective 3/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-525, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-530 Safe practices manual. (1) General. The employer shall develop and maintain a safe practices manual which shall be made available at the dive location to each dive team member.

(2) Contents.

(a) The safe practices manual shall contain a copy of this standard and the employer's policies for implementing the requirements of this standard.

(b) For each diving mode engaged in, the safe practices manual shall include:

(i) Safety procedures and checklists for diving operations;

(ii) Assignments and responsibilities of the dive team members;

(iii) Equipment procedures and checklists; and

(iv) Emergency procedures for fire, equipment failure, adverse environmental conditions, and medical illness and injury.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-530, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-535 Predive procedures. (1) General. The employer shall comply with the following requirements prior to each diving operation, unless otherwise specified.

(2) Emergency aid. A list shall be kept at the dive location of the telephone or call numbers of the following:

(a) An operational decompression chamber (if not at the dive location);

(b) Accessible hospitals;

(c) Available physicians;

(d) Available means of transportation; and

(e) The nearest U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center.

(3) First-aid supplies.

(a) A first-aid kit appropriate for the diving operation and approved by a physician shall be available at the dive location.

(b) When used in a decompression chamber or bell, the first-aid kit shall be suitable for use under hyperbaric conditions.

(c) In addition to any other first-aid supplies, an American Red Cross standard first-aid handbook or equivalent, and a bag-type manual resuscitator with transparent mask and tubing shall be available at the dive location.

(4) Planning and assessment. Planning of a diving operation shall include an assessment of the safety and health aspects of the following:

(a) Diving mode;

(b) Surface and underwater conditions and hazards;

(c) Breathing gas supply (including reserves);

(d) Thermal protection;

(e) Diving equipment and systems;

(f) Dive team assignments and physical fitness of dive team members (including any impairment known to the employer);

(g) Repetitive dive designation or residual inert gas status of dive team members;

(h) Decompression and treatment procedures (including altitude corrections); and

(i) Emergency procedures.

(5) Hazardous activities. To minimize hazards to the dive team, diving operations shall be coordinated with other activities in the vicinity which are likely to interfere with the diving operation.

(6) Employee briefing.

(a) Dive team members shall be briefed on:

(i) The tasks to be undertaken;

(ii) Safety procedures for the diving mode;

(iii) Any unusual hazards or environmental conditions likely to affect the safety of the diving operation; and

(iv) Any modifications to operating procedures necessitated by the specific diving operation.

(b) Prior to making individual dive team member assignments, the employer shall inquire into the dive team member's current state of physical fitness, and indicate to the dive team member the procedure for reporting physical problems or adverse physiological effects during and after the dive.

(7) Equipment inspection. The breathing gas supply system including reserve breathing gas supplies, masks, helmets, thermal protection, and bell handling mechanism (when appropriate) shall be inspected prior to each dive.

(8) Warning signal. When diving from surfaces other than vessels in areas capable of supporting marine traffic, a rigid replica of the international code flag "A" at least one meter in height shall be displayed at the dive location in a manner which allows all-round visibility, and shall be illuminated during night diving operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-535, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-540 Procedures during dive. (1) General. The employer shall comply with the following requirements which are applicable to each diving operation unless otherwise specified.

(2) Water entry and exit.

(a) A means capable of supporting the diver shall be provided for entering and exiting the water.

(b) The means provided for exiting the water shall extend below the water surface.

(c) A means shall be provided to assist an injured diver from the water or into a bell.

(3) Communications.

(a) An operational two-way voice communication system shall be used between:

(i) Each surface-supplied air or mixed-gas diver and a dive team member at the dive location or bell (when provided or required); and

(ii) The bell and the dive location.

(b) An operational, two-way communication system shall be available at the dive location to obtain emergency assistance.

(4) Decompression tables. Decompression, repetitive, and no-decompression tables (as appropriate) shall be at the dive location.

(5) Dive profiles. A depth-time profile, including when appropriate any breathing gas changes, shall be maintained for each diver during the dive including decompression.

(6) Hand-held power tools and equipment.

(a) Hand-held electrical tools and equipment shall be deenergized before being placed into or retrieved from the water.

(b) Hand-held power tools shall not be supplied with power from the dive location until requested by the diver.

(7) Welding and burning.

(a) A current supply switch to interrupt the current flow to the welding or burning electrode shall be:

(i) Tended by a dive team member in voice communication with the diver performing the welding or burning; and

(ii) Kept in the open position except when the diver is welding or burning.

(b) The welding machine frame shall be grounded.

(c) Welding and burning cables, electrode holders, and connections shall be capable of carrying the maximum current required by the work, and shall be properly insulated.

(d) Insulated gloves shall be provided to divers performing welding and burning operations.

(e) Prior to welding or burning on closed compartments, structures or pipes, which contain a flammable vapor or in which a flammable vapor may be generated by the work, they shall be vented, flooded, or purged with a mixture of gases which will not support combustion.

(8) Explosives.

(a) Employers shall transport, store, and use explosives in accordance with this section and applicable provisions of chapter 296-52 WAC.

(b) Electrical continuity of explosive circuits shall not be tested until the diver is out of the water.

(c) Explosives shall not be detonated while the diver is in the water.

(9) Termination of dive. The working interval of a dive shall be terminated when:

(a) A diver requests termination;

(b) A diver fails to respond correctly to communications or signals from a dive team member;

(c) Communications are lost and can not be quickly reestablished between the diver and a dive team member at the dive location, and between the designated person-in-charge and the person controlling the vessel in liveboating operations; or

(d) A diver begins to use diver-carried reserve breathing gas or the dive-location reserve breathing gas.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-540, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-545 Postdive procedures. (1) General. The employer shall comply with the following requirements which are applicable after each diving operation, unless otherwise specified.

(2) Precautions.

(a) After the completion of any dive, the employer shall:

(i) Check the physical condition of the diver;

(ii) Instruct the diver to report any physical problems or adverse physiological effects including symptoms of decompression sickness;

(iii) Advise the diver of the location of a decompression chamber which is ready for use; and

(iv) Alert the diver to the potential hazards of flying after diving.

(b) For any dive outside the no-decompression limits, deeper than 100 fsw or using mixed gas as a breathing mixture, the employer shall instruct the diver to remain awake and in the vicinity of the decompression chamber which is at the dive location for at least one hour after the dive (including decompression or treatment as appropriate).

(3) Recompression capability.

(a) A decompression chamber capable of recompressing the diver at the surface to a minimum of 165 fsw (6 ATA) shall be available at the dive location for:

(i) Surface-supplied air diving to depths deeper than 100 fsw and shallower than 220 fsw;

(ii) Mixed gas diving shallower than 300 fsw; or

(iii) Diving outside the no-decompression limits shallower than 300 fsw.

(b) A decompression chamber capable of recompressing the diver at the surface to the maximum depth of the dive shall be available at the dive location for dives deeper than 300 fsw.

(c) The decompression chamber shall be:

(i) Dual-lock;

(ii) Multiplace; and

(iii) Located within five minutes of the dive location.

(d) The decompression chamber shall be equipped with:

(i) A pressure gauge for each pressurized compartment designed for human occupancy;

(ii) A built-in-breathing-system with a minimum of one mask per occupant;

(iii) A two-way voice communication system between occupants and a dive team member at the dive location;

(iv) A viewport; and

(v) Illumination capability to light the interior.

(e) Treatment tables, treatment gas appropriate to the diving mode, and sufficient gas to conduct treatment shall be available at the dive location.

(f) A dive team member shall be available at the dive location during and for at least one hour after the dive to operate the decompression chamber (when required or provided).

(4) Record of dive.

(a) The following information shall be recorded and maintained for each diving operation:

(i) Names of dive team members including designated person-in-charge;

(ii) Date, time, and location;

(iii) Diving modes used;

(iv) General nature of work performed;

(v) Approximate underwater and surface conditions (visibility, water temperature and current); and

(vi) Maximum depth and bottom time for each diver.

(b) For each dive outside the no-decompression limits, deeper than 100 fsw or using mixed gas, the following additional information shall be recorded and maintained:

(i) Depth-time and breathing gas profiles;

(ii) Decompression table designation (including modification); and

(iii) Elapsed time since last pressure exposure if less than 24 hours or repetitive dive designation for each diver.

(c) For each dive in which decompression sickness is suspected or symptoms are evident, the following additional information shall be recorded and maintained:

(i) Description of decompression sickness symptoms (including depth and time of onset); and

(ii) Description and results of treatment.

(5) Decompression procedure assessment. The employer shall:

(a) Investigate and evaluate each incident of decompression sickness based on the recorded information, consideration of the past performance of decompression table used, and individual susceptibility;

(b) Take appropriate corrective action to reduce the probability of recurrence of decompression sickness; and

(c) Prepare a written evaluation of the decompression procedure assessment, including any corrective action taken, within 45 days of the incident of decompression sickness.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-545, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-550 Scuba diving. (1) General. Employers engaged in scuba diving shall comply with the following requirements, unless otherwise specified.

(2) Limits. SCUBA diving shall not be conducted:

(a) At depths deeper than 130 fsw;

(b) At depths deeper than 100 fsw or outside the no-decompression limits unless a decompression chamber is ready for use;

(c) Against currents exceeding one knot unless line-tended; or

(d) In enclosed or physically confining spaces unless line-tended.

(3) Procedures.

(a) A standby diver shall be available while a diver is in the water.

(b) A diver shall be line-tended from the surface, or accompanied by another diver in the water in continuous visual contact during the diving operations.

(c) A diver shall be stationed at the underwater point of entry when diving is conducted in enclosed or physically confining spaces and shall have positive means of communication with the diver or divers within the space.

(d) A diver-carried reserve breathing gas supply shall be provided for each diver consisting of:

(i) A manual reserve (J valve); or

(ii) An independent reserve cylinder with a separate regulator or connected to the underwater breathing apparatus.

(e) The valve of the reserve breathing gas supply shall be in the closed position prior to the dive.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-37-550, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 81-

07-048 (Order 81-4), § 296-37-550, filed 3/17/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-550, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-555 Surface-supplied air diving. (1) General. Employers engaged in surface-supplied air diving shall comply with the following requirements, unless otherwise specified.

(2) Limits.

(a) Surface-supplied air diving shall not be conducted at depths deeper than 190 fsw, except that dives with bottom times of 30 minutes or less may be conducted to depths of 220 fsw.

(b) A decompression chamber shall be ready for use at the dive location for any dive outside the no-decompression limits or deeper than 100 fsw.

(c) A bell shall be used for dives with an inwater decompression time greater than 120 minutes, except when heavy gear is worn or diving is conducted in physically confining spaces.

(3) Procedures.

(a) Each diver shall be continuously tended while in the water.

(b) A diver shall be stationed at the underwater point of entry when diving is conducted in enclosed or physically confining spaces.

(c) Each diving operation shall have a primary breathing gas supply sufficient to support divers for the duration of the planned dive including decompression.

(d) For dives deeper than 100 fsw or outside the no-decompression limits:

(i) A separate dive team member shall tend each diver in the water;

(ii) A standby diver shall be available while a diver is in the water;

(iii) A diver-carried reserve breathing gas supply shall be provided for each diver except when heavy gear is worn; and

(iv) A dive-location reserve breathing gas supply shall be provided.

(e) For heavy-gear diving deeper than 100 fsw or outside the no-decompression limits:

(i) An extra breathing gas hose capable of supplying breathing gas to the diver in the water shall be available to the standby diver.

(ii) An inwater stage shall be provided to divers in the water.

(f) Except when heavy gear is worn or where physical space does not permit, a diver-carried reserve breathing gas supply shall be provided whenever the diver is prevented by the configuration of the dive area from ascending directly to the surface.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-555, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-560 Mixed-gas diving. (1) General. Employers engaged in mixed-gas diving shall comply with the following requirements, unless otherwise specified.

(2) Limits. Mixed-gas diving shall be conducted only when:

(a) A decompression chamber is ready for use at the dive location; and

(b) A bell is used at depths greater than 220 fsw or when the dive involves inwater decompression time of greater than 120 minutes, except when heavy gear is worn or when diving in physically confining spaces; or

(c) A closed bell is used at depths greater than 300 fsw, except when diving is conducted in physically confining spaces.

(3) Procedures.

(a) A separate dive team member shall tend each diver in the water.

(b) A standby diver shall be available while a diver is in the water.

(c) A diver shall be stationed at the underwater point of entry when diving is conducted in enclosed or physically confining spaces.

(d) Each diving operation shall have a primary breathing gas supply sufficient to support divers for the duration of the planned dive including decompression.

(e) Each diving operation shall have a dive-location reserve breathing gas supply.

(f) When heavy gear is worn:

(i) An extra breathing gas hose capable of supplying breathing gas to the diver in the water shall be available to the standby diver; and

(ii) An inwater stage shall be provided to divers in the water.

(g) An inwater stage shall be provided for divers without access to a bell for dives deeper than 100 fsw or outside the no-decompression limits.

(h) When a closed bell is used, one dive team member in the bell shall be available and tend the diver in the water.

(i) Except when heavy gear is worn or where physical space does not permit, a diver-carried reserve breathing gas supply shall be provided for each diver:

(i) Diving deeper than 100 fsw or outside the no-decompression limits; or

(ii) Prevented by the configuration of the dive area from directly ascending to the surface.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-37-560, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-560, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-565 Liveboating. (1) General. Employers engaged in diving operations involving liveboating shall comply with the following requirements.

(2) Limits. Diving operations involving liveboating shall not be conducted:

(a) With an inwater decompression time of greater than 120 minutes;

(b) Using surface-supplied air at depths deeper than 190 fsw, except that dives with bottom times of 30 minutes or less may be conducted to depths of 220 fsw;

(c) Using mixed gas at depths greater than 220 fsw;

(d) In rough seas which significantly impede diver mobility or work function; or

(e) In other than daylight hours.

(3) Procedures.

(a) The propeller of the vessel shall be stopped before the diver enters or exits the water.

(b) A device shall be used which minimizes the possibility of entanglement of the diver's hose in the propeller of the vessel.

(c) Two-way voice communication between the designated person-in-charge and the person controlling the vessel shall be available while the diver is in the water.

(d) A standby diver shall be available while a diver is in the water.

(e) A diver-carried reserve breathing gas supply shall be carried by each diver engaged in liveboating operations.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-37-565, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-02-002 (Order 86-44), § 296-37-565, filed 12/26/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-565, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-570 Equipment. (1) General.

(a) All employers shall comply with the following requirements, unless otherwise specified.

(b) Each equipment modification, repair, test, calibration or maintenance service shall be recorded by means of a tagging or logging system, and include the date and nature of work performed, and the name or initials of the person performing the work.

(2) Air compressor system.

(a) Compressors used to supply air to the diver shall be equipped with a volume tank with a check valve on the inlet side, a pressure gauge, a relief valve, and a drain valve.

(b) A compressor shall be constructed and situated so as to avoid entry of contaminated air into the air-supply system and shall be equipped with a suitable in-line particulate filter followed by a bed of activated charcoal and, if necessary, a moisture absorber to further assure breathing air quality. These filters should be placed before any receiver and after the discharge in the compressor. If an oil-lubricated compressor is used, it shall be equipped with a carbon monoxide alarm or an equally as effective alternative if approved by the department.

(i) If a carbon monoxide alarm is used, it shall be calibrated to activate at or below 10 parts per million carbon monoxide at least once per month. A calibration and maintenance log shall be kept and shall be available for review and copying by the director or his or her designee. The log shall identify the test method, date, time of test, results, and the name of the person performing the test. The log shall be retained for at least one year from the date of the test.

(ii) If the use of an alarm at the compressor will not effectively provide warning to the diver or tender of a carbon monoxide problem, a remote alarm or other means of warning the wearer shall be used.

(iii) Breathing air couplings shall be incompatible with outlets for nonrespirable plant air or other gas systems to prevent inadvertent servicing of air-line breathing apparatus with nonrespirable gases.

(c) Respirable air supplied to a diver shall not contain:

(i) A level of carbon monoxide (CO) greater than 10 ppm;

(ii) A level of carbon dioxide (CO_2) greater than 1,000 ppm;

(iii) A level of oil mist greater than 5 milligrams per cubic meter; or

(iv) A noxious or pronounced odor.

(d) Compressor systems providing surface air to divers must have a low pressure warning device installed at the air purification system inlet to alert dive tenders of low air pressure.

The minimum alarm setting shall be 45 psi plus an additional 15 psi for each working atmosphere.

1 ATM = 33 fsw or 15 psi
2 ATM = 66 fsw or 30 psi
3 ATM = 99 fsw or 45 psi
4 ATM = 132 fsw or 60 psi
5 ATM = 165 fsw or 75 psi
6 ATM = 198 fsw or 90 psi

(e) The output of air compressor systems shall be tested for air purity every six months by means of samples taken at the connection to the distribution system, except that nonoil lubricated compressors need not be tested for oil mist.

(3) Breathing gas supply hoses.

(a) Breathing gas supply hoses shall:

(i) Have a working pressure at least equal to the working pressure of the total breathing gas system;

(ii) Have a rated bursting pressure at least equal to four times the working pressure;

(iii) Be tested at least annually to 1.5 times their working pressure; and

(iv) Have their open ends taped, capped or plugged when not in use.

(b) Breathing gas supply hose connectors shall:

(i) Be made of corrosion-resistant materials;

(ii) Have a working pressure at least equal to the working pressure of the hose to which they are attached; and

(iii) Be resistant to accidental disengagement.

(c) Umbilicals shall:

(i) Include a safety line which shall be attached in a manner to remove strain from the air supply hose;

(ii) Be marked in 10-foot increments to 100 feet beginning at the diver's end, and in 50 foot increments thereafter;

(iii) Be made of kink-resistant materials; and

(iv) Have a working pressure greater than the pressure equivalent to the maximum depth of the dive (relative to the supply source) plus 100 psi.

(4) Buoyancy control.

(a) Helmets or masks connected directly to the dry suit or other buoyancy-changing equipment shall be equipped with an exhaust valve.

(b) A dry suit or other buoyancy-changing equipment not directly connected to the helmet or mask shall be equipped with an exhaust valve.

(c) When used for SCUBA diving, a buoyancy compensator shall have an inflation source separate from the breathing gas supply.

(d) An inflatable flotation device capable of maintaining the diver at the surface in a face-up position, having a manually activated inflation source independent of the breathing supply, an oral inflation device, and an exhaust valve shall be used for SCUBA diving.

(5) Compressed gas cylinders. Compressed gas cylinders shall:

(a) Be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the applicable provisions of WAC 296-24-295 and 296-24-940 of the General safety and health standards.

(b) Be stored in a ventilated area and protected from excessive heat;

(c) Be secured from falling; and

(d) Have shut-off valves recessed into the cylinder or protected by a cap, except when in use or manifolded, or when used for SCUBA diving.

(6) Recompression/decompression chambers.

(a) Each recompression/decompression chamber manufactured after the effective date of this standard, shall be built and maintained in accordance with the ASME Code or equivalent.

(b) Each recompression/decompression chamber manufactured prior to the effective date of this standard shall be maintained in conformity with the code requirements to which it was built, or equivalent.

(c) Each recompression/decompression chamber shall be equipped with:

(i) Means to maintain the atmosphere below a level of 25% oxygen by volume;

(ii) Mufflers on intake and exhaust lines, which shall be regularly inspected and maintained;

(iii) Suction guards on exhaust line openings; and

(iv) A means for extinguishing fire, and shall be maintained to minimize sources of ignition and combustible material.

(7) Gauges and timekeeping devices.

(a) Gauges indicating diver depth which can be read at the dive location shall be used for all dives except SCUBA.

(b) Each depth gauge shall be deadweight tested or calibrated against a master reference gauge every six months, and when there is a discrepancy greater than two percent of full scale between any two equivalent gauges.

(c) A cylinder pressure gauge capable of being monitored by the diver during the dive shall be worn by each SCUBA diver.

(d) A timekeeping device shall be available at each dive location.

(8) Masks and helmets.

(a) Surface-supplied air and mixed-gas masks and helmets shall have:

(i) A nonreturn valve at the attachment point between helmet or mask and hose which shall close readily and positively; and

(ii) An exhaust valve.

(b) Surface-supplied air masks and helmets shall have a minimum ventilation rate capability of 4.5 acfm at any depth at which they are operated or the capability of maintaining the diver's inspired carbon dioxide partial pressure below 0.02 ATA when the diver is producing carbon dioxide at the rate of 1.6 standard liters per minute.

(9) Oxygen safety.

(a) Equipment used with oxygen or mixtures containing over forty percent by volume oxygen shall be designed for oxygen service.

(b) Components (except umbilicals) exposed to oxygen or mixtures containing over forty percent by volume oxygen shall be cleaned of flammable materials before use.

(c) Oxygen systems over 125 psig and compressed air systems over 500 psig shall have slow-opening shut-off valves.

(10) Weights and harnesses.

(a) Except when heavy gear is worn, divers shall be equipped with a weight belt or assembly capable of quick release.

(b) Except when heavy gear is worn or in SCUBA diving, each diver shall wear a safety harness with:

(i) A positive buckling device;

(ii) An attachment point for the umbilical to prevent strain on the mask or helmet; and

(iii) A lifting point to distribute the pull force of the line over the diver's body.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 04-18-078, § 296-37-570, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-37-570, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-02-002 (Order 86-44), § 296-37-570, filed 12/26/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-570, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-575 Recordkeeping requirements. (1) Recording and reporting.

(a) The employer shall comply with the requirements of chapters 296-27, 296-800, and 296-900 WAC.

(b) The employer shall record the occurrence of any diving-related injury or illness which requires any dive team member to be hospitalized, specifying the circumstances of the incident and the extent of any injuries or illnesses.

(2) Availability of records.

(a) Upon the request of the director of the department of labor and industries or his duly authorized designees, the employer shall make available for inspection and copying any record or document required by this standard.

(b) Records and documents required by this standard shall be provided upon request to employees, designated representatives, and the assistant director in accordance with chapter 296-802 WAC. Safe practices manuals (WAC 296-37-530), depth-time profiles (WAC 296-37-540), recording of dives (WAC 296-37-545), decompression procedure assessment evaluations (WAC 296-37-545), and records of hospitalizations (WAC 296-37-575) shall be provided in the same manner as employee exposure records or analyses using exposure or medical records. Equipment inspections and testing records which pertain to employees (WAC 296-37-570) shall also be provided upon request to employees and their designated representatives.

(c) Records and documents required by this standard shall be retained by the employer for the following period:

(i) Dive team member medical records (physician's reports) (WAC 296-37-525) - five years;

(ii) Safe practices manual (WAC 296-37-530) - current document only;

(iii) Depth-time profile (WAC 296-37-540) - until completion of the recording of dive, or until completion of decompression procedure assessment where there has been an incident of decompression sickness;

(iv) Recording dive (WAC 296-37-545) one year, except five years where there has been an incident of decompression sickness;

(v) Decompression procedure assessment evaluations (WAC 296-37-545) - five years;

(vi) Equipment inspections and testing records (WAC 296-37-570) - current entry or tag, or until equipment is withdrawn from service;

(vii) Records of hospitalizations (WAC 296-37-575) - five years.

(d) After the expiration of the retention period of any record required to be kept for five years, the employer shall forward such records to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Health and Human Services. The employer shall also comply with any additional requirements set forth in chapter 296-802 WAC.

(e) In the event the employer ceases to do business:

(i) The successor employer shall receive and retain all dive and employee medical records required by this standard; or

(ii) If there is no successor employer, dive and employee medical records shall be forwarded to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 08-05-012, § 296-37-575, filed 2/8/08, effective 4/1/08; 07-03-163, § 296-37-575, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07; 04-10-026, § 296-37-575, filed 4/27/04, effective 8/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-37-575, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-15-096 (Order 94-07), § 296-37-575, filed 7/20/94, effective 9/20/94. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-37-575, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 87-02-002 (Order 86-44), § 296-37-575, filed 12/26/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.-240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-37-575, filed 8/27/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-575, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-580 Reserved.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-37-580, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.-240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-580, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-585 Appendix A to chapter 296-37 WAC—Examples of conditions which may restrict or limit exposure to hyperbaric conditions. (1) The following disorders may restrict or limit occupational exposure to hyperbaric conditions depending on severity, presence of residual effects, response to therapy, number of occurrences, diving mode, or degree and duration of isolation.

(a) History of seizure disorder other than early febrile convulsions.

(b) Malignancies (active) unless treated and without recurrence for five years.

(c) Chronic inability to equalize sinus and/or middle ear pressure.

(d) Cystic or cavitary disease of the lungs.

(e) Impaired organ function caused by alcohol or drug use.

(f) Conditions requiring continuous medication for control (e.g., antihistamines, steroids, barbiturates, mood altering drugs, or insulin).

(i) Meniere's disease.

(ii) Hemoglobinopathies.

(iii) Obstructive or restrictive lung disease.

(iv) Vestibular end organ destruction.

(v) Pneumothorax.

(vi) Cardiac abnormalities (e.g., pathological heart block, valvular disease, intraventricular conduction defects other than isolated right bundle branch block, angina pectoris, arrhythmia, coronary artery disease).

(vii) Juxta-articular osteonecrosis.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-37-585, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.-240, and chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW. 78-10-094 (Order 78-18), § 296-37-585, filed 10/2/78.]

WAC 296-37-590 Appendix B to chapter 296-37 WAC—Guidelines for scientific diving. This appendix contains guidelines that will be used in conjunction with WAC 296-37-510 (2)(e) to determine those scientific diving programs which are exempt from the requirements for commercial diving. The guidelines are as follows:

(1) The diving control board consists of a majority of active scientific divers and has autonomous and absolute authority over scientific diving program's operations.

(2) The purpose of the project using scientific diving is the advancement of science; therefore, information and data resulting from the project are nonproprietary.

(3) The tasks of a scientific diver are those of an observer and data gatherer. Construction and trouble-shooting tasks traditionally associated with commercial diving are not included within scientific diving.

(4) Scientific divers, based on the nature of their activities, must use scientific expertise in studying the underwater environment and, therefore, are scientists or scientists in training.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-37-590, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92.]

WAC 296-37-595 Appendix C to chapter 296-37 WAC—Alternative conditions under WAC 296-37-510(7) for recreational diving instructors and diving guides. (Mandatory)

WAC 296-37-510(7) specifies that an employer of recreational diving instructors and diving guides (hereafter, "divers" or "employees") who complies with all of the conditions of this appendix need not provide a decompression chamber for these divers as required under WAC 296-37-545 (2)(b) and (3)(c) or WAC 296-37-560 (2)(a).

(1) Equipment requirements for rebreathers.

(a) The employer must ensure that each employee operates the rebreather (i.e., semiclosed-circuit and closed-circuit self-contained underwater breathing apparatuses (hereafter, "SCUBAs")) according to the rebreather manufacturer's instructions.

(b) The employer must ensure that each rebreather has a counterlung that supplies a sufficient volume of breathing gas

to their divers to sustain the divers' respiration rates, and contains a baffle system and/or other moisture separating system that keeps moisture from entering the scrubber.

(c) The employer must place a moisture trap in the breathing loop of the rebreather, and ensure that:

(i) The rebreather manufacturer approves both the moisture trap and its location in the breathing loop; and

(ii) Each employee uses the moisture trap according to the rebreather manufacturer's instructions.

(d) The employer must ensure that each rebreather has a continuously functioning moisture sensor, and that:

(i) The moisture sensor connects to a visual (e.g., digital, graphic, analog) or auditory (e.g., voice, pure tone) alarm that is readily detectable by the diver under the diving conditions in which the diver operates, and warns the diver of moisture in the breathing loop in sufficient time to terminate the dive and return safely to the surface; and

(ii) Each diver uses the moisture sensor according to the rebreather manufacturer's instructions.

(e) The employer must ensure that each rebreather contains a continuously functioning CO_2 sensor in the breathing loop, and that:

(i) The rebreather manufacturer approves the location of the CO_2 sensor in the breathing loop;

(ii) The CO_2 sensor is integrated with an alarm that operates in a visual (e.g., digital, graphic, analog) or auditory (e.g., voice, pure tone) mode that is readily detectable by each diver under the diving conditions in which the diver operates; and

(iii) The CO_2 alarm remains continuously activated when the inhaled CO_2 level reaches and exceeds 0.005 atmospheres absolute (ATA).

(f) Before each day's diving operations, and more often when necessary, the employer must calibrate the CO_2 sensor according to the sensor manufacturer's instructions, and ensure that:

(i) The equipment and procedures used to perform this calibration are accurate to within 10% of a CO_2 concentration of 0.005 ATA or less;

(ii) The equipment and procedures maintain this accuracy as required by the sensor manufacturer's instructions; and

(iii) The calibration of the CO_2 sensor is accurate to within 10% of a CO_2 concentration of 0.005 ATA or less.

(g) The employer must replace the CO_2 sensor when it fails to meet the accuracy requirements specified in (f)(iii) of this subsection, and ensure that the replacement CO_2 sensor meets the accuracy requirements specified in (f)(iii) of this subsection before placing the rebreather in operation.

(h) As an alternative to using a continuously functioning CO_2 sensor, the employer may use a schedule for replacing CO_2-sorbent material provided by the rebreather manufacturer. The employer may use such a schedule only when the rebreather manufacturer has developed it according to the canister-testing protocol specified below in Condition 11, and must use the canister within the temperature range for which the manufacturer conducted its scrubber canister tests following that protocol. Variations above or below the range are acceptable only after the manufacturer adds that lower or higher temperature to the protocol.

(i) When using CO_2-sorbent replacement schedules, the employer must ensure that each rebreather uses a manufactured (i.e., commercially prepacked), disposable scrubber cartridge containing a CO_2-sorbent material that:

(i) Is approved by the rebreather manufacturer;

(ii) Removes CO_2 from the diver's exhaled gas; and

(iii) Maintains the CO_2 level in the breathable gas (i.e., the gas that a diver inhales directly from the regulator) below a partial pressure of 0.01 ATA.

(j) As an alternative to manufactured, disposable scrubber cartridges, the employer may fill CO_2 scrubber cartridges manually with CO_2-sorbent material when:

(i) The rebreather manufacturer permits manual filling of scrubber cartridges;

(ii) The employer fills the scrubber cartridges according to the rebreather manufacturer's instructions;

(iii) The employer replaces the CO_2-sorbent material using a replacement schedule developed under (h) of this subsection; and

(iv) The employer demonstrates that manual filling meets the requirements specified in (i) of this subsection.

(k) The employer must ensure that each rebreather has an information module that provides:

(i) A visual (e.g., digital, graphic, analog) or auditory (e.g., voice, pure tone) display that effectively warns the diver of solenoid failure (when the rebreather uses solenoids) and other electrical weaknesses or failures (e.g., low battery voltage);

(ii) For a semiclosed-circuit rebreather, a visual display for the partial pressure of CO_2, or deviations above and below a preset CO_2 partial pressure of 0.005 ATA; and

(iii) For a closed-circuit rebreather, a visual display for: Partial pressures of O_2 and CO_2, or deviations above and below a preset CO_2 partial pressure of 0.005 ATA and a preset O_2 partial pressure of 1.40 ATA or lower; gas temperature in the breathing loop; and water temperature.

(l) Before each day's diving operations, and more often when necessary, the employer must ensure that the electrical power supply and electrical and electronic circuits in each rebreather are operating as required by the rebreather manufacturer's instructions.

(2) Special requirements for closed-circuit rebreathers.

(a) The employer must ensure that each closed-circuit rebreather uses supply-pressure sensors for the O_2 and diluent (i.e., air or nitrogen) gases and continuously functioning sensors for detecting temperature in the inhalation side of the gas-loop and the ambient water.

(b) The employer must ensure that:

(i) At least two O_2 sensors are located in the inhalation side of the breathing loop; and

(ii) The O_2 sensors are: Functioning continuously; temperature compensated; and approved by the rebreather manufacturer.

(c) Before each day's diving operations, and more often when necessary, the employer must calibrate O_2 sensors as required by the sensor manufacturer's instructions. In doing so, the employer must:

(i) Ensure that the equipment and procedures used to perform the calibration are accurate to within 1% of the O_2 fraction by volume;

(ii) Maintain this accuracy as required by the manufacturer of the calibration equipment;

(iii) Ensure that the sensors are accurate to within 1% of the O_2 fraction by volume;

(iv) Replace O_2 sensors when they fail to meet the accuracy requirements specified in (c)(iii) of this subsection; and

(v) Ensure that the replacement O_2 sensors meet the accuracy requirements specified in (c)(iii) of this subsection before placing a rebreather in operation.

(d) The employer must ensure that each closed-circuit rebreather has:

(i) A gas-controller package with electrically operated solenoid O_2-supply valves;

(ii) A pressure-activated regulator with a second-stage diluent-gas addition valve;

(iii) A manually operated gas-supply bypass valve to add O_2 or diluent gas to the breathing loop; and

(iv) Separate O_2 and diluent-gas cylinders to supply the breathing-gas mixture.

(3) O_2 concentration in the breathing gas.

The employer must ensure that the fraction of O_2 in the nitrox breathing-gas mixture:

(a) Is greater than the fraction of O_2 in compressed air (i.e., exceeds 22% by volume);

(b) For open-circuit SCUBA, never exceeds a maximum fraction of breathable O_2 of 40% by volume or a maximum O_2 partial pressure of 1.40 ATA, whichever exposes divers to less O_2; and

(c) For a rebreather, never exceeds a maximum O_2 partial pressure of 1.40 ATA.

(4) Regulating O_2 exposures and diving depth.

(a) Regarding O_2 exposure, the employer must:

(i) Ensure that the exposure of each diver to partial pressures of O_2 between 0.60 and 1.40 ATA does not exceed the 24-hour single-exposure time limits specified either by the *2001 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Diving Manual* (the 2001 NOAA Diving Manual), or by the report entitled *Enriched Air Operations and Resource Guide* published in 1995 by the Professional Association of Diving Instructors (known commonly as the "1995 DSAT Oxygen Exposure Table"); and

(ii) Determine a diver's O_2-exposure duration using the diver's maximum O_2 exposure (partial pressure of O_2) during the dive and the total dive time (i.e., from the time the diver leaves the surface until the diver returns to the surface).

(b) Regardless of the diving equipment used, the employer must ensure that no diver exceeds a depth of 130 feet of sea water (fsw) or a maximum O_2 partial pressure of 1.40 ATA, whichever exposes the diver to less O_2.

(5) Use of no-decompression limits.

(a) For diving conducted while using nitrox breathing-gas mixtures, the employer must ensure that each diver remains within the no-decompression limits specified for single and repetitive air diving and published in the 2001 NOAA Diving Manual or the report entitled "Development and Validation of No-Stop Decompression Procedures for Recreational Diving: The DSAT Recreational Dive Planner," published in 1994 by Hamilton Research Ltd. (known commonly as the "1994 DSAT No-Decompression Tables").

(b) An employer may permit a diver to use a dive-decompression computer designed to regulate decompression when the dive-decompression computer uses the no-decompression limits specified in (a) of this subsection, and provides output that reliably represents those limits.

(6) Mixing and analyzing the breathing gas.

(a) The employer must ensure that:

(i) Properly trained personnel mix nitrox-breathing gases, and that nitrogen is the only inert gas used in the breathing-gas mixture; and

(ii) When mixing nitrox-breathing gases, they mix the appropriate breathing gas before delivering the mixture to the breathing-gas cylinders, using the continuous-flow or partial-pressure mixing techniques specified in the 2001 NOAA Diving Manual, or using a filter-membrane system.

(b) Before the start of each day's diving operations, the employer must determine the O_2 fraction of the breathing-gas mixture using an O_2 analyzer. In doing so, the employer must:

(i) Ensure that the O_2 analyzer is accurate to within 1% of the O_2 fraction by volume.

(ii) Maintain this accuracy as required by the manufacturer of the analyzer.

(c) When the breathing gas is a commercially supplied nitrox breathing-gas mixture, the employer must ensure that the O_2 meets the medical USP specifications (Type I, Quality Verification Level A) or aviator's breathing-oxygen specifications (Type I, Quality Verification Level E) of CGA G-4.3-2000 (Commodity Specification for Oxygen). In addition, the commercial supplier must:

(i) Determine the O_2 fraction in the breathing-gas mixture using an analytic method that is accurate to within 1% of the O_2 fraction by volume;

(ii) Make this determination when the mixture is in the charged tank and after disconnecting the charged tank from the charging apparatus;

(iii) Include documentation of the O_2-analysis procedures and the O_2 fraction when delivering the charged tanks to the employer.

(d) Before producing nitrox breathing-gas mixtures using a compressor in which the gas pressure in any system component exceeds 125 pounds per square inch (psi), the:

(i) Compressor manufacturer must provide the employer with documentation that the compressor is suitable for mixing high-pressure air with the highest O_2 fraction used in the nitrox breathing-gas mixture when operated according to the manufacturer's operating and maintenance specifications;

(ii) Employer must comply with (e) of this subsection, unless the compressor is rated for O_2 service and is oil-less or oil-free; and

(iii) Employer must ensure that the compressor meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(2) of § 1910.430 whenever the highest O_2 fraction used in the mixing process exceeds 40%.

(e) Before producing nitrox breathing-gas mixtures using an oil-lubricated compressor to mix high-pressure air with O_2, and regardless of the gas pressure in any system component, the:

(i) Employer must use only uncontaminated air (i.e., air containing no hydrocarbon particulates) for the nitrox breathing-gas mixture;

(ii) Compressor manufacturer must provide the employer with documentation that the compressor is suitable for mixing the high-pressure air with the highest O_2 fraction used in the nitrox breathing-gas mixture when operated according to the manufacturer's operating and maintenance specifications;

(iii) Employer must filter the high-pressure air to produce O_2-compatible air;

(iv) The filter-system manufacturer must provide the employer with documentation that the filter system used for this purpose is suitable for producing O_2-compatible air when operated according to the manufacturer's operating and maintenance specifications; and

(v) Employer must continuously monitor the air downstream from the filter for hydrocarbon contamination.

(f) The employer must ensure that diving equipment using nitrox breathing-gas mixtures or pure O_2 under high pressure (i.e., exceeding 125 psi) conforms to the O_2-service requirements specified in paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(2) of § 1910.430.

(7) Emergency egress.

(a) Regardless of the type of diving equipment used by a diver (i.e., open-circuit SCUBA or rebreathers), the employer must ensure that the equipment contains (or incorporates) an open-circuit emergency-egress system (a "bail-out" system) in which the second stage of the regulator connects to a separate supply of emergency breathing gas, and the emergency breathing gas consists of air or the same nitrox breathing-gas mixture used during the dive.

(b) As an alternative to the "bail-out" system specified in (a) of this subsection, the employer may use:

(i) For open-circuit SCUBA, an emergency-egress system as specified in § 1910.424 (c)(4); or

(ii) For a semiclosed-circuit and closed-circuit rebreather, a system configured so that the second stage of the regulator connects to a reserve supply of emergency breathing gas.

(c) The employer must obtain from the rebreather manufacturer sufficient information to ensure that the bail-out system performs reliably and has sufficient capacity to enable the diver to terminate the dive and return safely to the surface.

(8) Treating diving-related medical emergencies.

(a) Before each day's diving operations, the employer must:

(i) Verify that a hospital, qualified health care professionals, and the nearest Coast Guard Coordination Center (or an equivalent rescue service operated by a state, county, or municipal agency) are available to treat diving-related medical emergencies;

(ii) Ensure that each dive site has a means to alert these treatment resources in a timely manner when a diving-related medical emergency occurs; and

(iii) Ensure that transportation to a suitable decompression chamber is readily available when no decompression chamber is at the dive site, and that this transportation can deliver the injured diver to the decompression chamber within four hours travel time from the dive site.

(b) The employer must ensure that portable O_2 equipment is available at the dive site to treat injured divers. In doing so, the employer must ensure that:

(i) The equipment delivers medical-grade O_2 that meets the requirements for medical USP oxygen (Type I, Quality Verification Level A) of CGA G-4.3-2000 (Commodity Specification for Oxygen);

(ii) The equipment delivers this O_2 to a transparent mask that covers the injured diver's nose and mouth; and

(iii) Sufficient O_2 is available for administration to the injured diver from the time the employer recognizes the symptoms of a diving-related medical emergency until the injured diver reaches a decompression chamber for treatment.

(c) Before each day's diving operations, the employer must:

(i) Ensure that at least two attendants, either employees or nonemployees, qualified in first-aid and administering O_2 treatment, are available at the dive site to treat diving-related medical emergencies; and

(ii) Verify their qualifications for this task.

(9) Diving logs and no-decompression table.

(a) Before starting each day's diving operations, the employer must:

(i) Designate an employee or a nonemployee to make entries in a diving log; and

(ii) Verify that this designee understands the diving and medical terminology, and proper procedures, for making correct entries in the diving log.

(b) The employer must:

(i) Ensure that the diving log conforms to the requirements specified by paragraph (d) (Record of dive) of § 1910.423; and

(ii) Maintain a record of the dive according to § 1910.440 (Recordkeeping requirements).

(c) The employer must ensure that a hard copy of the no-decompression tables used for the dives (as specified in subsection (6)(a) of this section) is readily available at the dive site, whether or not the divers use dive-decompression computers.

(10) Diver training.

The employer must ensure that each diver receives training that enables the diver to perform work safely and effectively while using open-circuit SCUBAs or rebreathers supplied with nitrox breathing-gas mixtures. Accordingly, each diver must be able to demonstrate the ability to perform critical tasks safely and effectively, including, but not limited to: Recognizing the effects of breathing excessive CO_2 and O_2; taking appropriate action after detecting excessive levels of CO_2 and O_2; and properly evaluating, operating, and maintaining their diving equipment under the diving conditions they encounter.

(11) Testing protocol for determining the CO_2 limits of rebreather canisters.

(a) The employer must ensure that the rebreather manufacturer has used the following procedures for determining that the CO_2-sorbent material meets the specifications of the sorbent material's manufacturer:

(i) The North Atlantic Treating Organization CO_2 absorbent-activity test;

(ii) The RoTap shaker and nested-sieves test;

(iii) The Navy Experimental Diving Unit (NEDU)-derived Schlegel test; and

(iv) The NEDU MeshFit software.

(b) The employer must ensure that the rebreather manufacturer has applied the following canister-testing materials, methods, procedures, and statistical analyses:

(i) Use of a nitrox breathing-gas mixture that has an O_2 fraction maintained at 0.28 (equivalent to 1.4 ATA of O_2 at 130 fsw, the maximum O_2 concentration permitted at this depth);

(ii) While operating the rebreather at a maximum depth of 130 fsw, use of a breathing machine to continuously ventilate the rebreather with breathing gas that is at 100% humidity and warmed to a temperature of 98.6 degrees F (37 degrees C) in the heating-humidification chamber;

(iii) Measurement of the O_2 concentration of the inhalation breathing gas delivered to the mouthpiece;

(iv) Testing of the canisters using the three ventilation rates listed in Table I below (with the required breathing-machine tidal volumes and frequencies, and CO_2-injection rates, provided for each ventilation rate):

Table I — Canister Testing Parameters

Ventilation rates (Lpm, ATPS[1])	Breathing machine tidal volumes (L)	Breathing machine frequencies (breaths per min.)	CO_2 injection rates (Lpm, STPD [2])
22.5	1.5	15	0.90
40.0	2.0	20	1.35
62.5	2.5	25	2.25

(1) ATPS means ambient temperature and pressure, saturated with water.

(2) STPD means standard temperature and pressure, dry; the standard temperature is 32 degrees F (0 degrees C).

(v) When using a work rate (i.e., breathing-machine tidal volume and frequency) other than the work rates listed in the table above, addition of the appropriate combinations of ventilation rates and CO_2-injection rates;

(vi) Performance of the CO_2 injection at a constant (steady) and continuous rate during each testing trial;

(vii) Determination of canister duration using a minimum of four water temperatures, including 40, 50, 70, and 90 degrees F (4.4, 10.0, 21.1, and 32.2 degrees C, respectively);

(viii) Monitoring of the breathing-gas temperature at the rebreather mouthpiece (at the "chrome T" connector), and ensuring that this temperature conforms to the temperature of a diver's exhaled breath at the water temperature and ventilation rate used during the testing trial;[1]

(ix) Implementation of at least eight testing trials for each combination of temperature and ventilation-CO_2-injection rates (for example, eight testing trials at 40 degrees F using a ventilation rate of 22.5 Lpm at a CO_2-injection rate of 0.90 Lpm);

(x) Allowing the water temperature to vary no more than 2.0 degrees F (1.0 degree C) *between* each of the eight testing trials, and no more than 1.0 degree F (0.5 degree C) within each testing trial;

(xi) Use of the average temperature for each set of eight testing trials in the statistical analysis of the testing-trial results, with the testing-trial results being the time taken for the inhaled breathing gas to reach 0.005 ATA of CO_2 (i.e., the canister-duration results);

(xii) Analysis of the canister-duration results using the repeated-measures statistics described in NEDU Report 2-99;

(xiii) Specification of the replacement schedule for the CO_2-sorbent materials in terms of the lower prediction line (or limit) of the 95% confidence interval; and

(xiv) Derivation of replacement schedules only by interpolating among, but not by extrapolating beyond, the depth, water temperatures, and exercise levels used during canister testing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 04-18-078, § 296-37-595, filed 8/31/04, effective 11/1/04.]

Chapter 296-43 WAC

HEATING INSTALLATIONS—CABLE, RADIANT, SOIL, ETC.

WAC

296-43-010 Heating cables—General.
296-43-020 Heating cables—Maximum wattage and temperature.
296-43-030 Heating cables—Permissible installation methods in buildings.
296-43-040 Heating cables—Thermal insulation.
296-43-050 Heating cables—Elements installed in tanks, troughs, or pipe lines containing liquids.
296-43-060 Heating element in soil or sand.
296-43-070 Heating element imbedded in driveways.

WAC 296-43-010 Heating cables—General. Heating cables or wires designed for use in low temperature heating applications, i.e., soil, water, plaster, walls and ceilings, floors, etc., shall conform to the provisions of the N.E.C. Article 422 as applicable and to the following specifications:

(1) The units shall be manufactured in such continuous lengths that the maximum temperature of the element does not exceed 100 degrees C. or the maximum safe working temperature of the insulating material covering the element. Whichever is the lower temperature shall be considered the maximum permissible working temperature of the element.

(2) The insulation on the element shall equal that specified for equivalent 600 v. combined Type TW and TH or RW and RH conductor insulation and, in addition, shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Permissible maximum water absorption shall not exceed .015 grams per sq. in. of surface in distilled water at 70 degree C. in 7 days.

(b) Maximum safe operating temperature of the insulation shall not be less than 70 degrees C.

(c) It shall be suitable for the purpose intended and approved by the Washington state electrical inspection department as such.

(d) Samples for testing: The manufacturer shall submit suitable samples to the Washington state inspection department for inspection and testing as required.

(e) Marking: Each unit shall be provided with permanent labels or markings at the factory.

(i) These labels shall be placed not more than 3 in. from the terminal on each end and shall include the makers' name

and the normal rating in volts and amperes; or, volts and watts.

(ii) 120 volt labels shall be bright metal or white in color. 240 v. labels shall be colored red.

(f) Units shall be installed in their complete lengths as supplied by the factory. Units from which a label or labels are missing will be considered shortened and will not be approved until such time as the installing contractor shall provide proof, by connecting suitable test meters into the circuits with which the inspector, at his convenience, may satisfy himself that the element is suitable for the purpose intended.

(g) Heating element units shall not be covered until clearance has been received from the local inspecting authority.

(h) Lead covered heating elements shall not be permitted in direct contact with plaster, concrete or similar materials capable of causing crystallization and/or checking of the lead sheath, unless protected by a suitable covering of chemically inert material.

(i) All control equipment must be of approved type and of suitable rating for the use intended.

[Rules (part), filed 4/3/61.]

WAC 296-43-020 Heating cables—Maximum wattage and temperature. (1) In contact with combustible material. Maximum wattage of the element shall not exceed 3 watts per lineal foot or maximum temperature of 60 degrees C. (140 degrees F.) when in direct contact with combustible material or applied over existing ceilings.

(2) Imbedded in cement. Maximum wattage of the element shall not exceed 4 watts per lineal foot or maximum temperature of 80 degrees C. (194 degrees F.) when imbedded in cement, plaster or similar noncombustible, heat-diffusing material.

[Rules (part), filed 4/3/61.]

WAC 296-43-030 Heating cables—Permissible installation methods in buildings. Wiring to the elements shall conform to the National Electrical Code and to the following conditions:

(1) **Terminals.**

(a) Termination of radiant heating elements shall be with solderless lugs, binding posts, or similar compression terminals.

(b) Terminal boxes for radiant heating elements, where they are terminated in junction boxes and also for the circuit wires with which they are connected, shall be protected by asbestos, glass, or similar noncombustible sleeving to a point at least 18 in. from the terminal.

(c) Not more than 3 in. of element per lead shall be permitted inside the terminal box and not more than two heating element leads shall be terminated in any 1-gang terminal box.

(d) The use of metal raceways for terminating radiant heating cables is permissible providing 6 in. clearance is maintained between points where elements enter the raceways, and, that the elements are terminated as provided in subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c) above.

(e) Where nonheating leads, at least 2 ft. in length, from the element are provided by the factory requirements of subsections (1)(b), (1)(c) and (1)(d) above may be waived, providing that the number of wires per box shall comply with section 3705 of the N.E.C.

(2) **Imbedded in plaster.** Heating elements, when imbedded in plaster, shall conform to the following provisions:

(a) Adjacent turns shall be not less than 1 in. apart and secured suitably by insulated staples, adhesive tape, patching plaster, plaster of paris, or other suitable means of attachment, as approved by the local inspecting authority, on not less than 2 ft. centers.

(b) Nonmetallic insulating tape shall be used where the element crosses metal reinforcing on rock plaster board and similar lath substitutes, when the heating element is applied directly to the lath base. (Where possible, nonmetallic reinforcing should be substituted to avoid the hum that is occasionally generated in the reinforcing while the current is on.)

(c) When heating element is used on a surface employing metal lath base, a brown coat shall be applied sufficient to completely cover the metal lath before the element is applied; and, adhesive tape, patching plaster, plaster of paris, or other suitable means of attachment be used to secure the element in place.

(d) Heating element shall only be applied to fire resistant plaster bases.

(3) **Imbedded in concrete floors.** Heating elements imbedded in concrete floors shall conform to the following provisions:

(a) Adjacent turns shall not be less than 1 in. apart and shall be held securely in place by suitable frames or spreaders while the concrete topping is applied.

(b) Heating cables shall maintain at least 1 in. clearance between the element and adjacent metallic pipe or similar conductors imbedded in the slab.

(c) Suitable rigid conduit risers shall be provided for terminating elements imbedded in concrete floors unless raceways or other adequate means are provided for protecting the elements where they leave the slab.

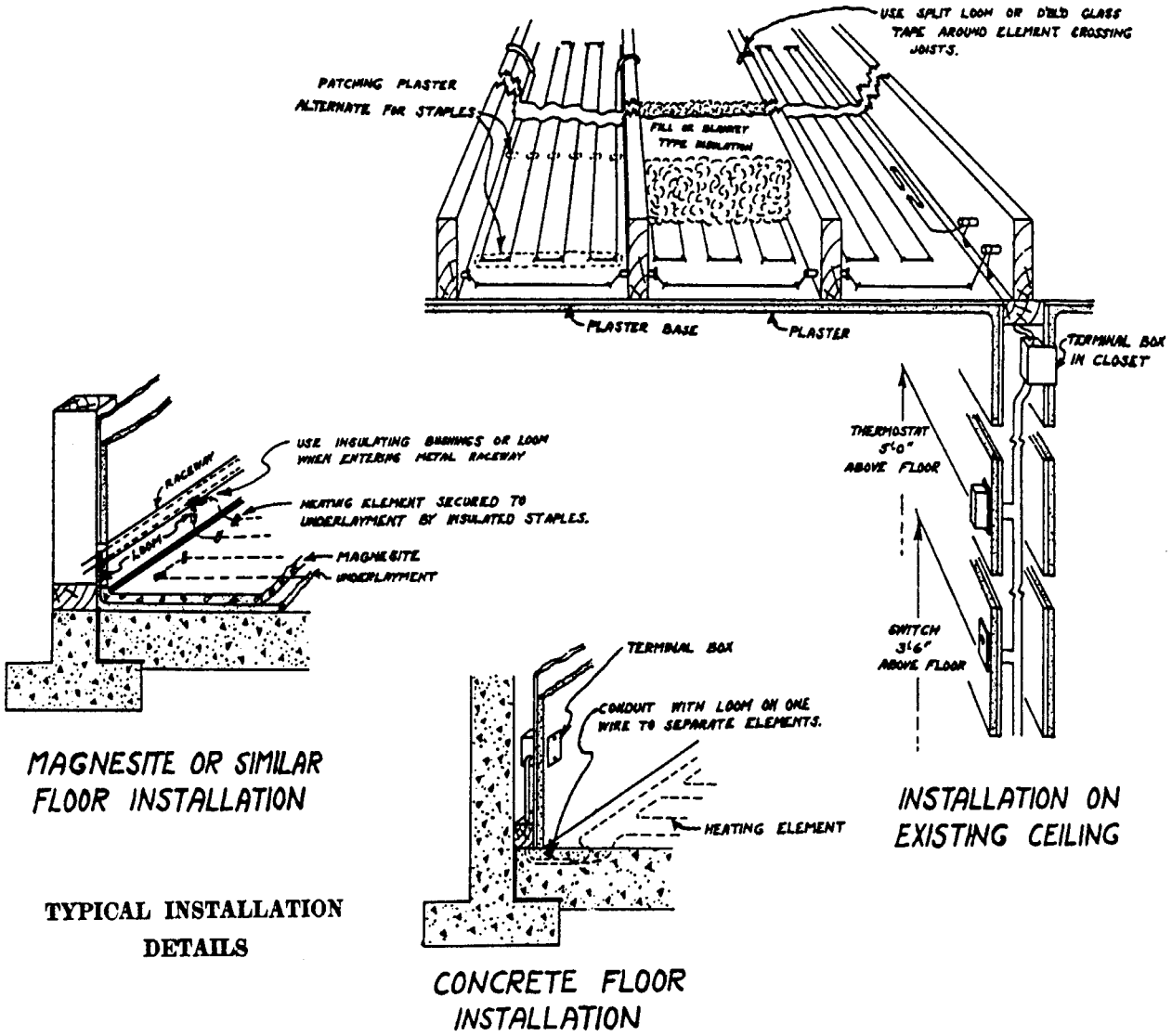
(d) Insulating sleeves shall be placed over the element from the point where it enters the slab through the conduit to the terminating box, unless nonheating leads, not less than 2 ft. long, are provided with the element by the factory.

(e) Suitable insulating bushings shall be used to separate the leads or elements where they enter the conduit in the slab.

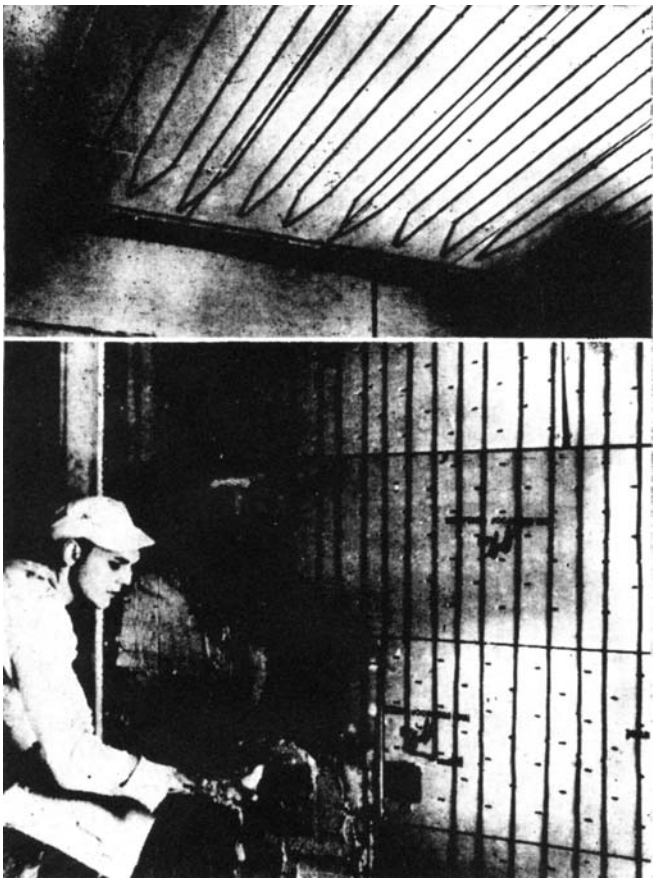
(4) **Magnesite, terrazzo, tile and similar floors and walls.**

(a) Shall conform to the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 as applicable.

(b) Heating cables may be attached to the surface of the underlayment where magnesite or terrazzo floors are installed.



TYPICAL INSTALLATION DETAILS



Upper: Heating cable applied to plaster board ceiling ready for plaster. Note clearance between metal lath and heating cable.

Lower: Heating cable applied to plaster board wall. Note that elements run vertically to allow plasterer to apply the brown coat parallel to the cable.

(5) Linoleum, asphalt tile and similar floor coverings may be placed over heating elements on wood floors providing the element is first covered with 3/8 in. of magnesium oxychloride or equal fire resistant underlayment.

(6) Existing ceilings.

(a) Heating elements placed over existing ceilings shall be suitably secured thereto conforming to the provisions of WAC 296-43-020(1), and 296-43-030 (1), (2), and (3) as applicable.

(b) Wood lath shall be covered with asbestos paper, gypsum board or similar fire resistant material before the element is applied to the ceiling.

(c) Heating elements shall not be applied over insulating board type of lath such as celotex, insulite, firtex, and similar materials. Where this type of material is used, the element should be secured to the under face of the ceiling and covered with plaster or fire resistant board of a noninsulating type.

(d) Elements crossing ceiling joints shall be enclosed in split loom or folded glass tape to protect the element.

(7) Gypsum board, plaster lath and similar heat conducting fire resistant materials may have the heating element applied directly thereto.

(8) Ceilings of combustible material; i.e., wood veneer, tempered hardboard and similar heat conducting materials shall first be covered by asbestos paper, gypsum board, or similar fire resistant material.

(9) Pads containing heating elements for placing heating elements in spaces over existing ceilings or in walls or floors which are otherwise inaccessible, shall conform to the provisions of WAC 296-43-010 (1), (2), 296-43-020(1), 296-43-030 (6), (7), (8), and 296-43-040 as applicable, and the following specifications:

(a) The pads shall be of fire resistant, nonconducting material.

(b) The pads shall rigidly secure the element in such a manner that it will be impossible for the adjacent turns of the element to touch.

(i) The leads shall be suitably secured to the pad in a manner which provides permanent adequate separation between the leads.

(ii) The leads shall be covered with an insulating sleeve from the pad to the termination of the heating part of the element.

(iii) All connections must be accessible.

[Rules (part), filed 4/3/61.]

WAC 296-43-040 Heating cables—Thermal insulation. Thermal insulation placed over heating elements or in contact therewith shall be noncorrosive, noncombustible, nonconducting material as provided in section 3249 of the N.E.C.

[Rules (part), filed 4/3/61.]

WAC 296-43-050 Heating cables—Elements installed in tanks, troughs, or pipe lines containing liquids. Elements installed in tanks, troughs or pipe lines containing liquids shall be provided with suitable insulating terminating bushings and terminal boxes at the points where the element enters and leaves the tank, trough, or pipe line. Elements so installed shall be secured in a manner maintaining at least 1 in. clearance between turns.

[Rules (part), filed 4/3/61.]

WAC 296-43-060 Heating element in soil or sand. (1) Heating element in soil or sand shall be so spaced that the minimum distance between adjacent turns is not less than 1 in.

(2) Heating elements shall never be placed directly in peat moss or similar material of an insulating nature. Where peat moss or similar material is used, the element shall be protected by a layer of at least 1 in. over and 1 in. under the element, of a heat conducting material such as sand.

(3) Suitable drains for condensation shall be provided at the bottom of all boxes used in greenhouse or hotbed wiring.

(4) Where open wiring is used in greenhouses and hotbeds, the use of nonmetallic boxes and covers is recommended as provided in section 3716 of the N.E.C.

[Rules (part), filed 4/3/61.]

WAC 296-43-070 Heating element imbedded in driveways. Heating elements imbedded in driveways shall conform to the provisions of WAC 296-43-010, 296-43-020 and 296-43-030(3), as applicable.

[Rules (part), filed 4/3/61.]

Chapter 296-45 WAC

SAFETY STANDARDS FOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS

WAC

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296-45-075 Employer's safety program.
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296-45-105 Work required of leadworkers.
296-45-115 Employee's responsibility.
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296-45-135 Job briefing.
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296-45-900 Appendices.
296-45-901 Appendix A—Nonmandatory.
296-45-903 Appendix B—Protection from step and touch potentials—Nonmandatory.
296-45-905 Appendix C—Methods of inspecting and testing wood poles—Nonmandatory.

Reviser's note: Chapter 296-44 WAC Safety Standards—Electrical Construction code was absorbed into this chapter with the filing of WSR 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-45-010 General. [§ 296-45-010, filed 1/3/68; § I, Rules 1.1 through 1.9, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-020 Causes of accident. [§ I, Rule 1.10, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-030 Safety. [§ I, Rule 1.11, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38,, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-040 Definitions. [§ I, Rules 1.12 through 1.29, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-050 Employer's responsibility. [§ II, Rules 2.1 through 2.11, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-060 Foreman's responsibility. [§ II, Rules 2.12 through 2.23, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-070 Employees' responsibility. [§ II, Rules 2.24 through 2.31, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-080 First aid. [§ III, Rules 3.1 through 3.4, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-090 Industrial hygiene. [§ III, Rules 3.5 through 3.7, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-110 Tools—General. [§ IV, Rules 4.1 through 4.7, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-120 Tools—Inspection of tools. [§ IV, Rules 4.8 and 4.9, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-130 Tools—Storage of tools and materials. [§ IV, Rule 4.10, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-140 Tools—Hand tools—Using metal objects. [§ IV, Rules 4.11 and 4.12, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-150 Tools—Ladders. [§ IV, Rules 4.13 through 4.27, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-160 Tools—Scaffolds. [§ IV, Rule 4.28, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-170 Tools—Guards and barriers. [§ IV, Rule 4.29, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-180 Tools—Grounding equipment. [§ IV, Rules 4.30 and 4.31, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-190 Tools—Hot line tools. [§ IV, Rules 4.32 and 4.33, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-200 Tools—Switch stick. [§ IV, Rules 4.34 and 4.35, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-210 Tools—Climbing equipment. [§ IV, Rules 4.36 through 4.39, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-220 Protective devices—Rubber protective equipment. [§ IV, Rules 4.40 through 4.51, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-230 Equipment—Soldering equipment. [§ IV, Rules 4.52 through 4.55, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-240 Equipment—Fire extinguishers. [§ IV, Rule 4.56, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-250 Wearing apparel. [§ 296-45-250, filed 1/3/68; § IV, Rules 4.57 through 4.61, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-260 Transportation—Motor vehicle and trailer operations law. [§ IV, Rule 4.62, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-270 Transportation—Safety practices. [§ 296-45-270, filed 1/3/68; § IV, Rules 4.63 through 4.69, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-280 Employee qualifications. [§ V, Rule 5.1, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-290 Work required of foreman. [§ V, Rule 5.2, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-300 Number of men required to do work safely. [§ V, Rules 5.3 through 5.5, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-310 Replacing or pulling fuses. [§ V, Rules 5.6 through 5.8, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-320 Electric utility employee operated motor cranes, "A" frames, aerial lift equipment, hole digger, winches, etc. [§ V, Rule 5.9, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-330 Working on or near energized lines or equipment. [§ V, Rules 5.10 through 5.15, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-340 Stringing or removing wires. [§ V, Rule 5.16, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-350 Temporary guard poles and structures. [§ V, Rule 5.17, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-360 Safe working practices. [§ V, Rules 5.18 through 5.46, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-370 Overhead lines—Working above energized circuits over 5 KV. [§ V, Rules 5.47 through 5.50, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-380 Overhead lines—Using hot line tools. [§ V, Rules 5.51 through 5.54, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-390 Overhead lines—Strength of spans and their supports. [§ V, Rules 5.55 and 5.56, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-400 Overhead lines—Foreign operations. [§ V, Rule 5.57, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-410 Overhead lines—Tree trimming. [§ V, Rule 5.58, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-420 Overhead lines—Foreign attachments and placards. [§ V, Rule 5.59, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-430 Substations and generating plants—General. [§ V, Rules 5.60 through 5.64, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-440 Maintenance of clearance. [§ V, Rule 5.65, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-450 Number of men required to work safely. [§ V, Rule 5.66, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-460 Safe working practices. [§ V, Rules 5.67 through 5.78, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-470 Clearances. [§ VI, Rules 6.1 through 6.13, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-480 Grounding. [§ VI, Rules 6.14 through 6.25, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-490 Underground maintenance—General. [§ VII, Rule 7.1, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-500 Underground maintenance—Working in manholes. [§ VII, Rules 7.2 through 7.7, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-510 Underground maintenance—Guarding manholes and street openings. [§ VII, Rules 7.8 through 7.12, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-520 Underground maintenance—Use of tools and equipment. [§ VII, Rules 7.13 through 7.17, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-530 Underground maintenance—Pulling U.G. cable. [§ VII, Rule 7.18, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-540 Underground maintenance—Testing. [§ VII, Rules 7.19 through 7.21, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-550 Underground maintenance—Fishing conduit or ducts. [§ VII, Rule 7.22, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-560 Underground maintenance—Working in elevated position. [§ VII, Rule 7.23, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-570 Underground maintenance—Grounding U.G. power conductors and equipment. [§ VII, Rules 7.24 through 7.27, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-580 Trolley maintenance. [§ VII, Rules 7.28 through 7.40, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-590 Aerial manlift equipment. [§ 296-45-590, filed 1/3/68; § VIII, Rules 8.1 through 8.10, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-600 Conclusion. [Matter following Rule 8.10, filed 3/23/60, effective 2/3/56.] Repealed by Order 76-38, filed 12/30/76.

296-45-60013 Hand and portable powered tools. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-45-60013, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-650 Electrical workers safety rules—Foreword. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-650, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-650, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65003 Scope and application. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65003,

filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65003, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65005 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65005, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65005, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65009 Employer's responsibility. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65009, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-45-65009, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65009, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65011 Leadworker's responsibility. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65011, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65011, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65013 Leadworker-employee responsibility. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65013, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65013, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65015 Work required of leadworkers. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65015, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65015, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65017 Employee's responsibility. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65017, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65017, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-45-65019 First aid. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65019, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65019, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65021 Tools and protective equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65021, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65021, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65023 Clearances, operating power lines and equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65023, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65023, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65025 Grounding. [Order 76-38, § 296-45-65025, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 88-11-021 (Order 88-04), filed 5/11/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-45-65026 Personal protective grounding. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65026, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-45-65026, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 88-11-021 (Order 88-04), § 296-45-65026, filed 5/11/88.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65027 General requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65027, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65027, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65029 Overhead lines. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65029, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65029, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65031 Poles and pole settings. [Order 76-38, § 296-45-65031, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65033 Transmission line construction. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65033, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65033, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65035 Substations. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65035, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65035, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65037 Underground. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65037, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; 88-11-021 (Order 88-04), § 296-45-65037, filed 5/11/88; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65037, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65038 Underground residential distribution (URD). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65038, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-24-013 (Order 83-34), § 296-45-65038, filed 11/30/83; 83-15-017 (Order 83-19), § 296-45-65038, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-45-65039 Trolley maintenance, jumpering or bypassing. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65039, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65039, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65041 Aerial manlift equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65041, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-45-65041, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65041, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65043 All motor vehicle and trailer operations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-45-65043, filed 3/30/82; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65043, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65045 Material handling. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65045, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65045, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-65047 Specification for lineworker's belts and similar equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-10-016, § 296-45-65047, filed 4/25/95, effective 10/1/95; 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-65047, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-65047, filed 12/30/76.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-660 Tree trimming. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-13-053 (Order 81-9), § 296-45-660, filed 6/17/81.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-45-66001 Electrical hazards. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-66001, filed

9/30/94, effective 11/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-13-053 (Order 81-9), § 296-45-66001, filed 6/17/81.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-66003 Tools and protective equipment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-13-053 (Order 81-9), § 296-45-66003, filed 6/17/81.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-66005 Insulated tools used for tree trimming. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-66005, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-13-053 (Order 81-9), § 296-45-66005, filed 6/17/81.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-66007 Aerial manlift equipment. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-66007, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-13-045 (Order 82-22), § 296-45-66007, filed 6/11/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-13-053 (Order 81-9), § 296-45-66007, filed 6/17/81.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-66009 All motor vehicle and trailer operations. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-66009, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-13-053 (Order 81-9), § 296-45-66009, filed 6/17/81.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-66011 Working in proximity to electrical hazards. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-66011, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-13-053 (Order 81-9), § 296-45-66011, filed 6/17/81.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-680 Communication facilities. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-680, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-690 Power generation. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-690, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060.

296-45-695 Hazardous energy control (lockout/tagout) procedures. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-695, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-45-700 Testing and test facilities. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-700, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94.] Repealed by 98-07-009, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

WAC 296-45-005 Electrical workers safety rules—Foreword. The purpose of this chapter is to make the workplace of electrical employees as free from recognized hazards as reasonably possible. Following these rules may sometimes require that employee safety receive a higher priority than speed and work performance. These rules exist to provide employee safety, so employees are expected, in good faith, to follow the provisions of this chapter. This chapter is not intended to be a complete job description nor is it expected that the chapter covers every hazard that an employee may encounter. When a hazard exists that is not covered by this chapter, the leadworker and employees are expected, in good faith, to mutually discuss the hazard and agree how to perform the work with the greatest degree of safety.

The department of labor and industries is the sole and paramount administrative agency responsible for the administration and interpretation of this chapter and the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act of 1973. If there exists a question as to the meaning of any provision of this chapter, such question must first be directed to the department of labor and industries and its authorized representatives.

Experience has proven that the majority of injuries and deaths are preventable. Most injuries and deaths are not due to defective equipment but are due to failure on the part of the employees and those in authority to observe safety rules and failure to use safety devices. In the last analysis, this chapter is a compilation of experience and common sense. Electrical safety requires that the work be properly planned, executed by the use of good judgment and under the direction of intelligent supervision.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-005, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-015 Scope and application. (1) This chapter covers the operation and maintenance of electric power generation, control, transformation, transmission, and distribution lines and equipment. These provisions apply to:

(a) Power generation, transmission, and distribution installations, including related equipment for the purpose of communication or metering, which are accessible only to qualified employees;

Note: The types of installations covered by this chapter include the generation, transmission, and distribution installations of electric utilities, as well as equivalent installations of industrial establishments. Trolley maintenance, jumpering, and bypass is also covered by this chapter. Supplementary electric generating equipment that is used to supply a workplace for emergency, standby, or similar purposes only is covered under Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC and WAC 296-800-280.

(b) Other installations at an electric power generating station, as follows:

(i) Fuel and ash handling and processing installations, such as coal conveyors;

(ii) Water and steam installations, such as penstocks, pipelines, and tanks, providing a source of energy for electric generators; and

(iii) Chlorine and hydrogen systems.

(c) Test sites where electrical testing involving temporary measurements associated with electric power generation, transmission, and distribution is performed in laboratories, in the field, in substations, and on lines, as opposed to metering, relaying, and routine line work;

(d) Work on or directly associated with the installations covered in subsections (1)(a) through (c) of this section; and

(e) Line-clearance tree-trimming operations, as follows:

(i) This chapter except WAC 296-45-455, applies to line-clearance tree-trimming operations performed by qualified employees (those who are knowledgeable in the construction and operation of electric power generation, trans-

mission, or distribution equipment involved, along with the associated hazards).

(ii) WAC 296-45-065, 296-45-125, 296-45-135, 296-45-255, 296-45-315, 296-45-375, and 296-45-455 through 296-45-45530 apply to line-clearance tree-trimming operations performed by line-clearance tree trimmers who are not qualified employees.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, this chapter does not apply to electrical installations, electrical safety-related work practices, or electrical maintenance considerations covered by Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC and WAC 296-800-280.

Note 1: Work practices conforming to WAC 296-24-970 through 296-24-985 are considered as complying with the electrical safety-related work practice requirements of this chapter, provided the work is being performed on a generation or distribution installation meeting WAC 296-24-95601 through 296-24-95699. This chapter also applies to work by qualified persons directly on or associated with installations of electric power generation, transmission, and distribution lines or equipment, regardless of compliance with WAC 296-24-970 through 296-24-985.

Note 2: Work practices performed by qualified persons and conforming to this chapter are considered as complying with WAC 296-24-95601 through 296-24-95699.

(3) This section applies in addition to all other applicable safety and health standards administered by the department. Specific references in this section to other standards are provided for emphasis only.

(4) Operation, conditions, work methods and other work related situations or activities not specifically covered by this chapter are subject to the rules and regulations of chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards; chapter 296-62 WAC, General occupational health standards; chapter 296-155 WAC, Safety standards for construction work; chapter 296-800 WAC, Safety and health core rules; and, insofar as applicable to employee safety and health, chapter 19.29 RCW. Additionally, operations, conditions, work methods and other work related situations or activities may be subject to additional rules and regulations depending upon the nature of the work being performed.

(5) These rules shall not apply to the use of existing electrical installations during their lifetime, provided they are maintained in good condition and in accordance with the applicable safety factor requirements and the rules in effect at the time they were installed, and provided that reconstruction shall conform to the rules as herein provided.

(6) Any rule, regulation or standard contained within this chapter, if subject to interpretation, shall be interpreted so as to achieve employee safety, which is the ultimate purpose of this chapter.

(7) Should a rule or standard contained within this chapter conflict, in any manner, with a standard or rule contained within any other chapter of Title 296 WAC the standard or rule contained herein shall apply so long as the work being done is power generation, transmission, and distribution installations, including related equipment for the purpose of communication or metering, which are accessible only to qualified employees. If there are rules within this chapter that conflict, the rule that provides the greatest employee safety will apply.

(8) Neither the promulgation of these rules, nor anything contained in these rules shall be construed as affecting the relative status or civil rights or liabilities between employers and their employees and/or the employees of others and/or the public generally; nor shall the use herein of the words "duty" and "responsibility" or either, import or imply liability other than provided for in the industrial insurance and safety laws of the state of Washington, to any person for injuries due to negligence predicated upon failure to perform or discharge any such "duty" or "responsibility," but failure on the part of the employees, leadworker, or employer to comply with any compulsory rule may be cause for the department of labor and industries to take action in accordance with the industrial insurance and safety laws.

(9) "Shall" and "must" as used in this chapter make the provisions mandatory. "Should," "may," or "it is recommended" are used to indicate the provisions are not mandatory but are recommended.

(10) If any section, subsection, phrase, or provisions of this chapter or part thereof should be held invalid by any court for any reason, such invalidity shall not in any way affect the validity of the remainder of this chapter, unless such decision renders the remainder of the provision unintelligible, or changes the meaning of such other provision or provisions.

(11) When the language used in this chapter indicates that it is the responsibility, duty, or obligation of the leadworker or other employee, it shall also be the employer's responsibility, obligation, and duty.

Whenever this chapter refers to the provisions of another safety and health standard or statute affecting safety and health, such reference refers to the statute or code in effect at the time the work is being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-45-015, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-09-080, § 296-45-015, filed 4/20/99, effective 8/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-015, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-025 Variances. Under certain circumstances, an employer may obtain a variance from the director of the department of labor and industries or an authorized representative. Until such time as a variance is granted, the employer and employees must comply with the mandatory provisions of this chapter. The procedure and requirements for variances are found in chapter 296-900 WAC, Administrative rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-45-025, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-025, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-035 Definitions. These definitions apply to chapter 296-45 WAC.

"Aerial manlift equipment" - Equipment such as extended towers, boom-mounted cages or baskets, and truck-mounted ladders, that is primarily designed to place personnel and equipment aloft to work on elevated structures and equipment.

"Affected employee" - An employee whose job requires him or her to operate or use a machine or equipment on which servicing or maintenance is being performed under lockout or tagout, or whose job requires him or her to work in

an area in which such servicing or maintenance is being performed.

"Apprentice" - An employee who is being trained to be journey level.

"Approved" - Meets or exceeds the recognized standards of safety within the industry.

"Approved protectors" - Gloves worn over rubber insulating gloves which are of such material or substance and so constructed as to protect the rubber gloves from abrasions, lacerations, or other physical damage which might otherwise occur to rubber gloves. Approved protectors must conform to the standards which are recognized by the industry.

"Attendant" - An employee assigned to remain immediately outside the entrance to an enclosed or other space to render assistance as needed to employees inside the space.

"Authorized employee" - An employee who locks out or tags out machines or equipment in order to perform servicing or maintenance on that machine or equipment. An affected employee becomes an authorized employee when that employee's duties include performing servicing or maintenance covered under this section.

"Automatic circuit recloser" - A self-controlled device for interrupting and reclosing an alternating current circuit with a predetermined sequence of opening and reclosing followed by resetting, hold-closed, or lockout operation.

"Barricade" - A physical obstruction such as tapes, cones, or A-frame type wood or metal structures intended to provide a warning about and to limit access to a hazardous area.

"Barrier" - A physical obstruction which is intended to prevent contact with energized lines or equipment or to prevent unauthorized access to a work area.

"Bond" - The electrical interconnection of conductive parts designed to maintain a common electrical potential.

"Bus" - A conductor or a group of conductors that serve as a common connection for two or more circuits.

"Bushing" - An insulating structure, including a through conductor or providing a passageway for such a conductor, with provision for mounting on a barrier, conducting or otherwise, for the purposes of insulating the conductor from the barrier and conducting current from one side of the barrier to the other.

"Cable" - A conductor with insulation, or a stranded conductor with or without insulation and other coverings (single-conductor cable), or a combination of conductors insulated from one another (multiple-conductor cable).

"Cable sheath" - A conductive protective covering applied to cables.

Note: A cable sheath may consist of multiple layers of which one or more is conductive.

"Circuit" - A conductor or system of conductors through which an electric current is intended to flow.

"Clearance" (between objects) - The clear distance between two objects measured surface to surface.

"Clearance" (for work) - Authorization to perform specified work or permission to enter a restricted area.

"Communication lines." (See "Lines, communication.")

"Conductor" - A material, usually in the form of a wire, cable, or bus bar, used for carrying an electric current.

"Covered conductor" - A conductor covered with a dielectric having no rated insulating strength or having a rated insulating strength less than the voltage of the circuit in which the conductor is used.

"Current-carrying part" - A conducting part intended to be connected in an electric circuit to a source of voltage. Noncurrent-carrying parts are those not intended to be so connected.

"Deenergized" - Free from any electrical connection to a source of potential difference and from electric charge; not having a potential difference from that of the earth.

Note: The term is used only with reference to current-carrying parts, which are sometimes energized (alive).

"Designated employee/person" - An employee/person who is designated by the employer to perform specific duties under the terms of this section and who is knowledgeable in the construction and operation of the equipment and the hazards involved.

"Electric line truck" - Any vehicle used to transport employees, tools, and material, which serves as a traveling workshop for electric power line construction and maintenance work. It may be equipped with a boom and auxiliary equipment for setting poles, digging holes, and elevating material and/or workers.

"Electric supply equipment" - Equipment that produces, modifies, regulates, controls, or safeguards a supply of electric energy.

"Electric supply lines." (See "Lines, electric supply.")

"Electric utility" - An organization responsible for the installation, operation, or maintenance of an electric supply system.

"Emergency" - An unforeseen occurrence endangering life, limb, or property.

"Enclosed" - Surrounded by a case, cage, fence or otherwise which will protect the contained equipment and prevent accidental contact of a person with live parts.

"Enclosed space" - A working space, such as a manhole, vault, tunnel, or shaft, that has a limited means of egress or entry, that is designed for periodic employee entry under normal operating conditions, and that under normal conditions does not contain a hazardous atmosphere, but that may contain a hazardous atmosphere under abnormal conditions.

Note: Spaces that are enclosed but not designed for employee entry under normal operating conditions are not considered to be enclosed spaces for the purposes of this section. Similarly, spaces that are enclosed and that are expected to contain a hazardous atmosphere are not considered to be enclosed spaces for the purposes of this section. Such spaces meet the definition of permit spaces in WAC 296-62-145, and entry into them must be performed in accordance with that standard.

"Energized" (alive, live) - Electrically connected to a source of potential difference, or electrically charged so as to have a potential significantly different from that of earth in the vicinity.

"Energy isolating device" - A physical device that prevents the transmission or release of energy, including, but not limited to, the following: A manually operated electric circuit breaker, a disconnect switch, a manually operated switch, a slide gate, a slip blind, a line valve, blocks, and any similar device with a visible indication of the position of the

device. (Push buttons, selector switches, and other control-circuit-type devices are not energy isolating devices.)

"Energy source" - Any electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, nuclear, thermal, or other energy source that could cause injury to personnel.

"Equipment" (electric) - A general term including material, fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, and the like used as part of or in connection with an electrical installation.

"Exposed" - Not isolated or guarded.

"Fault current" - The current that flows in an electrical system because of a defect in the circuit induced accidentally or otherwise.

"Fixed ladder" - A ladder that is permanently secured to a structure.

"Ground" - A conducting connection, whether intentional or accidental, between an electric circuit or equipment and the earth, or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.

"Grounded" - Connected to earth or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.

"Grounded system" - A system of conductors in which at least one conductor or point (usually the middle wire, or neutral point of transformer or generator windings) is intentionally grounded either solidly or through a current-limiting device (not a current-interrupting device).

"Groundperson" - A member of crew working on ground under direction of a leadworker.

"Guarded" - Covered, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected, by means of suitable covers or casings, barrier rails or screens, mats, or platforms, designed to prevent the possibility, under normal conditions, of dangerous approach or accidental contact by persons or objects.

Note: Wires which are insulated, but not otherwise protected, are not considered as guarded.

"Hazardous atmosphere" - An atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (that is, escape unaided from an enclosed space), injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes:

• Flammable gas, vapor, or mist in excess of 10 percent of its lower flammable limit (LFL);

• Airborne combustible dust at a concentration that meets or exceeds its LFL;

Note: This concentration may be approximated as a condition in which the dust obscures vision at a distance of 5 feet (1.52 m) or less;

• Atmospheric oxygen concentration below 19.5 percent or above 23.5 percent;

• Atmospheric concentration of any substance for which a dose or a permissible exposure limit is published in chapter 296-62 WAC, Part L, or in chapter 296-62 WAC, toxic and hazardous substances, and which could result in employee exposure in excess of its dose or permissible exposure limit;

Note: An atmospheric concentration of any substance that is not capable of causing death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue, injury, or acute illness due to its health effects is not covered by this provision.

• Any other atmospheric condition that is "immediately dangerous to life or health" (IDLH).

"IDLH" - Any condition that poses an immediate or delayed threat to life or that would cause irreversible adverse health effects or that would interfere with an individual's ability to escape unaided from a permit space.

Note: Some materials (hydrogen fluoride gas and cadmium vapor, for example) may produce immediate transient effects that, even if severe, may pass without medical attention, but are followed by sudden, possibly fatal collapse 12-72 hours after exposure. The victim "feels normal" from recovery from transient effects until collapse. Such materials in hazardous quantities are considered to be "immediately" dangerous to life or health.

Note: For air contaminants for which WISHA has not determined a dose or permissible exposure limit, other sources of information, such as Material Safety Data Sheets that comply with the Chemical Hazard Communication Program, WAC 296-800-170, published information, and internal documents can provide guidance in establishing acceptable atmospheric conditions.

"High-power tests" - Tests in which fault currents, load currents, magnetizing currents, and line-dropping currents are used to test equipment, either at the equipment's rated voltage or at lower voltages.

"High-voltage tests" - Tests in which voltages of approximately 1000 volts are used as a practical minimum and in which the voltage source has sufficient energy to cause injury.

"High wind" - A wind of such velocity that the following hazards would be present:

• An employee would be exposed to being blown from elevated locations; or

• An employee or material handling equipment could lose control of material being handled; or

• An employee would be exposed to other hazards not controlled by the standard involved.

Note: Winds exceeding 40 miles per hour (64.4 kilometers per hour), or 30 miles per hour (48.3 kilometers per hour) if material handling is involved, are normally considered as meeting this criteria unless precautions are taken to protect employees from the hazardous effects of the wind.

"Insulated" - Separated from other conducting surfaces by a dielectric (including air space) offering a high resistance to the passage of current.

Note: When any object is said to be insulated, it is understood to be insulated for the conditions to which it is normally subjected. Otherwise, it is, within the purpose of this section, uninsulated.

"Insulation" (cable) - That which is relied upon to insulate the conductor from other conductors or conducting parts or from ground.

"Insulation shielding" - An envelope which encloses the insulation of a cable and provides an equipotential surface in contact with cable insulation.

"Isolated" - An object that is not readily accessible to persons unless special means of access are used.

"Leadworker" - The person directly in charge of workers doing the work, regardless of title.

"Line-clearance tree trimmer" - An employee who, through related training or on-the-job experience or both, is familiar with the special techniques and hazards involved in line-clearance tree trimming.

Note 1: An employee who is regularly assigned to a line-clearance tree-trimming crew and who is undergoing on-the-job training and who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated an ability to perform duties safely at his or her level

of training and who is under the direct supervision of a line-clearance tree trimmer is considered to be a line-clearance tree trimmer.

Note 2: A line-clearance tree trimmer is not considered to be a "qualified employee" under this section unless he or she has the training required for a qualified employee under WAC 296-45-065. However, under the electrical safety-related work practices standard, a line-clearance tree trimmer is considered to be a "qualified employee." Tree trimming performed by such "qualified employees" is not subject to the electrical safety-related work practice requirements contained in WAC 296-24-970. (See also the note following WAC 296-24-970 for information regarding the training an employee must have to be considered a qualified employee.)

"Line-clearance tree trimming" - The pruning, trimming, repairing, maintaining, removing, or clearing of trees or the cutting of brush that is within 10 feet (305 cm) of electric supply lines and equipment.

"Lines" -

• **"Communication lines" -** The conductors and their supporting or containing structures which are used for public or private signal or communication service, and which operate at potentials not exceeding 400 volts to ground or 750 volts between any two points of the circuit, and the transmitted power of which does not exceed 150 watts. If the lines are operating at less than 150 volts, no limit is placed on the transmitted power of the system. Under certain conditions, communication cables may include communication circuits exceeding these limitations where such circuits are also used to supply power solely to communication equipment.

Note: Telephone, telegraph, railroad signal, data, clock, fire, police alarm, cable television, and other systems conforming with this definition are included. Lines used for signaling purposes, but not included under this definition, are considered as electric supply lines of the same voltage.

• **"Electric supply lines" -** Conductors used to transmit electric energy and their necessary supporting or containing structures. Signal lines of more than 400 volts are always supply lines within this section, and those of less than 400 volts are considered as supply lines, if so run and operated throughout.

"Live-line tools and ropes" - Tools and ropes specifically designed for work on energized high voltage lines and equipment.

"Load-break elbow" - A connector designed to close and interrupt current on energized circuits within the design current and voltage rating.

"Manhole" - A subsurface enclosure which personnel may enter and which is used for the purpose of installing, operating, and maintaining submersible equipment or cable.

"Manhole steps" - A series of steps individually attached to or set into the walls of a manhole structure.

"Minimum approach distance" - The closest distance an employee is permitted to approach an energized or a grounded object.

"Neutral" - A system in which one conductor is used as the neutral for one or more circuits; one conductor may be used as the neutral for both primary and secondary circuits of a distribution system.

"Pole" - Any device used to support a power distribution or transmission line. The pole may be made of any substance including wood, concrete, metal, is usually cylindrical in shape and comparatively slender. It is the upright standard to which is affixed part of the power distribution and transmission line system as defined in this chapter.

"Power dispatcher" (load dispatcher or system operator) - A person who has been designated by the employer as having authority over switching and clearances of high voltage lines and station equipment.

"Protective devices" - Devices such as rubber gloves, rubber blankets, line hose, rubber boots, or other insulating devices, which are specifically designed for the protection of employees.

"Public highway" - Every way, land, road, street, boulevard, and every other way or place in the state open as a matter of right to public vehicular travel, both inside and outside the limits of cities and towns, regardless of ownership.

"Qualified person or qualified employee" - A person who is familiar with the construction of, or operation of such lines and/or equipment that concerns his/her position and who is fully aware of the hazards connected therewith, or, one who has passed a journey status examination for the particular branch of the electrical trades with which he/she may be connected.

Note 1: An employee must have the training required by WAC 296-45-065(1) in order to be considered a qualified employee.

Note 2: (Apprentice) Except under WAC 296-45-25510(12), an employee who is undergoing on-the-job training and who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated an ability to perform duties safely at his or her level of training and who is under the direct supervision of a qualified person is considered to be a qualified person for the performance of those duties.

"Rubber" - Any goods, equipment, or tool made out of either natural or synthetic rubber.

"Secured ladder" - A ladder which is not capable of being dislodged from the top by lateral, or jerking motion(s).

"Sheath" - As applied to tools carried in a lineman's tool belt, a sheath that effectively covers the tool and prevents such tool from falling from the belt.

"Step bolt" - A bolt or rung attached at intervals along a structural member and used for foot placement during climbing or standing.

"Supporting structure" - The main supporting unit (usually a pole or tower).

"Switch" - A device for opening and closing or for changing the connection of a circuit. In these rules, a switch is understood to be manually operable, unless otherwise stated.

"System operator or power dispatcher" - A qualified person who has been designated by the employer and having authority over switching, clearances, and operation of the system and its parts.

"Tag" - A system or method of identifying circuits, systems, or equipment for the purpose of alerting employees and others that the circuit, system, or equipment is being worked on.

"Underground network" - An underground electrical installation fed from multiple primary sources directly associated with area-wide secondary network connected into a common grid.

"Underground residential distribution system" (URD) - An electrical installation normally fed from a single primary source which may feed one or more transformers with secondaries not connected to a common grid.

"Utility" - An organization responsible for the installation, operation, or maintenance of electric supply or communications systems.

"Vault" - An enclosure, above or below ground, which personnel may enter and which is used for the purpose of installing, operating, or maintaining equipment or cable.

"Vented vault" - A vault that has provision for air changes using exhaust flue stacks and low level air intakes operating on differentials of pressure and temperature providing for airflow which precludes a hazardous atmosphere from developing.

"Voltage" - The effective (rms) potential difference between any two conductors or between a conductor and ground. Voltages are expressed in nominal values unless otherwise indicated. The nominal voltage of a system or circuit is the value assigned to a system or circuit of a given voltage class for the purpose of convenient designation. The operating voltage of the system may vary above or below this value.

Note: Low voltage includes voltages from 50 to 600 volts. High voltage shall mean those voltages of 601 volts to 230,000. Extra high voltage means any voltage over 230,000 volts. Where the words "high voltage" are used in this chapter it shall include extra high voltage, unless otherwise specified.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-45-035, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-035, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-045 NESC applicable. (1) All electric utilities and entities operating transmission and distribution facilities within the state of Washington must design, construct, operate, and maintain their lines and equipment according to the requirements of the 2002 National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) (ANSI-C2), parts (1), (2), and (3).

Note: The department has copies of the NESC available for review at each service location across the state. To purchase a copy, write to:
The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE, Inc.)
445 Hoes Lane
Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331

(2) The employer must ensure that climbing space is provided on all poles and structures. The climbing space must meet the requirements of the 2002 National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) (ANSI-C2), except that Rule 236H does not apply.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 03-17-071, § 296-45-045, filed 8/19/03, effective 11/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-09-080, § 296-45-045, filed 4/20/99, effective 8/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-045, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-055 Employer's responsibility. (1) The employer shall provide and maintain the necessary protective devices specified in these rules and require the employees to use them properly.

(2) The employer shall develop and maintain a chemical hazard communication program as required by WAC 296-800-170, which will provide information to all employees relative to hazardous chemicals or substances to which they are exposed, or may become exposed, in the course of their employment.

(3) There shall be installed and maintained in every fixed establishment employing eight or more persons a safety bulletin board of a size to display and post safety bulletins, newsletters, posters, accident statistics and other safety educational material. It is recommended that safety bulletin boards be painted green and white.

(4) The employer shall require the leadworker to observe and enforce all safety rules and shall furnish a copy of the electrical workers' safety rules to each employee who is covered by these rules.

(5) The employer shall appoint only competent workers to supervise other employees and those appointed shall be responsible for the safety of the employees under their supervision.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-45-055, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-055, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-065 Training. Employees shall be trained and proficient in the safety-related work practices, safety procedures, and other safety requirements in this section that pertain to their respective job assignments. Employees shall also be trained in and proficient with any other safety practices, including applicable emergency procedures (such as pole top, aerial, manhole, and tree rescue), that are not specifically addressed by this section but that are related to their work and are necessary for their safety.

(1) Qualified employees shall also be trained and competent in:

(a) The skills and techniques necessary to distinguish exposed live parts from other parts of electric equipment;

(b) The skills and techniques necessary to determine the nominal voltage of exposed live parts;

(c) The minimum approach distances specified in this section corresponding to the voltages to which the qualified employee will be exposed; and

(d) The proper use of the special precautionary techniques, personal protective equipment, insulating and shielding materials, and insulated tools for working on or near exposed energized parts of electric equipment.

Note: For the purposes of this section, a person must have this training in order to be considered a qualified person.

(2) The employer shall determine, through regular supervision and through inspections conducted on at least an annual basis, that each employee is complying with the safety-related work practices required by this section.

(3) An employee shall receive additional training (or retraining) under any of the following conditions:

(a) If the supervision and annual inspections required by subsection (2) of this section indicate that the employee is not complying with the safety-related work practices required by this section; or

(b) If new technology, new types of equipment, or changes in procedures necessitate the use of safety-related work practices that are different from those which the employee would normally use; or

(c) If he or she must employ safety related work practices that are not normally used during his or her regular job duties.

Note: WISHA would consider tasks that are performed less often than once per year to necessitate retraining before the performance of the work practices involved.

(4) The training required by WAC 296-45-065 shall be of the classroom or on-the-job type.

(5) The training shall establish employee proficiency in the work practices required by this section and shall introduce the procedures necessary for compliance with this section.

(6) The employer shall certify that each employee has received the training required by WAC 296-45-065. This certification shall be made when the employee demonstrates proficiency in the work practices involved and shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment.

Note: Employment records that indicate that an employee has received the required training are an acceptable means of meeting this requirement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-065, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-075 Employer's safety program. (1) The employer shall hold safety meetings at least once a month, which meetings shall be held at a reasonable time and place as selected by the employer. The employer shall require all employees subject to provisions of this chapter to attend said meetings: Provided, That employees whose presence is otherwise required by reason of an emergency or whose function is such that they cannot leave their station or cease their work without serious detriment to the service provided, such as dispatcher, may be excused from such meeting under those circumstances. Minutes shall be kept of each safety meeting and retained for a period of one year.

(2) The employer or a representative(s) designated shall investigate all accidents or injuries of a serious nature and, where possible, take the proper remedial steps to prevent the occurrence of similar accidents.

(3) The employer shall furnish instructions stating the proper procedure in event of an emergency, which shall include the names of those individuals to be notified and methods of contacting them.

(4) The employer shall provide and make available to all employees accident report and safety suggestion forms or other approved methods. Safety suggestion forms should, where possible, be used for suggesting the elimination of hazardous conditions and such reported suggestions shall be retained (for one year) by the employer or an authorized representative.

(5) The employer must notify the department of employee fatalities or catastrophes according to the requirements of WAC 296-800-320.

(6) Nothing contained within this chapter shall prohibit an employer or an authorized representative from disciplining employees for failure to comply with the provisions of this or any other safety code.

(7) Existing conditions related to the safety of the work to be performed shall be determined before work on or near electric lines or equipment is started. Such conditions include, but are not limited to, the nominal voltages of lines and equipment, the maximum switching transient voltages, the presence of hazardous induced voltages, the presence and condition of protective grounds and equipment grounding conductors, the condition of poles, environmental conditions relative to safety, and the locations of circuits and equipment, including power and communication lines and fire protective signaling circuits.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-45-075, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-075, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-085 Leadworker's responsibility. (1) Every leadworker shall understand these and any other applicable safety rules and comply therewith. Leadworkers shall require all employees under their direction or supervision to read this chapter and the provisions contained therein and require every employee subject to this chapter to be able to apply this chapter and any provision of this chapter on a day-to-day basis.

(2) Leadworkers shall inform employees under their supervision or direction of the type and voltage of circuits on or near which the employees are to work.

(3) Leadworkers shall require all employees under their supervision to properly use safety devices and equipment, including barricades, warning flags or signs, or any other device called for to protect employees.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-085, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-095 Leadworker-employee responsibility. (1) An employee shall protect his/her climbing and working space at all times if the conductors are so spaced that in climbing or working he/she will be, or where it is possible to come within, the minimum required distances specified in these rules.

(2) Leadworkers or supervisors shall in good faith consider verbal or written reports of hazardous conditions and shall, as soon as practicable, investigate and remedy same if warranted.

(3) When hazards are reported by employees, leadworkers and others having authority shall accept the report in a cooperative manner, and in no case shall an employee be reprimanded or penalized for reporting hazards or potential hazards.

(4) Leadworkers shall require all employees under their supervision to keep their belts, spurs, and straps in good working condition. When straps and belts are in poor condition or defective, they shall not be used.

(5) Before leaving a job site, leadworkers shall correct or arrange to give warning of any condition which might result in injury to employees.

(6) No employee shall be permitted or allowed to remain on the job site when under the influence of any intoxicating beverage or controlled substance or substances: Provided, That if an employee is taking prescription medication under the direction of a practicing physician and such prescription does not interfere with the safe performance of the work assigned, such employee may be permitted to work.

(7) No intoxicating beverages or controlled substances shall be consumed on the job site other than prescription medication as set forth above.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-095, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-105 Work required of leadworkers. (1) A leadworker cannot properly supervise the work and look out for the safety of employees under their direction if required to work as a leadworker and a lineworker at the same time.

(2) Leadworkers should be constantly alert and shall not be required to serve in such dual capacity, except in crews of not more than two lineworkers, in which case they may work as one of the lineworkers.

(3) In crews of two lineworkers or less, each lineworker may have a groundworker but, if additional lineworkers or groundworkers are added to the crew, the leadworker shall confine his/her activities to supervising the work, as exhibited below:

Type of Crew	Minimum Requirements
2 lineworkers	One lineworker as person-in-charge.
2 lineworkers plus 1 groundworker	One lineworker as person-in-charge or climbing leadworker.
2 lineworkers plus 2 groundworkers	One lineworker as person-in-charge or climbing leadworker.
2 lineworkers plus any combination of 3 lineworkers or groundworkers	One nonclimbing leadworker.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-105, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-115 Employee's responsibility. (1) Employees shall not engage in horseplay or scuffling while on the job or job site and the employer shall not permit horseplay or scuffling while on the job site or otherwise in the course of employment.

(2) During such time as any employee is working on or near any energized line or energized equipment in excess of 600 volts there shall be no talking or communication other than that which is absolutely necessary and essential for the safe and proper performance of the work. Should there be communication or talk from a person other than an employee, the work shall stop until such time as the distraction ceases.

(3) Employees shall report any hazardous or potentially hazardous condition, operation, means, or work in a constructive manner and shall not engage in personality conflicts.

(4) Neither the employer nor the employees shall throw or permit anything to be thrown from elevated position(s) or poles to the ground or lower level, nor shall anything be thrown from the ground or lower level to an elevated position, whether that elevated position is on a pole, aerial manlift or otherwise. Tools and loose materials shall not be left on poles, crossarms, ladders or other elevated structures or positions.

(5) Employees shall report all injuries, regardless of severity, to the employer or designated representative. Report forms furnished by the employer should be used.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-115, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-125 Medical services and first aid. The employer shall provide medical services and first aid as required in WAC 296-800-150. The following requirements also apply:

(1) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first-aid training. When employees are performing work on or associated with exposed lines or equipment energized at 50 volts or more, persons trained in first aid including cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) shall be available as follows:

(a) For field work involving two or more employees at a work location, at least two trained persons shall be available. However, only one trained person need be available if all new employees are trained in first aid, including CPR, within 3 months of their hiring dates.

(b) For fixed work locations such as generating stations, the number of trained persons available shall be sufficient to ensure that each employee exposed to electric shock can be reached within 4 minutes by a trained person. However, where the existing number of employees is insufficient to meet this requirement (at a remote substation, for example), all employees at the work location shall be trained.

(2) First-aid supplies. First-aid supplies required by WAC 296-800-150 shall be placed in weatherproof containers if the supplies could be exposed to the weather.

(3) First-aid kits. Each first-aid kit shall be maintained, shall be readily available for use, and shall be inspected frequently enough to ensure that expended items are replaced but at least once per year.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-07-160, § 296-45-125, filed 3/23/04, effective 5/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-45-125, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-125, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-135 Job briefing. The employer shall ensure that the leadworker conducts a job briefing with the employees involved before they start each job. The briefing shall cover at least the following subjects: Hazards associated with the job, work procedures involved, special precautions, energy source controls, and personal protective equipment requirements.

(1) Number of briefings. If the work or operations to be performed during the work day or shift are repetitive and similar, at least one job briefing shall be conducted before the start of the first job of each day or shift. Additional job briefings shall be held if significant changes, which might affect the safety of the employees, occur during the course of the work.

(2) Extent of briefing. A brief discussion is satisfactory if the work involved is routine and if the employee, by virtue of training and experience, can reasonably be expected to recognize and avoid the hazards involved in the job. A more extensive discussion shall be conducted:

(a) If the work is complicated or particularly hazardous; or

(b) If the employee cannot be expected to recognize and avoid the hazards involved in the job.

Note: The briefing is always required to touch on all the subjects listed in the introductory text to this section.

(3) Working alone. An employee working alone need not conduct a job briefing. However, the employer shall ensure that the tasks to be performed are planned as if a briefing were required.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-135, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-175 Hazardous energy control (lockout/tagout) procedures. The provisions of this section apply to the use of lockout/tagout procedures for the control of energy sources in installations for the purpose of electric power generation, including related equipment for communication or metering. Locking and tagging procedures for the de-energizing of electric energy sources which are used exclusively for purposes of transmission and distribution are addressed by WAC 296-45-335.

Note 1: Installations in electric power generation facilities that are not an integral part of, or inextricably commingled with, power generation processes or equipment are covered under chapter 296-24 WAC.

Note 2: Lockout and tagging procedures that comply with chapter 296-803 WAC will also be deemed to comply with this section if the procedures address the hazards covered by this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-15-105, § 296-45-175, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04; 98-07-009, § 296-45-175, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17505 Lockout/tagout (hazardous control) program. (1) The employer shall establish a program consisting of energy control procedures, employee training, and periodic inspections to ensure that, before any employee performs any servicing or maintenance on a machine or equipment where the unexpected energizing, start up, or release of stored energy could occur and cause injury, the machine or equipment is isolated from the energy source and rendered inoperative.

(2) The employer's energy control program under this section shall meet the following requirements:

(a) If an energy isolating device is not capable of being locked out, the employer's program shall use a tagout system.

(b) If an energy isolating device is capable of being locked out, the employer's program shall use lockout, unless the employer can demonstrate that the use of a tagout system will provide full employee protection as follows:

(i) When a tagout device is used on an energy isolating device which is capable of being locked out, the tagout device shall be attached at the same location that the lockout device would have been attached, and the employer shall demonstrate that the tagout program will provide a level of safety equivalent to that obtained by the use of a lockout program.

(ii) In demonstrating that a level of safety is achieved in the tagout program equivalent to the level of safety obtained by the use of a lockout program, the employer shall demonstrate full compliance with all tagout-related provisions of this standard together with such additional elements as are necessary to provide the equivalent safety available from the use of a lockout device. Additional means to be considered as part of the demonstration of full employee protection shall include the implementation of additional safety measures such as the removal of an isolating circuit element, blocking of a controlling switch, opening of an extra disconnecting device, or the removal of a valve handle to reduce the likelihood of inadvertent energizing.

(3) Whenever replacement or major repair, renovation, or modification of a machine or equipment is performed, and whenever new machines or equipment are installed, energy isolating devices for such machines or equipment shall be designed to accept a lockout device.

(4) Procedures shall be developed, documented, and used for the control of potentially hazardous energy covered by this section.

(5) The procedure shall clearly and specifically outline the scope, purpose, responsibility, authorization, rules, and techniques to be applied to the control of hazardous energy, and the measures to enforce compliance including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) A specific statement of the intended use of this procedure;

(b) Specific procedural steps for shutting down, isolating, blocking and securing machines or equipment to control hazardous energy;

(c) Specific procedural steps for the placement, removal, and transfer of lockout devices or tagout devices and the responsibility for them; and

(d) Specific requirements for testing a machine or equipment to determine and verify the effectiveness of lockout devices, tagout devices, and other energy control measures.

(6) The employer shall conduct a periodic inspection of the energy control procedure at least annually to ensure that the procedure and the provisions of this section are being followed.

(a) The periodic inspection shall be performed by an authorized employee who is not using the energy control procedure being inspected.

(b) The periodic inspection shall be designed to identify and correct any deviations or inadequacies.

(c) If lockout is used for energy control, the periodic inspection shall include a review, between the inspector and each authorized employee, of that employee's responsibilities under the energy control procedure being inspected.

(d) Where tagout is used for energy control, the periodic inspection shall include a review, between the inspector and each authorized and affected employee, of that employee's responsibilities under the energy control procedure being inspected, and the elements set forth in this section.

(e) The employer shall certify that the inspections required by this section have been accomplished. The certification shall identify the machine or equipment on which the energy control procedure was being used, the date of the inspection, the employees included in the inspection, and the person performing the inspection.

Note: If normal work schedule and operation records demonstrate adequate inspection activity and contain the required information, no additional certification is required.

(7) The employer shall provide training to ensure that the purpose and function of the energy control program are understood by employees and that the knowledge and skills required for the safe application, usage, and removal of energy controls are acquired by employees. The training shall include the following:

(a) Each authorized employee shall receive training in the recognition of applicable hazardous energy sources, the type and magnitude of energy available in the workplace, and in the methods and means necessary for energy isolation and control.

(b) Each affected employee shall be instructed in the purpose and use of the energy control procedure.

(c) All other employees whose work operations are or may be in an area where energy control procedures may be used shall be instructed about the procedures and about the prohibition relating to attempts to restart or reenergize machines or equipment that are locked out or tagged out.

(8) When tagout systems are used, employees shall also be trained in the following limitations of tags:

(a) Tags are essentially warning devices affixed to energy isolating devices and do not provide the physical restraint on those devices that is provided by a lock.

(b) When a tag is attached to an energy isolating means, it is not to be removed without authorization of the authorized person responsible for it, and it is never to be bypassed, ignored, or otherwise defeated.

(c) Tags must be legible and understandable by all authorized employees, affected employees, and all other employees whose work operations are or may be in the area, in order to be effective.

(d) Tags and their means of attachment must be made of materials which will withstand the environmental conditions encountered in the workplace.

(e) Tags may evoke a false sense of security, and their meaning needs to be understood as part of the overall energy control program.

(f) Tags must be securely attached to energy isolating devices so that they cannot be inadvertently or accidentally detached during use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17505, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17510 Retraining. (1) Retraining shall be provided for all authorized and affected employees whenever there is a change in their job assignments, a change in machines, equipment, or processes that present a new hazard or whenever there is a change in the energy control procedures.

(2) Retraining shall also be conducted whenever a periodic inspection reveals, or whenever the employer has reason to believe, that there are deviations from or inadequacies in an employee's knowledge or use of the energy control procedures.

(3) The retraining shall reestablish employee proficiency and shall introduce new or revised control methods and procedures, as necessary.

(4) The employer shall certify that employee training has been accomplished and is being kept up to date. The certification shall contain each employee's name and dates of training.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17510, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17515 Protective materials and hardware. (1) Locks, tags, chains, wedges, key blocks, adapter pins, self-locking fasteners, or other hardware shall be provided by the employer for isolating, securing, or blocking of machines or equipment from energy sources.

(2) Lockout devices and tagout devices shall be singularly identified; shall be the only devices used for controlling energy; may not be used for other purposes; and shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Lockout devices and tagout devices shall be capable of withstanding the environment to which they are exposed for the maximum period of time that exposure is expected.

(b) Tagout devices shall be constructed and printed so that exposure to weather conditions or wet and damp locations will not cause the tag to deteriorate or the message on the tag to become illegible.

(c) Tagout devices shall be so constructed as not to deteriorate when used in corrosive environments.

(3) Lockout devices and tagout devices shall be standardized within the facility in at least one of the following criteria: Color, shape, size. Additionally, in the case of tagout devices, print and format shall be standardized.

(4) Lockout devices shall be substantial enough to prevent removal without the use of excessive force or unusual techniques, such as with the use of bolt cutters or metal cutting tools.

(5) Tagout devices, including their means of attachment, shall be substantial enough to prevent inadvertent or accidental removal. Tagout device attachment means shall be of a nonreusable type, attachable by hand, self-locking, and nonreleasable with a minimum unlocking strength of no less than fifty pounds and shall have the general design and basic characteristics of being at least equivalent to a one-piece, all-environment-tolerant nylon cable tie.

(6) Each lockout device or tagout device shall include provisions for the identification of the employee applying the device.

(7) Tagout devices shall warn against hazardous conditions if the machine or equipment is energized and shall include a legend such as the following: Do Not Start, Do Not Open, Do Not Close, Do Not Energize, Do Not Operate.

Note: For specific provisions covering accident prevention tags, see chapter 296-24 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17515, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17520 Energy isolation. Lockout and tagout device application and removal may only be performed by the authorized employees who are performing the servicing or maintenance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17520, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17525 Notification. Affected employees shall be notified by the employer or authorized employee of the application and removal of lockout or tagout devices. Notification shall be given before the controls are applied and after they are removed from the machine or equipment.

Note: This section requires that the second notification take place before the machine or equipment is reenergized.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17525, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17530 Lockout/tagout application. The established procedures for the application of energy control (the lockout or tagout procedures) shall include the following

elements and actions, and these procedures shall be performed in the following sequence:

(1) Before an authorized or affected employee turns off a machine or equipment, the authorized employee shall have knowledge of the type and magnitude of the energy, the hazards of the energy to be controlled, and the method or means to control the energy.

(2) The machine or equipment shall be turned off or shut down using the procedures established for the machine or equipment. An orderly shutdown shall be used to avoid any additional or increased hazards to employees as a result of the equipment stoppage.

(3) All energy isolating devices that are needed to control the energy to the machine or equipment shall be physically located and operated in such a manner as to isolate the machine or equipment from energy sources.

(4) Lockout or tagout devices shall be affixed to each energy isolating device by authorized employees.

(a) Lockout devices shall be attached in a manner that will hold the energy isolating devices in a "safe" or "off" position.

(b) Tagout devices shall be affixed in such a manner as will clearly indicate that the operation or movement of energy isolating devices from the "safe" or "off" position is prohibited.

(5) Where tagout devices are used with energy isolating devices designed with the capability of being locked out, the tag attachment shall be fastened at the same point at which the lock would have been attached.

(6) Where a tag cannot be affixed directly to the energy isolating device, the tag shall be located as close as safely possible to the device, in a position that will be immediately obvious to anyone attempting to operate the device.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17530, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17535 Releasing stored energy. Following the application of lockout or tagout devices to energy isolating devices, all potentially hazardous stored or residual energy shall be relieved, disconnected, restrained, or otherwise rendered safe.

(1) If there is a possibility of reaccumulation of stored energy to a hazardous level, verification of isolation shall be continued until the servicing or maintenance is completed or until the possibility of such accumulation no longer exists.

(2) Before starting work on machines or equipment that have been locked out or tagged out, the authorized employee shall verify that isolation and de-energizing of the machine or equipment have been accomplished. If normally energized parts will be exposed to contact by an employee while the machine or equipment is deenergized, a test shall be performed to ensure that these parts are deenergized.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17535, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17540 Release from lockout/tagout. Before lockout or tagout devices are removed and energy is restored to the machine or equipment, procedures shall be followed and actions taken by the authorized employees to ensure the following:

(1) The work area shall be inspected to ensure that nonessential items have been removed and that machine or equipment components are operationally intact.

(2) The work area shall be checked to ensure that all employees have been safely positioned or removed.

(3) After lockout or tagout devices have been removed and before a machine or equipment is started, affected employees shall be notified that the lockout or tagout devices have been removed.

(4) Each lockout or tagout device shall be removed from each energy isolating device by the authorized employee who applied the lockout or tagout device. However, if that employee is not available to remove it, the device may be removed under the direction of the employer, provided that specific procedures and training for such removal have been developed, documented, and incorporated into the employer's energy control program. The employer shall demonstrate that the specific procedure provides a degree of safety equivalent to that provided by the removal of the device by the authorized employee who applied it. The specific procedure shall include at least the following elements:

(a) Verification by the employer that the authorized employee who applied the device is not at the facility;

(b) Making all reasonable efforts to contact the authorized employee to inform him or her that his or her lockout or tagout device has been removed; and

(c) Ensuring that the authorized employee has this knowledge before he or she resumes work at that facility.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17540, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17545 Temporary removal of lockout/tagout. If the lockout or tagout devices must be temporarily removed from energy isolating devices and the machine or equipment must be energized to test or position the machine, equipment, or component thereof, the following sequence of actions shall be followed:

(1) Clear the machine or equipment of tools and materials in accordance with this section;

(2) Remove employees from the machine or equipment area in accordance with this section;

(3) Remove the lockout or tagout devices as specified in this section;

(4) Energize and proceed with the testing or positioning; and

(5) De-energize all systems and reapply energy control measures in accordance with this section to continue the servicing or maintenance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17545, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17550 Group lockout/tagout. When servicing or maintenance is performed by a crew, craft, department, or other group, they shall use a procedure which affords the employees a level of protection equivalent to that provided by the implementation of a personal lockout or tagout device. Group lockout or tagout devices shall be used in accordance with the procedures required by the following specific requirements:

(1) Primary responsibility shall be vested in an authorized employee for a set number of employees working under

the protection of a group lockout or tagout device (such as an operations lock);

(2) Provision shall be made for the authorized employee to ascertain the exposure status of all individual group members with regard to the lockout or tagout of the machine or equipment;

(3) When more than one crew, craft, department, or other group is involved, assignment of overall job-associated lockout or tagout control responsibility shall be given to an authorized employee designated to coordinate affected work forces and ensure continuity of protection; and

(4) Each authorized employee shall affix a personal lockout or tagout device to the group lockout device, group lockbox, or comparable mechanism when he or she begins work and shall remove those devices when he or she stops working on the machine or equipment being serviced or maintained.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-09-080, § 296-45-17550, filed 4/20/99, effective 8/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17550, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17555 Shift changes. Procedures shall be used during shift or personnel changes to ensure the continuity of lockout or tagout protection, including provision for the orderly transfer of lockout or tagout device protection between off-going and on-coming employees, to minimize their exposure to hazards from the unexpected energizing or start up of the machine or equipment or from the release of stored energy.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17555, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17560 Outside servicing personnel. Whenever outside servicing personnel are to be engaged in activities covered by this section, the on-site employer and the outside employer shall inform each other of their respective lockout or tagout procedures, and each employer shall ensure that his or her personnel understand and comply with restrictions and prohibitions of the energy control procedures being used.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17560, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-17565 Central system operator. If energy isolating devices are installed in a central location under the exclusive control of a system operator, the following requirements apply:

(1) The employer shall use a procedure that affords employees a level of protection equivalent to that provided by the implementation of a personal lockout or tagout device.

(2) The system operator shall place and remove lockout and tagout devices in place of the authorized employee.

(3) Provisions shall be made to identify the authorized employee who is responsible for (that is, being protected by) the lockout or tagout device, to transfer responsibility for lockout and tagout devices, and to ensure that an authorized employee requesting removal or transfer of a lockout or tagout device is the one responsible for it before the device is removed or transferred.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-17565, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-195 Trenching and excavation. (1) During excavation or trenching, in order to prevent exposure of employees to the hazards created by damage to dangerous underground facilities, efforts shall be made to determine the location of such facilities and work conducted in a manner designed to avoid damage.

(2) Trenching and excavation operations shall comply with the provisions of Part N, chapter 296-155 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-195, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-205 Enclosed spaces. This section covers enclosed spaces that may be entered by employees. It does not apply to vented vaults if a determination is made that the ventilation system is operating to protect employees before they enter the space. This paragraph applies to routine entry into enclosed spaces in lieu of the permit-space entry requirements contained in WAC 296-62-145. If, after the precautions given in WAC 296-45-205, 296-45-215, and 296-45-225 are taken, the hazards remaining in the enclosed space endanger the life of an entrant or could interfere with escape from the space, then entry into the enclosed space shall meet the permit-space entry requirements of WAC 296-62-145.

Note: Entries into enclosed spaces conducted in accordance with the permit-space entry requirements of WAC 296-62-145 are considered as complying with this section.

(1) "Safe work practices." The employer shall ensure the use of safe work practices for entry into and work in enclosed spaces and for rescue of employees from such spaces.

(2) "Training." Employees who enter enclosed spaces or who serve as attendants shall be trained in the hazards of enclosed space entry, in enclosed space entry procedures, and in enclosed space rescue procedures.

(3) "Rescue equipment." Employers shall provide equipment to ensure the prompt and safe rescue of employees from the enclosed space.

(4) "Evaluation of potential hazards." Before any entrance cover to an enclosed space is removed, the employer shall determine whether it is safe to do so by checking for the presence of any atmospheric pressure or temperature differences and by evaluating whether there might be a hazardous atmosphere in the space. Any conditions making it unsafe to remove the cover shall be eliminated before the cover is removed.

Note: The evaluation called for in this subsection may take the form of a check of the conditions expected to be in the enclosed space. For example, the cover could be checked to see if it is hot and, if it is fastened in place, could be loosened gradually to release any residual pressure. A determination must also be made of whether conditions at the site could cause a hazardous atmosphere, such as an oxygen deficient or flammable atmosphere, to develop within the space.

(5) "Removal of covers." When covers are removed from enclosed spaces, the opening shall be promptly guarded by a railing, temporary cover, or other barrier intended to prevent an accidental fall through the opening and to protect employees working in the space from objects entering the space.

(6) "Hazardous atmosphere." Employees may not enter any enclosed space while it contains a hazardous atmosphere, unless the entry conforms to the generic permit-required con-

fined spaces standard in WAC 296-62-145 through 296-62-14543.

Note: The term "entry" is defined in WAC 296-62-14501.

(7) "Attendants." While work is being performed in the enclosed space, a person with first-aid training meeting WAC 296-45-125 shall be immediately available outside the enclosed space to render emergency assistance if there is reason to believe that a hazard may exist in the space or if a hazard exists because of traffic patterns in the area of the opening used for entry. That person is not precluded from performing other duties outside the enclosed space if these duties do not distract the attendant from monitoring employees within the space.

Note: See WAC 296-45-215(12) for additional requirements on attendants for work in manholes.

(8) "Calibration of test instruments." Test instruments used to monitor atmospheres in enclosed spaces shall be kept in calibration, with a minimum accuracy of + or - 10 percent.

(9) "Testing for oxygen deficiency." Before an employee enters an enclosed space, the internal atmosphere shall be tested for oxygen deficiency with a direct-reading meter or similar instrument, capable of collection and immediate analysis of data samples without the need for off-site evaluation. If continuous forced air ventilation is provided, testing is not required provided that the procedures used ensure that employees are not exposed to the hazards posed by oxygen deficiency.

(10) "Testing for flammable gases and vapors." Before an employee enters an enclosed space, the internal atmosphere shall be tested for flammable gases and vapors with a direct-reading meter or similar instrument capable of collection and immediate analysis of data samples without the need for off-site evaluation. This test shall be performed after the oxygen testing and ventilation required by subsection (9) of this section demonstrate that there is sufficient oxygen to ensure the accuracy of the test for flammability.

(11) "Ventilation and monitoring." If flammable gases or vapors are detected or if an oxygen deficiency is found, forced air ventilation shall be used to maintain oxygen at a safe level and to prevent a hazardous concentration of flammable gases and vapors from accumulating. A continuous monitoring program to ensure that no increase in flammable gas or vapor concentration occurs may be followed in lieu of ventilation, if flammable gases or vapors are detected at safe levels.

Note: See the definition of hazardous atmosphere for guidance in determining whether or not a given concentration of a substance is considered to be hazardous.

(12) "Specific ventilation requirements." If continuous forced air ventilation is used, it shall begin before entry is made and shall be maintained long enough to ensure that a safe atmosphere exists before employees are allowed to enter the work area. The forced air ventilation shall be so directed as to ventilate the immediate area where employees are present within the enclosed space and shall continue until all employees leave the enclosed space.

(13) "Air supply." The air supply for the continuous forced air ventilation shall be from a clean source and may not increase the hazards in the enclosed space.

(14) "Open flames." If open flames are used in enclosed spaces, a test for flammable gases and vapors shall be made immediately before the open flame device is used and at least once per hour while the device is used in the space. Testing shall be conducted more frequently if conditions present in the enclosed space indicate that once per hour is insufficient to detect hazardous accumulations of flammable gases or vapors.

Note: See the definition of hazardous atmosphere for guidance in determining whether or not a given concentration of a substance is considered to be hazardous.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-205, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-215 Underground electrical installations. This section provides additional requirements for work on underground electrical installations.

(1) Protective barriers, or approved guards and warning signs must be erected before removing manhole covers or making excavations in places accessible to vehicular or pedestrian traffic.

(2) Whenever an opening is made in the street, it shall be properly guarded or covered until same is closed and whenever an obstruction is left in the roadway after dark, it shall be marked with approved lights, flares or similar devices.

(3) Access. A ladder or other climbing device shall be used to enter and exit a manhole or subsurface vault exceeding 4 feet (122 cm) in depth. No employee may climb into or out of a manhole or vault by stepping on cables or hangers.

(4) When work is to be performed in a manhole or unvented vault:

(a) No entry shall be permitted unless the atmosphere is found to be safe by testing for the presence of explosive or potentially hazardous gases or fumes.

(b) No entry shall be permitted unless the atmosphere has been found safe by testing for oxygen deficiency or forced ventilation is provided.

(c) When unsafe conditions are detected, by testing or other means, the work area shall be ventilated and otherwise made safe before entry.

(d) Provisions shall be made for a continuous supply of air as provided for in Part L, chapter 296-62 WAC.

(e) When forced ventilation is not used a method of monitoring said manhole or vault so as to prevent the occurrence of oxygen deficiency due to work being performed in said manhole or vault, and to detect the presence of any explosive gases or fumes which may occur while the employees are working in said manhole or vault.

(5) When open flames are used or smoking is permitted in manholes, adequate mechanical forced air ventilation shall be used.

(6) Before using open flames in a manhole or excavation in an area where combustible gases or liquids may be present, such as near a gasoline service station, the atmosphere of the manhole or excavation shall be tested and found safe or cleared of the combustible gases or liquids prior to the entry.

(7) When work is to be performed in manholes containing any wires or appliances carrying electrical current, they shall be in a sanitary condition.

(8) Care shall be taken to prevent the possibility of vehicles or pedestrians coming in contact with the wires and equipment.

(9) Lowering equipment into manholes. Equipment used to lower materials and tools into manholes or vaults shall be capable of supporting the weight to be lowered and shall be checked for defects before use. Before tools or materials are lowered into the opening for a manhole or vault, each employee working in the manhole or vault shall be clear of the area directly under the opening.

(10) Materials shall not be thrown into or out of manholes but shall be placed in the proper receptacle and hoisted in and out by means of a rope.

(11) Tools and materials shall not be left on the ground around or near the manhole opening where they might be pushed or otherwise fall into the hole.

(12) Attendants for manholes.

(a) An attendant shall be kept at the surface when there is any hazard to the employees in the manhole and the attendant should not leave the manhole unwatched until such time as all employees are out and the cover has been replaced.

(b) While work is being performed in a manhole containing energized electric equipment, an employee with first aid and CPR training meeting WAC 296-45-125(1) shall be available on the surface in the immediate vicinity to render emergency assistance.

Note 1: An attendant may also be required under WAC 296-45-205(7). One person may serve to fulfill both requirements. However, attendants required under WAC 296-45-205(7) are not permitted to enter the manhole.

Note 2: Employees entering manholes containing unguarded, uninsulated energized lines or parts of electric equipment operating at 50 volts or more are required to be qualified under WAC 296-45-325 (1) through (4).

(c) No work shall be permitted to be done in any manhole or subway on any energized wire, cable or appliance carrying more than 300 volts of electricity by less than two qualified persons who shall at all times, while performing such work, be in the same manhole or subway in which work is being done. This rule shall not apply to work on telephone, telegraph or signal wires or cables.

(d) For the purpose of inspection, housekeeping, taking readings, or similar work, an employee working alone may enter, for brief periods of time, a manhole where energized cables or equipment are in service, if the employer can demonstrate that the employee will be protected from all electrical hazards.

(e) Reliable communications, through two-way radios or other equivalent means, shall be maintained among all employees involved in the job.

(13) Cable in manholes or underground vaults shall be accessible to employees and a clear working space shall be maintained at all times; and/or approved protective guards, barriers, etc., when installed shall be considered as providing adequate working clearance for cables over 5 k.v. If a manhole and/or underground vault is determined to have an electrical or structural hazard, no work shall be done in the manhole and/or vault until the unsafe condition is corrected or deenergized.

(14) No work shall be performed on cables or equipment unless they have been properly identified by an approved method.

(15) Duct rods. If duct rods are used, they shall be installed in the direction presenting the least hazard to employees. An employee shall be stationed at the far end of the duct line being rodded to ensure that the required minimum approach distances are maintained.

(16) Multiple cables. When multiple cables are present in a work area, the cable to be worked shall be identified by electrical means, unless its identity is obvious by reason of distinctive appearance or location or by other readily apparent means of identification. Cables other than the one being worked shall be protected from damage.

(17) Before cutting into a high voltage cable or opening a high voltage splice, the cable shall be deenergized then clearance obtained, tested and then grounded in an approved manner. The cable to be worked on shall be identified by tags or equivalent means.

(18) Moving cables. Energized cables that are to be moved shall be inspected for defects.

(19) Insulated platforms or other protective devices shall be provided when work is to be done on energized wires or equipment in manholes.

(20) Furnaces shall always be placed in a secure, level position on the downhill side of the manhole to avoid spillage of hot metals or compounds into the manhole.

(21) Pulling underground cable. When pulling cable(s) all employees shall be made aware of the hazard of being caught in the sheaves, lashings or winch gears. All employees shall stand clear of the pulling line when the pull is begun or when the line is under tension. This rule applies to all work performed by means of a winch.

(22) Fishing conduit or ducts. When fishing conduit or ducts, it shall first be determined that the fish tape or wires will not contact any energized line or equipment.

(23) WAC 296-45-335 on clearances shall be complied with. Also WAC 296-45-345 and/or WAC 296-45-355 on grounding shall be complied with.

(24) Defective cables. Where a cable in a manhole has one or more abnormalities that could lead to or be an indication of an impending fault, the defective cable shall be deenergized before any employee may work in the manhole, except when service load conditions and a lack of feasible alternatives require that the cable remain energized. In that case, employees may enter the manhole provided they are protected from the possible effects of a failure by shields or other devices that are capable of containing the adverse effects of a fault in the joint.

Note: Abnormalities such as oil or compound leaking from cables or joints, broken cable sheaths or joint sleeves, hot localized surface temperatures of cables or joints, or joints that are swollen beyond normal tolerance are presumed to lead to or be an indication of an impending fault.

(25) Sheath continuity. When work is performed on buried cable or on cable in manholes, metallic sheath continuity shall be maintained by bonding across the opening (or by equivalent means), or the cable sheath shall be treated as energized.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-09-080, § 296-45-215, filed 4/20/99, effective 8/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-215, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-225 Underground residential distribution (URD). (1) General.

(a) Each employee shall be knowledgeable of the equipment provided for their use and shall at all times use this equipment only for the purpose intended.

(b) U.R.D. cables which are properly insulated for the voltages to which they are energized shall be considered as an effective barrier to protect the employees and table one need not apply.

(i) Workers will take adequate precautions to avoid physical contact with energized U.R.D. cable by using approved procedures and/or protective devices.

(ii) When handling energized U.R.D. primary cables, the work shall be done with approved tools and/or procedures by two qualified employees. Switching is exempt from this rule.

(iii) When energized terminators or load-break elbows are handled by a hot stick, there shall be two qualified employees at the scene.

(c) When energized pad-mounted transformers or similar equipment are to be left unlocked and open, they shall be attended by a qualified employee.

(d) Approved tools and procedures shall be used to remove any debris, vines, weeds, etc., from an underground system.

(e) A primary and secondary system neutral on any energized circuit shall not be opened under any circumstances except for testing.

(f) Primary and secondary neutrals shall be firmly connected and grounded before the circuit or equipment is energized.

(g) Where different phases are in the same vault, enclosures, or parked in some manner that they could be looped, these phases shall be marked or identified.

(h) Bayonet fuses:

(i) Bayonet fuses shall not be closed into suspected faults or overloads.

(ii) Submersible U.G. transformer installations will require other methods of energizing or de-energizing and bayonet fuses shall not be used for this purpose.

(iii) Bayonet fuses shall only be operated after pad-mount transformers have been properly vented.

(iv) Bayonet fuses shall only be operated in accordance with manufacturing design and rating capabilities.

(2) Working on cables.

(a) Before any work is to be performed on underground cables and apparatus carrying high voltage, they shall be deenergized with the following exceptions:

(i) Replacing fuses, operating switches, closing or opening load-break elbows, when approved protective devices are used.

(ii) Work in the high-voltage compartment of pad-mounted transformers and similar equipment installed above ground, provided the work is done by approved methods.

(b) Only one energized conductor shall be worked on at any one time, and protective means shall be used to insulate or isolate it from all others.

(c) When work is to be performed in manholes containing any wires or appliances carrying electrical current, they shall be in a sanitary condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-225, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-255 Protective equipment. (1) Rubber protective equipment must be in accordance with and tested as follows:

Item	Standard
Rubber Insulating Gloves	(ASTM) D 120-2002
Rubber Matting for Use Around Electrical Apparatus	(ASTM) D 178-2001
Rubber Insulating Blankets	(ASTM) D 1048-1999
Rubber Insulating Hoods	(ASTM) D 1049-2002
Rubber Insulating Line Hose	(ASTM) D 1050-1999
Rubber Insulating Sleeves	(ASTM) D 1051-2002

(2) No protective equipment or material other than rubber shall be used: Provided, That such other nonconductive equipment may be used if it provides equal or better (dielectric) electrical and mechanical protection than rubber protective equipment: Provided, That the employer obtain before placing in service, manufacturer's data or other data to demonstrate that such nonrubber protective equipment provided equal or better electrical and mechanical protection than approved rubber equipment.

(3) Protective equipment shall not be used at voltages in excess of that for which the manufacturer has supplied data to the employer demonstrating that it is fit for such voltages.

(4) No protective equipment shall be modified, altered, or used for purposes other than those for which it is designed unless and until the manufacturer has, in writing, agreed or suggested that there be such modification, alteration, or use.

(5) Each rubber glove before it is used shall be inspected for defects and an approved air test performed. If, upon inspection, rubber gloves are either defective or appear to be defective, they shall not be used.

(6) Before being placed in service, all rubber protective equipment shall be numbered and records kept for test purposes and assignment.

(7) Rubber protective equipment shall not be used unless it has been dielectrically tested within six months and bears marking or identification of the date of the test or the expiration date.

(8) Protector gloves must be worn over insulating gloves.

Exception: Protector gloves need not be used with Class 0 gloves, under limited-use conditions, where small equipment and parts manipulation necessitate unusually high finger dexterity.

Note: Extra care is needed in the visual examination of the glove and in the avoidance of handling sharp objects.

(9) Rubber gloves when not in use shall be carried in an approved bag provided and designed for that purpose. It shall be provided by the employer and made available to the employees.

(10) Approved rubber gloves and carrying bag shall be assigned to each employee who works with, or is exposed to energized parts.

(11) Rubber protective equipment shall not be vulcanized or patched.

(12) A compartment or box shall be provided on each electric line truck, which box or compartment shall be used for storing rubber protective equipment. No equipment shall be stored in said compartment or box which can or could cause damage to the rubber equipment or goods placed in the

compartment or box. Additionally, a separate container or compartment shall be provided for rubber blankets.

(13) Line hose shall not be doubled on themselves at any time. All blankets before storage must be wiped clean and rolled, not folded, before being placed in the container or box.

(14) Protective line equipment of material other than rubber shall be kept clean and visually inspected before each use.

(15) If protective line equipment of material other than rubber is found to be substantially defective or unsuitable for the purpose for which it is designed and intended, said protective line equipment shall not be used for personal protection of employees as may be required in Table 1 of this chapter. Said protective line equipment shall be marked defective but may be otherwise used unless the defect or damage to said protective line equipment creates additional safety hazards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 03-17-071, § 296-45-255, filed 8/19/03, effective 11/1/03; 98-07-009, § 296-45-255, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-25505 Personal protective equipment. (1) General. Personal protective equipment shall meet the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC, Part L and WAC 296-800-150.

(2) All protective hats shall be in accordance with the specifications of ANSI Z89.2-1971 Edition Industrial Protective Helmets for Electrical Workers, Class B, and shall be worn at the job site by employees who are exposed to overhead or electrical hazards.

(3) Wearing apparel. Goggles, hearing protection, respirators, rubber gloves, and other such personal protective devices shall not be interchanged among employees unless they have been sanitized.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-45-25505, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-25505, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-25510 Fall protection. (1) Personal fall arrest equipment shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-155-245.

(2) Specific requirements for lineman's belts, safety straps and lanyards.

(a) All fabric used for safety straps must withstand an A.C. dielectric test of not less than 25,000 volts per foot "dry" for 3 minutes, without visible deterioration.

(b) All fabric and leather used must be tested for leakage current and must not exceed 1 milliampere when a potention of 3,000 volts is applied to the electrodes positioned 12 inches apart.

(c) Direct current tests may be permitted in lieu of alternating current tests.

(d) The cushion part of the body belt must:

(i) Contain no exposed rivets on the inside;

(ii) Be at least three (3) inches in width;

(iii) Be at least five thirty-seconds (5/32) inch thick, if made of leather; and

(iv) Have pocket tabs that extended at least 1 1/2 inches down and three (3) inches back of the inside of circle of each D ring for riveting on plier or tool pockets. On shifting D belts, this measurement for pocket tabs must be taken when the D ring section is centered.

(e) A maximum of four (4) tool loops must be so situated on the body belt that four (4) inches of the body belt in the center of the back, measuring from D ring to D ring, must be free of tool loops, and any other attachments.

(f) Suitable copper, steel, or equivalent liners must be used around bar of D rings to prevent wear between these members and the leather or fabric enclosing them.

(g) All stitching must be of a minimum 42-pound weight nylon or equivalent thread and must be lock stitched. Stitching parallel to an edge must not be less than three-sixteenths (3/16) inch from edge of narrowest member caught by the thread. The use of cross stitching on leather is prohibited.

(h) The keeper of snaphooks must have a spring tension that will not allow the keeper to begin to open with a weight of 2 1/2 pounds or less, but the keeper of snaphooks must begin to open with a weight of four (4) pounds, when the weight is supported on the keeper against the end of the nose.

(i) Testing of lineman's safety straps, body belts and lanyards must be in accordance with the following procedure:

(i) Attach one end of the safety strap or lanyard to a rigid support, the other end must be attached to a 250-pound canvas bag of sand;

(ii) Allow the 250-pound canvas bag of sand to free fall 4 feet for (safety strap test) and 6 feet for (lanyard test); in each case stopping the fall of the 250-pound bag;

(iii) Failure of the strap or lanyard must be indicated by any breakage, or slippage sufficient to permit the bag to fall free of the strap or lanyard. The entire "body belt assembly" must be tested using one D ring. A safety strap or lanyard must be used that is capable of passing the "impact loading test" and attached as required in (i)(i) of this subsection. The body belt must be secured to the 250-pound bag of sand at a point to simulate the waist of a man and allowed to drop as stated in (i)(ii) of this subsection. Failure of the body belt must be indicated by any breakage, or slippage sufficient to permit the bag to fall free of the body belt.

(3) Body belts, safety straps, lanyards, lifelines, and body harnesses shall be inspected before use each day to determine that the equipment is in safe working condition. Defective equipment may not be used.

(4) Employees shall not wear climbers while doing work where they are not required. Employees shall not continue to wear their climbers while working on the ground; except for momentary or short periods of time on the ground.

(5) Employees, when working from a hook ladder, must either belt themselves securely to the ladder, attach themselves to the structures by means of a safety line, or belt themselves to ladder safety equipment, which shall consist of a safety rope or belting threaded through the rungs or secured to the ladder at intervals of not more than three feet.

(6) Before an employee throws his/her weight on a belt, the employee shall determine that the snap or fasteners are properly engaged.

(7) Safety straps shall not be placed around poles above the cross-arm except where it is not possible for the strap to slide or be slipped over the top of the pole by inadvertence of the employee. Neither end of the strap shall be allowed to

hang loose or dangle while the employee is ascending or descending poles or other structures.

(8) Body belts and safety straps shall not be stored with sharp-edged tools or near sharp objects. When a body belt, safety strap and climbers are kept in the same container, they shall be stored in such a manner as to avoid cutting or puncturing the material of the body belt or safety strap with the gaffs or climbers.

(9) Employees shall not attach metal hooks or other metal devices to body belts. Leather straps or rawhide thongs shall have hardwood or fibre crossbars. Leather straps and rawhide thongs shall not have metal or other conductive crossbars on them.

(10) Climbing gaffs shall be kept properly sharpened and shall be at least 1-1/8 inches in length.

(11) Lifelines shall be protected against being cut or abraded.

(12) Fall arrest equipment, work positioning equipment, or travel restricting equipment shall be used by employees working at elevated locations more than 4 feet (1.2 m) above the ground on poles, towers, or similar structures if other fall protection has not been provided. Fall protection equipment is not required to be used by a qualified employee climbing or changing location on poles, towers, or similar structures, unless conditions, such as, but not limited to, ice, high winds, the design of the structure (for example, no provision for holding on with hands), or the presence of contaminants on the structure, could cause the employee to lose his or her grip or footing.

Note 1: This subsection applies to structures that support overhead electric power generation, transmission, and distribution lines and equipment. It does not apply to portions of buildings, such as loading docks, to electric equipment, such as transformers and capacitors, nor to aerial lifts. Requirements for fall protection associated with walking and working surfaces are contained in WAC 296-155-245; requirements for fall protection associated with aerial lifts are contained in chapter 296-155 WAC, Part J-1.

Note 2: Employees undergoing training are not considered "qualified employees" for the purposes of this provision. Unqualified employees (including trainees) are required to use fall protection any time they are more than 4 feet (1.2 m) above the ground.

(13) The following requirements apply to personal fall arrest systems:

(a) When stopping or arresting a fall, personal fall arrest systems shall limit the maximum arresting force on an employee to 1800 pounds (8 kN) if used with a body harness.

(b) Personal fall arrest systems shall be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet (1.8 m) nor contact any lower level.

(14) If vertical lifelines or droplines are used, not more than one employee may be attached to any one lifeline.

(15) Snaphooks may not be connected to loops made in webbing-type lanyards.

(16) Snaphooks may not be connected to each other.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-17-038, § 296-45-25510, filed 8/9/05, effective 10/1/05; 98-07-009, § 296-45-25510, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-275 Ladders, platforms, and manhole steps. (1) General. Requirements for ladders contained in chapter 296-24 WAC, Part J-1, and WAC 296-800-290 apply, except as specifically noted in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) Special ladders and platforms. Portable ladders and platforms used on structures or conductors in conjunction with overhead line work need not meet chapter 296-24 WAC, Part J-1, chapter 296-155 WAC, Part J or WAC 296-800-290. However, these ladders and platforms shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Ladders and platforms shall be secured to prevent their becoming accidentally dislodged.

(b) Ladders and platforms may not be loaded in excess of the working loads for which they are designed.

(c) Ladders and platforms may be used only in applications for which they were designed.

(d) In the configurations in which they are used, ladders and platforms shall be capable of supporting without failure at least 2.5 times the maximum intended load.

(e) All ladders shall be handled and stored in such a manner as to prevent damage to the ladder.

(f) When ascending or descending a ladder, the employee shall face the ladder and have free use of both hands.

(g) All defective ladders shall be taken out of service and labeled as defective.

(h) When a ladder is being used which is not fixed or otherwise secured, there shall be an attendant to hold the ladder and watch traffic when the work is being done on streets, alleys, sidewalks, or in industrial plants or other places where there exists the possibility of accidental contact with the ladder by third persons or vehicles.

(i) When working on the ladder, employees shall, where possible, tie the top of the ladder to a substantial object to prevent falling unless the ladder is equipped with approved hooks which may be used for the same purpose.

(j) Portable ladders shall not be moved with employees on the ladder.

(k) No employee shall ascend or descend a rolling ladder while it is moving.

(l) No employee shall stand on the top two steps of a step ladder.

(m) No employee shall use a step ladder as a straight ladder.

(n) Ladders shall always be placed on a secure footing with both legs resting firmly on the lower surface.

(o) Ladders made by fastening cleats or similar devices across a single rail shall not be used.

(3) Conductive ladders. Portable metal ladders and other portable conductive ladders may not be used near exposed energized lines or equipment. However, in specialized high-voltage work, conductive ladders shall be used where the employer can demonstrate that nonconductive ladders would present a greater hazard than conductive ladders.

Note: A greater electrical hazard would be static electricity such as might be found in extra high voltage substations.

(4) All conductive or metal ladders shall be prominently marked and identified as being conductive and shall be grounded when used near energized lines or equipment.

Note: See chapter 296-24 WAC for additional ladder requirements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-45-275, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-275, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-285 Hand, and portable powered tools. (1) General requirements.

(a) The employer shall assure that each hand and portable powered tool, including any tool provided by an employee, is maintained in serviceable condition.

(b) The employer shall assure that each tool, including any tool provided by an employee, is inspected before initial use during each workshift. At a minimum, the inspection shall include the following:

(i) Handles and guards, to assure that they are sound, tight-fitting, properly shaped, free of splinters and sharp edges, and in place;

(ii) Controls, to assure proper function;

(iii) Heads of shock, impact-driven and driving tools, to assure that there is no mushrooming;

(iv) Cutting edges, to assure that they are sharp and properly shaped; and

(v) All other safety devices, to assure that they are in place and function properly.

(c) The employer shall assure that each tool is used only for purposes for which it has been designed.

(d) When the head of any shock, impact-driven or driving tool begins to chip, it shall be repaired or removed from service.

(e) The cutting edge of each tool shall be sharpened in accordance with manufacturer's specifications whenever it becomes dull during the workshift.

(f) Each tool shall be stored in the provided location when not being used at a work site.

(g) Racks, boxes, holsters or other means shall be provided, arranged and used for the transportation of tools so that a hazard is not created for any vehicle operator or passenger.

(2) Electric equipment connected by cord and plug must meet the following requirements:

(a) Cord- and plug-connected equipment supplied by premises wiring is covered by chapter 296-24 WAC, Part L and WAC 296-800-280.

(b) Any cord- and plug-connected equipment supplied by other than premises wiring shall comply with one of the following instead of chapter 296-24 WAC, Part L and WAC 296-800-280:

(i) It shall be equipped with a cord containing an equipment grounding conductor connected to the tool frame and to a means for grounding the other end (however, this option may not be used where the introduction of the ground into the work environment increases the hazard to an employee); or

(ii) It shall be of the double-insulated type conforming to chapter 296-24 WAC, Part L and WAC 296-800-280; or

(iii) It shall be connected to the power supply through an isolating transformer with an ungrounded secondary.

(3) Portable and vehicle-mounted generators. Portable and vehicle-mounted generators used to supply cord- and plug-connected equipment shall meet the following requirements:

(a) The generator may only supply equipment located on the generator or the vehicle and cord- and plug-connected equipment through receptacles mounted on the generator or the vehicle.

(b) The noncurrent-carrying metal parts of equipment and the equipment grounding conductor terminals of the receptacles shall be bonded to the generator frame.

(c) In the case of vehicle-mounted generators, the frame of the generator shall be bonded to the vehicle frame.

(d) Any neutral conductor shall be bonded to the generator frame.

(4) Hydraulic and pneumatic tools must meet the following requirements:

(a) Safe operating pressures for hydraulic and pneumatic tools, hoses, valves, pipes, filters, and fittings may not be exceeded.

Note: If any hazardous defects are present, no operating pressure would be safe, and the hydraulic or pneumatic equipment involved may not be used. In the absence of defects, the maximum rated operating pressure is the maximum safe pressure.

(b) A hydraulic or pneumatic tool used where it may contact exposed live parts shall (use nonconductive hoses and) be designed and maintained for such use.

(c) The hydraulic system supplying a hydraulic tool used where it may contact exposed live parts shall provide protection against loss of insulating value for the voltage involved due to the formation of a partial vacuum in the hydraulic line.

Note: Hydraulic lines without check valves having a separation of more than 35 feet (10.7 m) between the oil reservoir and the upper end of the hydraulic system promote the formation of a partial vacuum.

(d) A pneumatic tool used on energized electric lines or equipment or used where it may contact exposed live parts shall provide protection against the accumulation of moisture in the air supply.

(e) Pressure shall be released before connections are broken, unless quick acting, self-closing connectors are used. Hoses may not be kinked.

(f) Employees may not use any part of their bodies to locate or attempt to stop a hydraulic leak.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-45-285, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-285, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-295 Gasoline engine power chain saws. (1) Each chain saw placed into initial service after February 9, 1995, shall be equipped with a chain brake and shall otherwise meet the requirements of the ANSI B175.1-1991 "Safety Requirements for Gasoline-Powered Chain Saws." Each chain saw placed into service before February 9, 1995, shall be equipped with a protective device that minimizes chain saw kickback, i.e., reduced kickback bar, chains, bar tip guard or chain brake. No chain-saw kickback device shall be removed or otherwise disabled.

(2) Gasoline-engine power saw operations shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-54-515(10).

(3) The chain saw shall be operated and adjusted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(4) The employer must ensure that each chain saw, including any chain saw provided by an employee, is inspected before initial use during each workshift. At a minimum, the inspection shall include the following:

(a) Chain-saw chains, to assure proper adjustment;

(b) Chain-saw mufflers, to assure that they are operational and in place;

(c) Chain brakes and nose shielding devices, to assure that they are in place and function properly;

(5) The chain saw shall be fueled at least 10 feet (3 m) from any open flame or other source of ignition.

(6) The chain saw shall be started at least 10 feet (3 m) from the fueling area.

(7) The chain saw shall be started on the ground or where otherwise firmly supported. Drop-starting a chain saw is prohibited.

(8) The chain saw shall be started with the chain brake engaged.

(9) The chain saw shall be held with the thumbs and fingers of both hands encircling the handles during operation unless the employer demonstrates that a greater hazard is posed by keeping both hands on the chain saw in that particular situation.

(10) The chain-saw operator shall be certain of footing before starting to cut. The chain saw shall not be used in a position or at a distance that could cause the operator to become off-balance, to have insecure footing, or to relinquish a firm grip on the saw.

(11) Prior to felling any tree, the chain saw operator shall clear away brush or other potential obstacles which might interfere with cutting the tree or using the retreat path.

(12) The chain saw shall not be used to cut directly overhead.

(13) The chain saw shall be carried in a manner that will prevent operator contact with the cutting chain and muffler.

(14) The chain saw shall be shut off or at idle before the feller starts their retreat.

(15) The chain saw shall be shut down or the chain brake shall be engaged whenever a saw is carried further than 50 feet (15.2 m). The chain saw shall be shut down or the chain brake shall be engaged when a saw is carried less than 50 feet if conditions such as, but not limited to, the terrain, underbrush and slippery surfaces, may create a hazard for an employee.

(16) Each power saw weighing more than 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms, service weight) that is used in trees shall be supported by a separate line, except when work is performed from an aerial lift and except during topping or removing operations where no supporting limb will be available, and the following:

(a) Each power saw shall be equipped with a control that will return the saw to idling speed when released;

(b) Each power saw shall be equipped with a clutch and shall be so adjusted that the clutch will not engage the chain drive at idling speed;

(c) Drop starting of saws over 15 pounds (6.8 kg) is permitted outside of the bucket of an aerial lift only if the area below the lift is clear of personnel;

(d) A power saw engine may be started and operated only when all employees other than the operator are clear of the saw;

(e) A power saw may not be running when the saw is being carried up into a tree by an employee; and

(f) Power saw engines shall be stopped for all cleaning, refueling, adjustments, and repairs to the saw or motor, except as the manufacturer's servicing procedures require otherwise.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-295, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-305 Live-line tools. (1) Design of tools. Live-line tool rods, tubes, and poles shall be designed and constructed to withstand the following minimum tests:

(a) 100,000 volts per foot (3281 volts per centimeter) of length for 5 minutes if the tool is made of fiberglass-reinforced plastic (FRP); or

(b) 75,000 volts per foot (2461 volts per centimeter) of length for 3 minutes if the tool is made of wood; or

(c) Other tests that the employer can demonstrate are equivalent.

Note: Live-line tools using rod and tube that meet ASTM F711-89, Standard Specification for Fiberglass-Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Rod and Tube Used in Live-Line Tools, conform to subsection (1)(a) of this section.

(2) Condition of tools.

(a) Each live-line tool shall be wiped clean and visually inspected for defects before use each day.

(b) If any defect or contamination that could adversely affect the insulating qualities or mechanical integrity of the live-line tool is present after wiping, the tool shall be removed from service and examined and tested according to this section before being returned to service.

(c) Live-line tools used for primary employee protection shall be removed from service every two years and whenever required under this subsection for examination, cleaning, repair, and testing as follows:

(i) Each tool shall be thoroughly examined for defects.

(ii) If a defect or contamination that could adversely affect the insulating qualities or mechanical integrity of the live-line tool is found, the tool shall be repaired and refinished or shall be permanently removed from service. If no such defect or contamination is found, the tool shall be cleaned and waxed.

(iii) The tool shall be tested in accordance with this section under the following conditions:

(A) After the tool has been repaired or refinished; and

(B) After the examination if repair or refinishing is not performed, unless the tool is made of FRP rod or foam-filled FRP tube and the employer can demonstrate that the tool has no defects that could cause it to fail in use.

(iv) The test method used shall be designed to verify the tool's integrity along its entire working length and, if the tool is made of fiberglass-reinforced plastic, its integrity under wet conditions.

(v) The voltage applied during the tests shall be as follows:

(A) 75,000 volts per foot (2461 volts per centimeter) of length for one minute if the tool is made of fiberglass; or

(B) 50,000 volts per foot (1640 volts per centimeter) of length for one minute if the tool is made of wood; or

(C) Other tests that the employer can demonstrate are equivalent.

Note: Guidelines for the examination, cleaning, repairing, and in-service testing of live-line tools are contained in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Guide for In-Service Maintenance and Electrical Testing of Live-Line Tools, IEEE Std. 978-1984.

(d) Live-line tools and rope shall be stored and maintained and used in such a manner as to prevent damage. Live-line tools and ropes shall not be used for purposes other than line work.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-305, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-315 Materials handling and storage. (1) General. Material handling and storage shall conform to the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC, Part D.

(2) Materials storage near energized lines or equipment. In areas not restricted to qualified persons only, materials or equipment may not be stored closer to energized lines or exposed energized parts of equipment than the following distances plus an amount providing for the maximum sag and side swing of all conductors and providing for the height and movement of material handling equipment:

(a) For lines and equipment energized at 50 kV or less, the distance is 10 feet (305 cm).

(b) For lines and equipment energized at more than 50 kV, the distance is 10 feet (305 cm) plus 4 inches (10 cm) for every 10 kV over 50 kV.

(c) In areas restricted to qualified employees, material may not be stored within the working space about energized lines or equipment.

Note: Requirements for the size of the working space are contained in WAC 296-45-475(1) and 296-45-48515.

(3) Prior to unloading steel, poles, crossarms and similar materials, the load shall be thoroughly examined to determine if the load has shifted, binders or stakes have broken or the load is otherwise hazardous to employees. The hoist rope shall not be wrapped around the load. This provision shall not apply to electric construction crews when setting or removing poles.

(4) Pole handling.

(a) During pole hauling operations, all loads shall be secured to prevent displacement, and a red flag shall be displayed at the trailing end of the longest pole.

(b) While loading and unloading materials, roadways shall not be blocked unless approved traffic control is used.

(c) When hauling poles during darkness, illuminated warning devices shall be attached to the trailing end of the longest pole in accordance with the state of Washington motor vehicle code.

(d) Framing. During framing operations, employees must not work under a pole or a structure suspended by a crane, A-frame or similar equipment unless the pole or structure is adequately supported.

(5) Tag lines. When necessary to control loads, tag lines or other approved devices shall be used.

(6) Oil filled equipment. During construction or repair of oil filled equipment, the oil may be stored in temporary containers other than those required by WAC 296-155-270, such as pillow tanks.

(7) Storage of tools and materials. All tools and materials shall be stored in a safe and orderly manner in yards for equipment and other areas.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-17-038, § 296-45-315, filed 8/9/05, effective 10/1/05; 98-07-009, § 296-45-315, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-325 Working on or near exposed energized parts. This section applies to work on exposed live parts, or near enough to them, to expose the employee to any hazard they present.

(1) General. Only qualified employees may work on or with exposed energized lines or parts of equipment. Only qualified employees may work in areas containing unguarded, uninsulated energized lines or parts of equipment operating at 50 volts or more. Electric lines and equipment shall be considered and treated as energized unless the provisions of WAC 296-45-175 through 296-45-17565 or 296-45-335 have been followed.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, at least two qualified employees shall be present while the following types of work are being performed:

(a) Installation, removal, or repair of lines that are energized at more than 600 volts;

(b) Installation, removal, or repair of deenergized lines if an employee is exposed to contact with other parts energized at more than 600 volts;

(c) Installation, removal, or repair of equipment, such as transformers, capacitors, and regulators, if an employee is exposed to contact with parts energized at more than 600 volts;

(d) Work involving the use of mechanical equipment, other than insulated aerial lifts, near parts energized at more than 600 volts; and

(e) Other work that exposes an employee to electrical hazards greater than or equal to those posed by operations that are specifically listed in subsection (2)(a) through (d) of this section.

Note 1: One employee will serve principally as a standby person who must be so located that they may physically reach the other employee in the event of an accident either with their hand or with a hot stick twelve feet or less in length. The standby will be so positioned as to be able to observe the other employee, their bodily movements, and verbally warn of any impending dangers. In no case when working in pairs will employees work simultaneously on energized wires or parts of different phases or polarity;

Note 2: When installing or removing a hot line clamp connection on a multiphase system, it is permissible for the second employee to stand by at the lower controls of the aerial lift provided the connection or disconnection does not interrupt or pick up load. The hot line clamp and connecting jumper must be constructed so it cannot make contact with any other energized parts. The work must not be performed above lines or apparatus energized at more than 600 V.

Note 3: In cases of necessity the standby person may temporarily assist the other employee provided that they both work on wires or parts of the same phase or polarity. Both employees shall so position themselves so that the presence of the second person does not increase the hazard.

(3) The provisions of WAC 296-45-325(2) do not apply to (a) through (e) of this subsection. In addition to the requirements of subsection (4) of this section, a qualified employee working under this subsection (3), must position themselves

so that he/she is neither within reach of nor otherwise exposed to contact with energized parts.

(a) When re-fusing circuits or equipment with a hot stick.

(b) When operating switches by means of operating handle or switch sticks.

(c) When installing or removing a hot line clamp connection with an approved hot stick on a single-phase line or apparatus, providing that the connection or disconnection does not interrupt or pick up a load.

Note 1: The hot line clamp and connecting jumper must be constructed so that it cannot make contact with any other energized parts.

Note 2: On a multiphase feed this applies only when one single-phase line or apparatus is present on the load side.

(d) When installing or removing by hot stick simple load metering devices provided the connection does not interrupt or pickup load.

(e) Emergency repairs to the extent necessary to safeguard the general public.

(4) "Minimum approach distances." The employer shall ensure that no employee approaches or takes any conductive object closer to exposed energized parts than set forth in Table 1 through Table 4, unless:

The employee is insulated from the energized part (insulating gloves or insulating gloves and sleeves worn in accordance with subsection (6) of this section are considered insulation of the employee only with regard to the energized part upon which work is being performed); or

The energized part is insulated from the employee and from any other conductive object at a different potential.

Note 1: WAC 296-45-475 (5)(a) and 296-45-48525(1) contain requirements for the guarding and isolation of live parts. Parts of electric circuits that meet these two provisions are not considered as "exposed" unless a guard is removed or an employee enters the space intended to provide isolation from the live parts.

Note 2: When an employee is required to work on or within reach of any unprotected conductors that are or may become energized at more than 50 volts and less than 600 volts between phases, they shall take the following precautions:

1: They shall wear approved insulating gloves or insulating gloves and sleeves during the time they are working on such conductor, or

2: They shall cover, with approved devices, any adjacent unprotected conductor that could be touched by any part of their body, and use insulated tools.

3: Cables which are properly insulated for the voltages to which they are energized, shall be considered as an effective barrier to protect the employees and Table 1 need not apply.

(5) Initial determination.

(a) Before any work is performed, the location of energized lines and their condition, the location and condition of energized equipment, the condition of the poles, the location of circuits and equipment including power communication lines, CATV and fire alarm circuits, shall be determined as shall any other particular hazard of a particular work site.

(b) No work shall be performed on energized lines or parts until the voltage of such equipment and lines is determined.

(6) Type of insulation. If the employee is to be insulated from energized parts by the use of insulating gloves (under subsection (4) of this section), insulating sleeves shall also be used. However, insulating sleeves need not be used under the following conditions:

(a) If exposed energized parts on which work is not being performed are insulated from the employee; and

(b) If such insulation is placed from a position not exposing the employee's upper arm to contact with other energized parts.

(7) Working position. The employer shall ensure that each employee, to the extent that other safety-related conditions at the worksite permit, works in a position from which a slip or shock will not bring the employee's body into contact with exposed, uninsulated parts energized at a potential different from the employee.

(8) Making connections. The employer shall ensure that connections are made as follows:

(a) In connecting deenergized equipment or lines to an energized circuit by means of a conducting wire or device, an employee shall first attach the wire to the deenergized part;

(b) When disconnecting equipment or lines from an energized circuit by means of a conducting wire or device, an employee shall remove the source end first; and

(c) When lines or equipment are connected to or disconnected from energized circuits, loose conductors shall be kept away from exposed energized parts.

(9) Rubber gloves can only be used on 5,000 volts or less between phases.

(10) It shall not be permissible to consider one part of a high voltage switch or disconnect as deenergized for the purpose of doing work on it if the remainder of the switch or disconnect remains energized unless approved barriers are erected which will prevent employees who are doing the work on such equipment from coming in direct contact with the energized parts.

(11) Conductor support tools such as link sticks, strain carriers, and insulator cradles may be used: Provided, That the clear insulation is at least as long as the insulator string or the minimum distance specified in Table 1 for the operating voltage.

(12) Apparel.

(a) When work is performed within reaching distance of exposed energized parts of equipment, the employer shall ensure that each employee removes or renders nonconductive all exposed conductive articles, such as key or watch chains, rings, or wrist watches or bands, unless such articles do not increase the hazards associated with contact with the energized parts.

(b) The employer shall train each employee who is exposed to the hazards of flames or electric arcs in the hazards involved.

(c) The employer shall ensure that each employee who is exposed to the hazards of flames or electric arcs does not wear clothing that, when exposed to flames or electric arcs, could increase the extent of injury that would be sustained by the employee.

Note: Clothing made from the following types of fabrics, either alone or in blends, is prohibited by this subsection, unless the employer can demonstrate that the fabric has been treated to withstand the conditions that may be encountered or that the clothing is worn in such a manner as to eliminate the hazard involved: Acetate, nylon, polyester, rayon.

(d) Workers shall wear clothing appropriate to the season and the kind of work being performed. Shirts or jumpers must have full length sleeves that are rolled down. Protective hard

hats and eye protection shall be worn when working on or near live parts or while climbing poles.

(13) Fuse handling. When fuses must be installed or removed with one or both terminals energized at more than 300 volts or with exposed parts energized at more than 50 volts, the employer shall ensure that tools or gloves rated for the voltage are used. When expulsion-type fuses are installed with one or both terminals energized at more than 300 volts, the employer shall ensure that each employee wears eye protection meeting the requirements of WAC 296-45-25505(1), uses a tool rated for the voltage, and is clear of the exhaust path of the fuse barrel.

(14) Covered (noninsulated) conductors. The requirements of this section which pertain to the hazards of exposed live parts also apply when work is performed in the proximity of covered (noninsulated) wires.

(15) Noncurrent-carrying metal parts. Noncurrent-carrying metal parts of equipment or devices, such as transformer cases and circuit breaker housings, shall be treated as energized at the highest voltage to which they are exposed, unless the employer inspects the installation and determines that these parts are grounded before work is performed.

(16) Opening circuits under load. Devices used to open circuits under load conditions shall be designed to interrupt the current involved.

Table 1: AC Live Work Minimum Approach Distance

Voltage in kilovolts phase to phase*	Distance to employee Phase to ground (m)	(ft-in)	Phase to Phase (m)	(ft-in)
0 to 0.050	not specified		not specified	
0.051 to 0.300	avoid contact		avoid contact	
0.301 to 0.750	0.31	1-0	0.31	1-0
0.751 to 15	0.65	2-2	0.67	2-3
15.1 to 36.0	0.77	2-7	0.86	2-10
36.1 to 46.0	0.84	2-9	0.96	3-2
46.1 to 72.5	1.00**	3-3**	1.20	3-11
72.6 to 121	0.95**	3-2**	1.29	4-3
138 to 145	1.09	3-7	1.50	4-11
161 to 169	1.22	4-0	1.71	5-8
230 to 242	1.59	5-3	2.27	7-6
345 to 362	2.59	8-6	3.80	12-6
500 to 550	3.42	11-3	5.50	18-1
765 to 800	4.53	14-11	7.91	26-0

*For single-phase systems, use the highest voltage available.
For single-phase lines off three phase systems, use the phase-to-phase voltage of the system.
**The 46.1 to 72.5 kV phase-to-ground 3-3 distance contains a 1-3 electrical component and a 2-0 inadvertent movement component while the 72.6 to 121 kV phase-to-ground 3-2 distance contains a 2-2 electrical component and a 1-0 inadvertent movement component.

Note 1: These distances take into consideration the highest switching surge an employee will be exposed to on any system with air as the insulating medium and the maximum voltages shown.

Note 2: The clear live-line tool distance shall equal or exceed the values for the indicated voltage ranges.

Note 3: See Appendix B to this section for information on how the minimum approach distances listed in the tables were derived.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-17-038, § 296-45-325, filed 8/9/05, effective 10/1/05; 03-17-071, § 296-45-325, filed 8/19/03, effective 11/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-09-080, § 296-45-325, filed 4/20/99, effective 8/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-325, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-335 De-energizing lines and equipment for employee protection. (1) Application. This section applies to the de-energizing of transmission and distribution lines and equipment for the purpose of protecting employees. Control of hazardous energy sources used in the generation of electric energy is covered in WAC 296-45-175. Conductors and parts of electric equipment that have been deenergized under procedures other than those required by WAC 296-45-175 or 296-45-335, as applicable, shall be treated as energized.

(2) "General."

(a) If a system operator is in charge of the lines or equipment and their means of disconnection, all of the requirements of subsection (3) of this section shall be observed, in the order given.

(b) If no system operator is in charge of the lines or equipment and their means of disconnection, one employee in the crew shall be designated as being in charge of the clearance. All of the requirements of subsection (3) of this section apply, in the order given, except as provided in subsection (2)(c) of this section. The employee in charge of the clearance shall take the place of the system operator, as necessary.

(c) If only one crew will be working on the lines or equipment and if the means of disconnection is accessible and visible to and under the sole control of the employee in charge of the clearance, subsection (3)(a), (c), and (d) of this section do not apply. Additionally, tags required by the remaining provisions of subsection (3) of this section need not be used.

(d) Any disconnecting means that are accessible to persons outside the employer's control (for example, the general public) shall be rendered inoperable while they are open for the purpose of protecting employees.

(3) Deenergizing lines and equipment.

(a) In all cases, switching orders must be given directly to the employees in charge of operating the switches by the system operator who has jurisdiction and such communications must be repeated back word for word to the speaker. When requesting clearance on lines under the control of the system operator, a person requesting the clearance shall obtain the name of the system operator to whom the request was made and the system operator shall obtain the name of the person requesting the clearance; and assure that the person is qualified to receive such a clearance. A designated employee shall make a request of the system operator to have the particular section of line or equipment deenergized. The designated employee becomes the employee in charge (as this term is used in subsection (2)(b) of this section) and is responsible for the clearance. In giving a clearance, the system operator shall make certain that the person to whom the clearance is given is fully aware of the extent or the limits of the clearance.

(b) All switches, disconnectors, jumpers, taps, and other means through which known sources of electric energy may be supplied to the particular lines and equipment to be deenergized shall be opened. Such means shall be rendered inoperable, unless its design does not so permit, and tagged to indicate that employees are at work.

(c) Automatically and remotely controlled switches that could cause the opened disconnecting means to close shall also be tagged at the point of control. The automatic or

remote control feature shall be rendered inoperable, unless its design does not so permit.

(d) Tags shall prohibit operation of the disconnecting means and shall indicate that employees are at work.

(e) After the applicable requirements in subsection (3)(a) through (d) of this section have been followed and the employee in charge of the work has been given a clearance by the system operator, the lines and equipment to be worked shall be tested to ensure that they are deenergized.

(4) The system operator shall order clearance tags printed on red cardboard, or equivalent, not less than 2-1/4 inches by 4-1/2 inches, attached to all switches opened or checked open to provide clearance on any line or equipment for employees to work thereon.

(5) Clearance tags attached to substation control devices and to line switches beyond the switchyard of any substation; indicating the limits of the clearance involved; shall state the designation of the switch opened or checked open and tagged; the name of the person to whom the clearance is to be issued; the date and time the switch was opened or checked open; the name of the dispatcher ordering the switching and tagging; and the name of the person doing the switching and tagging.

(6) Protective grounds shall be installed as required by WAC 296-45-345.

(7) After the applicable requirements of subsection (3)(a) through (d) of this section have been followed, the lines and equipment involved may be worked as deenergized.

(8) If two or more independent crews will be working on the same lines or equipment, each crew shall independently comply with the requirements in subsection (3) of this section.

(9) To transfer the clearance, the employee in charge (or, if the employee in charge is forced to leave the worksite due to illness or other emergency, the employee's supervisor) shall inform the system operator; employees in the crew shall be informed of the transfer; and the new employee in charge shall be responsible for the clearance.

(10) To release a clearance, the employee in charge shall:

(a) Notify employees under his or her direction that the clearance is to be released;

(b) Determine that all employees in the crew are clear of the lines and equipment;

(c) Determine that all protective grounds installed by the crew have been removed; and

(d) Report this information to the system operator and release the clearance.

(11) The person releasing a clearance shall be the same person that requested the clearance, unless responsibility has been transferred under subsection (9) of this section.

(12) Tags may not be removed unless the associated clearance has been released under subsection (10) of this section.

(13) Only after all protective grounds have been removed, after all crews working on the lines or equipment have released their clearances, after all employees are clear of the lines and equipment, and after all protective tags have been removed from a given point of disconnection, may action be initiated to reenergize the lines or equipment at that point of disconnection.

(14) To meet unforeseen conditions, it will be permissible to tag isolated switches for the system operator and issue clearances against this tag. In tagging out inter-utility tie lines, the open switches on the foreign end of the line shall be tagged for the foreign system operator requesting the outage who will issue clearances to individuals of the organization against this tag.

(15) Metal-clad, draw-out switchgear of over 600 volts in which the physical separation of the disconnecting parts is not visible may be used to clear a line or equipment, provided the switchgear is equipped with:

(a) A positive positioning means to insure that the disconnecting contacts are separated;

(b) An isolating shutter which moves into place between the separated contact for circuit isolation; and

(c) A mechanically-connected indicating means to show that the shutter is in place.

(16) In all other cases, only a visible break of all phases shall be regarded as clearing a line or equipment.

(17) No person shall make contact with a circuit or equipment that has not been taken out of service to be worked on until he/she has the circuit or equipment cleared and tagged for themselves or is working directly under the supervision of one who has the circuit or equipment cleared and tagged for themselves.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-335, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-345 Grounding for the protection of employees. (1) Application. This section applies to the grounding of transmission and distribution lines and equipment for the purpose of protecting employees. Subsection (4) of this section also applies to the protective grounding of other equipment as required elsewhere in this section.

(2) General. For the employee to work lines or equipment as deenergized, the lines or equipment shall be deenergized under the provisions of WAC 296-45-335 and shall be grounded as specified in subsections (3) through (9) of this section. However, if the employer can demonstrate that installation of a ground is impracticable or that the conditions resulting from the installation of a ground would present greater hazards than working without grounds, the lines and equipment may be treated as deenergized provided all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The lines and equipment have been deenergized under the provisions of WAC 296-45-335.

(b) There is no possibility of contact with another energized source.

(c) The hazard of induced voltage is not present.

(3) Equipotential zone. Temporary protective grounds shall be placed at such locations and arranged in such a manner as to prevent each employee from being exposed to hazardous differences in electrical potential.

(4) Protective grounding equipment.

(a) Protective grounding equipment shall be capable of conducting the maximum fault current that could flow at the point of grounding for the time necessary to clear the fault. This equipment shall have an ampacity greater than or equal to that of No. 2 AWG copper.

(b) Grounding jumpers shall have approved ferrules and grounding clamps that provide mechanical support for jumper cables independent of the electrical connection.

Note: Guidelines for protective grounding equipment are contained in American Society for Testing and Materials Standard Specifications for Temporary Grounding Systems to be Used on Deenergized Electric Power Lines and Equipment, ASTM F855-1990.

(c) Protective grounds shall have an impedance low enough to cause immediate operation of protective devices in case of accidental energizing of the lines or equipment.

(5) Testing. Before any ground is installed, lines and equipment shall be tested and found absent of nominal voltage, unless a previously installed ground is present.

(a) Inspection before use: Grounding equipment shall be given a visual inspection and all mechanical connections shall be checked for tightness before each use.

(b) Ground surface cleaning: The surface to which the ground is to be attached shall be clean before the grounding clamp is installed; otherwise, a self-cleaning clamp shall be used.

(6) Order of connection. When a ground is to be attached to a line or to equipment, the ground-end connection shall be attached first, and then the other end shall be attached by means of a live-line tool.

(7) "Order of removal." When a ground is to be removed, the grounding device shall be removed from the line or equipment using a live-line tool before the ground-end connection is removed.

(8) "Additional precautions." When work is performed on a cable at a location remote from the cable terminal, the cable may not be grounded at the cable terminal if there is a possibility of hazardous transfer of potential should a fault occur.

(9) Removal of grounds for test. Grounds may be removed temporarily during tests. During the test procedure, the employer shall ensure that each employee uses insulating equipment and is isolated from any hazards involved, and the employer shall institute any additional measures as may be necessary to protect each exposed employee in case the previously grounded lines and equipment become energized.

(10) Conductor separation: In cases where the conductor separation at any pole or structure is so great as to make it impractical to apply shorts on all conductors, and where only one conductor is to be worked on, only that conductor which is to be worked on needs to be grounded.

(11) Ground personnel: In cases where ground rods or pole grounds are utilized for personal protective grounding, personnel working on the ground should maintain sufficient distance from such equipment or utilize other approved procedures designed to prevent "touch-and step potential" hazards.

Note: See the Appendix for tables.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-345, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-355 Underground grounding. (1) Grounding. A capacitance charge can remain in the high voltage cables after it has been disconnected from the circuit and a static-type arc can occur when grounds are applied to such cables.

(2) When work is to be done on cables or equipment of a high-voltage underground system, precautions to prevent back-feed shall be taken. This shall include either isolating or grounding of the secondary conductors.

(3) After grounding the cable, if the worker is to work on cable between terminations, he/she must first spike the cable or use other approved methods of testing. If the cable is to be cut, it shall be cut only with approved hot cutters.

(4) Additional precautions. When work is performed on a cable at a location remote from the cable terminal, the cable may not be grounded at the cable terminal if there is a possibility of hazardous transfer of potential should a fault occur.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-355, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-365 Testing and test facilities. (1) Application. This section provides for safe work practices for high-voltage and high-power testing performed in laboratories, shops, and substations, and in the field and on electric transmission and distribution lines and equipment. It applies only to testing involving interim measurements utilizing high voltage, high power, or combinations of both, and not to testing involving continuous measurements as in routine metering, relaying, and normal line work.

Note: Routine inspection and maintenance measurements made by qualified employees are considered to be routine line work and are not included in the scope of this section, as long as the hazards related to the use of intrinsic high-voltage or high-power sources require only the normal precautions associated with routine operation and maintenance work required in the other subsections of this section. Two typical examples of such excluded test work procedures are "phasing-out" testing and testing for a "no-voltage" condition.

(2) General requirements.

(a) The employer shall establish and enforce work practices for the protection of each worker from the hazards of high-voltage or high-power testing at all test areas, temporary and permanent. Such work practices shall include, as a minimum, test area guarding, grounding, and the safe use of measuring and control circuits. A means providing for periodic safety checks of field test areas shall also be included.

(b) Employees shall be trained in safe work practices upon their initial assignment to the test area, with periodic reviews and updates provided as required by subsections of this section.

(3) Guarding of test areas.

(a) Permanent test areas shall be guarded by walls, fences, or barriers designed to keep employees out of the test areas.

(b) In field testing, or at a temporary test site where permanent fences and gates are not provided, one of the following means shall be used to prevent unauthorized employees from entering:

(i) The test area shall be guarded by the use of distinctively colored safety tape that is supported approximately waist high and to which safety signs are attached;

(ii) The test area shall be guarded by a barrier or barricade that limits access to the test area to a degree equivalent,

physically and visually, to the barricade specified in this section; or

(iii) The test area shall be guarded by one or more test observers stationed so that the entire area can be monitored.

(c) The barriers required by this section shall be removed when the protection they provide is no longer needed.

(d) Guarding shall be provided within test areas to control access to test equipment or to apparatus under test that may become energized as part of the testing by either direct or inductive coupling, in order to prevent accidental employee contact with energized parts.

(4) Grounding practices.

(a) The employer shall establish and implement safe grounding practices for the test facility.

(i) All conductive parts accessible to the test operator during the time the equipment is operating at high voltage shall be maintained at ground potential except for portions of the equipment that are isolated from the test operator by guarding.

(ii) Wherever ungrounded terminals of test equipment or apparatus under test may be present, they shall be treated as energized until determined by tests to be deenergized.

(b) Visible grounds shall be applied, either automatically or manually with properly insulated tools, to the high-voltage circuits after they are deenergized and before work is performed on the circuit or item or apparatus under test. Common ground connections shall be solidly connected to the test equipment and the apparatus under test.

(c) In high-power testing, an isolated ground-return conductor system shall be provided so that no intentional passage of current, with its attendant voltage rise, can occur in the ground grid or in the earth. However, an isolated ground-return conductor need not be provided if the employer can demonstrate that both the following conditions are met:

(i) An isolated ground-return conductor cannot be provided due to the distance of the test site from the electric energy source; and

(ii) Employees are protected from any hazardous step and touch potentials that may develop during the test.

Note: See Appendix B for information on measures that can be taken to protect employees from hazardous step and touch potentials.

(d) In tests in which grounding of test equipment by means of the equipment grounding conductor located in the equipment power cord cannot be used due to increased hazards to test personnel or the prevention of satisfactory measurements, a ground that the employer can demonstrate affords equivalent safety shall be provided, and the safety ground shall be clearly indicated in the test set up.

(e) When the test area is entered after equipment is deenergized, a ground shall be placed on the high-voltage terminal and any other exposed terminals.

(i) High capacitance equipment or apparatus shall be discharged through a resistor rated for the available energy.

(ii) A direct ground shall be applied to the exposed terminals when the stored energy drops to a level at which it is safe to do so.

(f) If a test trailer or test vehicle is used in field testing, its chassis shall be grounded. Protection against hazardous touch potentials with respect to the vehicle, instrument panels, and other conductive parts accessible to employees shall be provided by bonding, insulation, or isolation.

(5) Control and measuring circuits.

(a) Control wiring, meter connections, test leads and cables may not be run from a test area unless they are contained in a grounded metallic sheath and terminated in a grounded metallic enclosure or unless other precautions are taken that the employer can demonstrate as ensuring equivalent safety.

(b) Meters and other instruments with accessible terminals or parts shall be isolated from test personnel to protect against hazards arising from such terminals and parts becoming energized during testing. If this isolation is provided by locating test equipment in metal compartments with viewing windows, interlocks shall be provided to interrupt the power supply if the compartment cover is opened.

(c) The routing and connections of temporary wiring shall be made secure against damage, accidental interruptions and other hazards. To the maximum extent possible, signal, control, ground, and power cables shall be kept separate.

(d) If employees will be present in the test area during testing, a test observer shall be present. The test observer shall be capable of implementing the immediate de-energizing of test circuits for safety purposes.

(6) Safety check.

(a) Safety practices governing employee work at temporary or field test areas shall provide for a routine check of such test areas for safety at the beginning of each series of tests.

(b) The test operator in charge shall conduct these routine safety checks before each series of tests and shall verify at least the following conditions:

(i) That barriers and guards are in workable condition and are properly placed to isolate hazardous areas;

(ii) That system test status signals, if used, are in operable condition;

(iii) That test power disconnects are clearly marked and readily available in an emergency;

(iv) That ground connections are clearly identifiable;

(v) That personal protective equipment is provided and used;

(vi) That signal, ground, and power cables are properly separated.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-365, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-375 Mechanical equipment, including aerial manlift equipment. (1) General requirements.

(a) The critical safety components of mechanical elevating and rotating equipment shall receive a thorough visual inspection and operational test before use on each shift.

Note: Critical safety components of mechanical elevating and rotating equipment are components whose failure would result in a free fall or free rotation of the boom.

(b) No vehicular equipment having an obstructed view to the rear may be operated on off-highway jobsites where any employee is exposed to the hazards created by the moving vehicle, unless:

(i) The vehicle has a reverse signal alarm audible above the surrounding noise level; or

(ii) The vehicle is backed up only when a designated employee signals that it is safe to do so.

(c) The operator of an electric line truck may not leave his or her position at the controls while a load is suspended, unless the employer can demonstrate that no employee (including the operator) might be endangered.

(d) Rubber-tired, self-propelled scrapers, rubber-tired front-end loaders, rubber-tired dozers, wheel-type agricultural and industrial tractors, crawler-type tractors, crawler-type loaders, and motor graders, with or without attachments, shall have rollover protective structures that meet the requirements of chapter 296-155 WAC, Part V.

(2) Outriggers.

(a) Vehicular equipment, if provided with outriggers, shall be operated with the outriggers extended and firmly set as necessary for the stability of the specific configuration of the equipment. Outriggers may not be extended or retracted outside of clear view of the operator unless all employees are outside the range of possible equipment motion.

(b) If the work area or the terrain precludes the use of outriggers, the equipment may be operated only within its maximum load ratings for the particular configuration of the equipment without outriggers.

(3) Applied loads. Mechanical equipment used to lift or move lines or other material shall be used within its maximum load rating and other design limitations for the conditions under which the work is being performed.

(4) Hydraulic fluids. All hydraulic fluids used for the insulated section of derrick trucks, aerial lifts, and hydraulic tools which are used on or around energized lines or equipment shall be of the insulating type.

(5) Mechanical adjustment or repairs shall not be attempted or performed in the field except by a person qualified to perform such work.

(6) Malfunction or needed repairs of manlift equipment shall be reported to the employee responsible for such repairs as soon as is reasonably possible. Use of equipment which is known to be in need of repairs or is malfunctioning is prohibited when such deficiency creates an unsafe operating condition.

(7) When any aerial manlift equipment is parked for operation at the job site, the brakes shall be set. Wheel chocks shall be used to prevent accidental movement while parked on an incline.

(8) Employees shall not sit or stand on the basket edge, stand on materials placed in or across the basket, or work from a ladder set inside the basket.

(9) The basket shall not be rested on a fixed object(s) so that the weight of the boom is either totally or partially supported by the basket.

(10) Operations near energized lines or equipment.

(a) Mechanical equipment shall be operated so that the minimum approach distances of Table 1 through Table 4 are maintained from exposed energized lines and equipment. However, the insulated upper portion excluding the basket/bucket of an aerial lift operated by a qualified employee in the lift is exempt from this requirement.

(b) A designated employee other than the equipment operator shall observe the approach distance to exposed lines and equipment and give timely warnings before the minimum approach distance required by subsection (10)(a) of this section is reached, unless the employer can demonstrate that the operator can accurately determine that the minimum approach distance is being maintained.

(c) If, during operation of the mechanical equipment, the equipment could become energized, the operation shall also comply with at least one of the following:

(i) The energized lines exposed to contact shall be covered with insulating protective material that will withstand the type of contact that might be made during the operation.

(ii) The equipment shall be insulated for the voltage involved. The equipment shall be positioned so that its uninsulated portions cannot approach the lines or equipment any closer than the minimum approach distances specified in Table 1 through 4.

(iii) Each employee shall be protected from hazards that might arise from equipment contact with the energized lines. The measures used shall ensure that employees will not be exposed to hazardous differences in potential. Unless the employer can demonstrate that the methods in use protect each employee from the hazards that might arise if the equipment contacts the energized line, the measures used shall include all of the following techniques:

(A) Using the best available ground to minimize the time the lines remain energized;

(B) Bonding equipment together to minimize potential differences;

(C) Providing ground mats to extend areas of equipotential; and

(D) Employing insulating protective equipment or barricades to guard against any remaining hazardous potential differences.

Note: Appendix B contains information on hazardous step and touch potentials and on methods of protecting employees from hazards resulting from such potentials.

(11) While working in aerial equipment, employees shall wear a full body harness and a lanyard attached to the boom or basket, in a secure manner.

(12) No component of aerial devices shall be operated from the ground without permission from the employee in the basket except in case of emergency.

(13) Operating levers or controls shall be kept clear of tools, materials or obstructions.

(14) Employees shall not climb into or out of the basket or platform while it is elevated or change from one basket to another on dual basket equipment, except in case of emergency or when the employees involved agree that this is the safest way to perform the work. This exception shall not be used to circumvent safety rules.

(15) Existing safety rules governing the use of hot line tools, rubber and other protective equipment and safe work practices while performing work from poles or structures shall also apply to work done from aerial manlift equipment.

(16) The basket shall be kept clean and all tools not in use shall be secured or removed.

(17) Approved warning light shall be operating when the boom leaves the cradle. This light shall be visible to approaching traffic when the boom is in position over any traveled area.

(18) All aerial manlift equipment shall have both upper and lower controls (except ladder trucks need not have upper

controls). The upper controls shall not be capable of rendering the lower controls inoperative. The lower controls should be located at or near the base of the aerial structure. If the lower controls are used, the operator shall have a view of the elevated employee(s) or there shall be communication between the operator and the employee in the elevated aerial structure: Provided, That no employee shall be raised, lowered, or moved into or from the elevated position in any aerial manlift equipment unless there is another employee, not in the elevated aerial structure, available at the site to operate the lower controls, except as follows:

(a) Where there is a fixed method permanently attached to or part of the equipment which will permit an employee to descend from the elevated position without lowering the elevated structure; or

(b) Where there is a system which will provide operation from the elevated position in the event of failure or malfunction of the primary system.

Note: This section shall not be interpreted as an exception to any other rule in this chapter.

(19) Controls in aerial manlift equipment shall be protected from accidental operation. Controls of the outriggers shall also be protected from accidental operation. Such protection may be by guarding or equivalent means.

(20) The manufacturer's recommended maximum load limit shall be posted at a conspicuous place near each set of controls and shall be kept in a legible condition.

(21) The manufacturer's operator's instructional manual shall be kept on the vehicle.

(22) Operating instructions, proper sequence and maintenance procedures prescribed by the manufacturer for operation of the equipment shall be followed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-375, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-385 Overhead lines. This section provides additional requirements for work performed on or near overhead lines and equipment.

(1) General.

(a) Before elevated structures and adjacent structures, such as poles or towers of the adjacent supporting poles, structures, and conductor supporting hardware, are subjected to such stresses as climbing or the installation or removal of equipment may impose, the employer shall ascertain that the structures are capable of sustaining the additional or unbalanced stresses. If the pole or other structure cannot withstand the loads which will be imposed, it shall be braced or otherwise supported so as to prevent failure.

Note: Appendix C contains test methods that can be used in ascertaining whether a wood pole is capable of sustaining the forces that would be imposed by an employee climbing the pole. This paragraph also requires the employer to ascertain that the pole can sustain all other forces that will be imposed by the work to be performed.

(b) When poles are set, moved, or removed near exposed energized overhead conductors, the pole may not contact the conductors.

(c) When a pole is set, moved, or removed near an exposed energized overhead conductor, the employer shall ensure that each employee wears electrical protective equipment or uses insulated devices when handling the pole and that no employee contacts the pole with uninsulated parts of his or her body.

(d) To protect employees from falling into holes into which poles are to be placed, the holes shall be attended by employees or physically guarded whenever anyone is working nearby.

(2) Installing and removing overhead lines. The following provisions apply to the installation and removal of overhead conductors or cable.

(a) The employer shall use the tension stringing method, barriers, or other equivalent measures to minimize the possibility that conductors and cables being installed or removed will contact energized power lines or equipment.

(b) When conductors are being strung in or removed, they shall be kept under positive control to prevent accidental contact with energized circuit.

(c) The protective measures required by WAC 296-45-375 (10)(c) for mechanical equipment shall also be provided for conductors, cables, and pulling and tensioning equipment when the conductor or cable is being installed or removed close enough to energized conductors that any of the following failures could energize the pulling or tensioning equipment or the wire or cable being installed or removed:

(i) Failure of the pulling or tensioning equipment;

(ii) Failure of the wire or cable being pulled; or

(iii) Failure of the previously installed lines or equipment.

(d) When conductors being installed or removed cross over energized conductors in excess of 600 volts, rope nets or guard structures must be installed unless provision is made to isolate or insulate the worker or the energized conductor. Where the design of the circuit-interrupting devices protecting the lines so permits, the automatic-reclosing feature of these devices must be made inoperative. In addition, the line being strung must be grounded on either side of the crossover or considered and worked as energized.

(e) Before lines are installed parallel to existing energized lines, the employer shall make a determination of the approximate voltage to be induced in the new lines, or work shall proceed on the assumption that the induced voltage is hazardous. Unless the employer can demonstrate that the lines being installed are not subject to the induction of a hazardous voltage or unless the lines are treated as energized, the following requirements also apply:

(i) Each bare conductor shall be grounded in increments so that no point along the conductor is more than 2 miles (3.22 km) from a ground.

(ii) The grounds required in subsection (2)(e)(i) of this section shall be left in place until the conductor installation is completed between dead ends.

(iii) The grounds required in subsection (2)(e)(i) of this section shall be removed as the last phase of aerial cleanup.

(iv) If employees are working on bare conductors, grounds shall also be installed at each location where these employees are working, and grounds shall be installed at all open dead-end or catch-off points or the next adjacent structure.

(v) If two bare conductors are to be spliced, the conductors shall be bonded and grounded before being spliced.

(f) Reel handling equipment, including pulling and tensioning devices, shall be in safe operating condition and shall be leveled and aligned.

(g) Load ratings of stringing lines, pulling lines, conductor grips, load-bearing hardware and accessories, rigging, and hoists may not be exceeded.

(h) Each pull must be snubbed or dead ended at both ends before subsequent pulls.

(3) Pulling lines and accessories shall be inspected prior to each use and replaced or repaired when damaged or when there is a reasonable basis to doubt the dependability of such lines or accessories.

(4) Conductor grips may not be used on wire rope, unless the grip is specifically designed for this application.

(5) Reliable communications, through two-way radios or other equivalent means, shall be maintained between the reel tender and the pulling rig operator.

(6) The pulling rig may only be operated when it is safe to do so.

Note: Examples of unsafe conditions include employees in locations prohibited by subsection (7) of this section, conductor and pulling line hang-ups, and slipping of the conductor grip.

(7) While the conductor or pulling line is being pulled (in motion) with a power-driven device, employees are not permitted directly under overhead operations or on the cross arm, except as necessary to guide the stringing sock or board over or through the stringing sheave.

(8) Live-line bare-hand work is prohibited.

(9) When winches, trucks, or tractors are being used to raise poles, materials, to pull in wires, to pull slack or in any other operation, there shall be an operator at the controls unless the machinery or process is stopped.

(10) Leadworkers shall designate an employee to give signals when required.

(11) Raising poles, towers or fixtures in the close proximity of high voltage conductors shall be done under the supervision of a qualified employee.

(12) Employees shall not crawl over insulator strings but shall use a platform or other approved device to work from when making dead ends or doing other work beyond strings of insulators, at such distance that they cannot reach the work from the pole or fixture. While working on the platform or other device, they shall be secured with safety straps or a rope to prevent falling. The provision of this subsection does not apply to extra high voltage bundle conductors when the use of such equipment may produce additional hazard. Climbing over dead end assemblies is permissible only after they have been completed and pinned in the final position.

(13) Towers and structures. The following requirements apply to work performed on towers or other structures which support overhead lines.

(a) The employer shall ensure that no employee is under a tower or structure while work is in progress, except where the employer can demonstrate that such a working position is necessary to assist employees working above.

(b) Tag lines or other similar devices shall be used to maintain control of tower sections being raised or positioned, unless the employer can demonstrate that the use of such devices would create a greater hazard.

(c) The loadline may not be detached from a member or section until the load is safely secured.

(d) No one must be permitted to remain in the footing while equipment is being spotted for placement.

(e) A designated employee must be utilized to determine that required clearance is maintained in moving equipment under or near energized lines.

(14) All conductors, subconductors, and overhead ground conductors must be bonded to the tower at any isolated tower where it may be necessary to complete work on the transmission line.

(15) A transmission clipping crew shall have a minimum of two structures clipped in between the crew and the conductor being sagged.

(16) While on patrol at night and operating a motor vehicle on public highways, there shall be two employees, at least one of whom shall be a journey level lineworker or otherwise qualified employee. If repair to line or equipment is found to be of such nature as to require two lineworkers, work shall not proceed until additional help has been obtained provided that in cases of emergency where delay would increase the danger to life, limb, or substantial property, one employee may clear the hazard without assistance.

(17) Except during emergency restoration procedures, work shall be discontinued when adverse weather conditions would make the work hazardous in spite of the work practices required by this section.

Note: Thunderstorms in the immediate vicinity, high winds, snow storms, and ice storms are examples of adverse weather conditions that are presumed to make this work too hazardous to perform, except under emergency conditions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-17-038, § 296-45-385, filed 8/9/05, effective 10/1/05; 98-07-009, § 296-45-385, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-455 Line-clearance tree-trimming operations. This section provides additional requirements for line-clearance tree-trimming operations and for equipment used in these operations.

This section does not apply to qualified employees.

(1) Before an employee climbs, enters, or works around any tree, a determination shall be made of the nominal voltage of electric power lines posing a hazard to employees. However, a determination of the maximum nominal voltage to which an employee will be exposed may be made instead, if all lines are considered as energized at this maximum voltage.

(2) There shall be a second line-clearance tree trimmer within normal (that is, unassisted) voice communication under any of the following conditions:

(a) If a line-clearance tree trimmer is to approach more closely than 10 feet (305 cm) any conductor or electrical apparatus energized at more than 600 volts; or

(b) If branches or limbs being removed are closer to lines energized at more than 600 volts than the distances listed in Table 1, Table 4, and Table 5; or

(c) If roping is necessary to remove branches or limbs from such conductors or apparatus.

(3) Line-clearance tree trimmers shall maintain the minimum approach distances from energized conductors given in Table 1, Table 4, and Table 5.

(4) Branches that are contacting exposed energized conductors or equipment or that are within the distances specified in Table 1, Table 4, and Table 5 may be removed only through the use of insulating equipment.

Note: A tool constructed of a material that the employer can demonstrate has insulating qualities meeting WAC 296-45-305(1) are considered as insulated under this section if the tool is clean and dry.

(5) Ladders, platforms, and aerial devices may not be brought closer to an energized part than the distances listed in Table 1, Table 4, and Table 5.

(6) Line-clearance tree-trimming work may not be performed when adverse weather conditions make the work hazardous in spite of the work practices required by this section. Each employee performing line-clearance tree-trimming work in the aftermath of a storm or under similar emergency conditions shall be trained in the special hazards related to this type of work.

Note: Thunderstorms in the immediate vicinity, high winds, snow storms, and ice storms are examples of adverse weather conditions that are presumed to make line-clearance tree-trimming work too hazardous to perform safely.

(7) A tree trimmer may climb out of a basket into a tree or from a tree back into the basket so long as he is properly tied into the tree during the entire maneuver and the employer can demonstrate that this is the safest way to perform the work.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-09-080, § 296-45-455, filed 4/20/99, effective 8/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-455, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-45505 Brush chippers. (1) Brush chippers shall be equipped with a locking device in the ignition system.

(2) Access panels for maintenance and adjustment of the chipper blades and associated drive train shall be in place and secure during operation of the equipment.

(3) Brush chippers not equipped with a mechanical infeed system shall be equipped with an infeed hopper of length sufficient to prevent employees from contacting the blades or knives of the machine during operation.

(4) Trailer chippers detached from trucks shall be chocked or otherwise secured.

(5) Each employee in the immediate area of an operating chipper feed table shall wear personal protective equipment as required by Subpart I of this Part.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-45505, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-45510 Sprayers and related equipment. (1) Walking and working surfaces of sprayers and related equipment shall be covered with slip-resistant material. If slipping hazards cannot be eliminated, slip-resistant footwear or handrails and stair rails meeting the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC, Part J-1, and WAC 296-800-260 may be used instead of slip-resistant material.

(2) Equipment on which employees stand to spray while the vehicle is in motion shall be equipped with guardrails around the working area. The guardrail shall be constructed in accordance with chapter 296-24 WAC, Part J-1 and WAC 296-800-260.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-45-45510, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-45510, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-45515 Stump cutters. (1) Stump cutters shall be equipped with enclosures or guards to protect employees.

(2) Each employee in the immediate area of stump grinding operations (including the stump cutter operator) shall wear personal protective equipment as required by WAC 296-45-25505.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-45515, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-45520 Backpack power units for use in pruning and clearing. (1) While a backpack power unit is running, no one other than the operator may be within 10 feet (305 cm) of the cutting head of a brush saw.

(2) A backpack power unit shall be equipped with a quick shutoff switch readily accessible to the operator.

(3) Backpack power unit engines shall be stopped for all cleaning, refueling, adjustments, and repairs to the saw or motor, except as the manufacturer's servicing procedures require otherwise.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-45520, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-45525 Rope. (1) Climbing ropes shall be used by employees working aloft in trees. These ropes shall have a minimum diameter of 0.5 inch (1.2 cm) with a minimum breaking strength of 2300 pounds (10.2 kN). Synthetic rope shall have elasticity of not more than 7 percent.

(2) Rope shall be inspected before each use and, if unsafe (for example, because of damage or defect), may not be used.

(3) Rope shall be stored away from cutting edges and sharp tools. Rope contact with corrosive chemicals, gas, and oil shall be avoided.

(4) When stored, rope shall be coiled and piled, or shall be suspended, so that air can circulate through the coils.

(5) Rope ends shall be secured to prevent their unraveling.

(6) Climbing rope may not be spliced to effect repair.

(7) A rope that is wet, that is contaminated to the extent that its insulating capacity is impaired, or that is otherwise not considered to be insulated for the voltage involved may not be used near exposed energized lines.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-45525, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-45530 Fall protection. Each employee shall be tied in with a climbing rope and safety saddle when the employee is working above the ground in a tree, unless he or she is ascending into the tree.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-45530, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-465 Communication facilities. (1) Microwave transmission. The employer shall ensure that no

employee looks into an open waveguide or antenna that is connected to an energized microwave source.

(2) If the electromagnetic radiation level within an accessible area associated with microwave communications systems exceeds the radiation protection guide given in chapter 296-62 WAC, Part J-1. The area shall be posted with the warning symbol described in chapter 296-62 WAC, Part J-1. The lower half of the warning symbol shall include the following statements or ones that the employer can demonstrate are equivalent:

Radiation in this area may exceed hazard limitations and special precautions are required. Obtain specific instruction before entering.

(3) When an employee works in an area where the electromagnetic radiation could exceed the radiation protection guide, the employer shall institute measures that ensure that the employee's exposure is not greater than that permitted by that guide. Such measures may include administrative and engineering controls and personal protective equipment.

(4) Power line carrier. Power line carrier work, including work on equipment used for coupling carrier current to power line conductors, shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of this section pertaining to work on energized lines.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-465, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-475 Substations. This section provides additional requirements for substations and for work performed in them.

(1) Access and working space. Sufficient access and working space shall be provided and maintained about electric equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment.

Note: Guidelines for the dimensions of access and working space about electric equipment in substations are contained in American National Standard-National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI C2-1997. Installations meeting the ANSI provisions comply with WAC 296-45-475(1). An installation that does not conform to this ANSI standard will, nonetheless, be considered as complying with WAC 296-45-475(1) if the employer can demonstrate that the installation provides ready and safe access based on the following evidence:

(a) That the installation conforms to the edition of ANSI C2 that was in effect at the time the installation was made;

(b) That the configuration of the installation enables employees to maintain the minimum approach distances required by WAC 296-45-325(5) while they are working on exposed, energized parts; and

(c) That the precautions taken when work is performed on the installation provide protection equivalent to the protection that would be provided by access and working space meeting ANSI C2-1997.

(d) Precaution must be taken to prevent accidental operation of relays or other protective devices due to jarring, vibration, or improper wiring.

(2) Draw-out-type circuit breakers. When draw-out-type circuit breakers are removed or inserted, the breaker shall be in the open position. The control circuit shall also be rendered inoperative, if the design of the equipment permits.

(3) Substation fences. Conductive fences around substations must be grounded. When a substation fence must be expanded or removed fence continuity must be maintained and bonding must be used to prevent electrical discontinuity. A temporary fence affording similar protection when the site is unattended, must be provided. Adequate interconnection with ground must be maintained between temporary fence and permanent fence.

(4) Guarding of rooms containing electric supply equipment.

(a) Rooms and spaces in which electric supply lines or equipment are installed shall meet the requirements of subsection (4)(b) through (e) of this section under the following conditions:

(i) If exposed live parts operating at 50 to 150 volts to ground are located within 8 feet of the ground or other working surface inside the room or space;

(ii) If live parts operating at 151 to 600 volts and located within 8 feet of the ground or other working surface inside the room or space are guarded only by location, as permitted under subsection (5)(a) of this section; or

(iii) If live parts operating at more than 600 volts are located within the room or space, unless:

(A) The live parts are enclosed within grounded, metal-enclosed equipment whose only openings are designed so that foreign objects inserted in these openings will be deflected from energized parts; or

(B) The live parts are installed at a height above ground and any other working surface that provides protection at the voltage to which they are energized corresponding to the protection provided by an 8-foot height at 50 volts.

(b) The rooms and spaces shall be so enclosed within fences, screens, partitions, or walls as to minimize the possibility that unqualified persons will enter.

(c) Signs warning unqualified persons to keep out shall be displayed at entrances to the rooms and spaces.

(d) Entrances to rooms and spaces that are not under the observation of an attendant shall be kept locked.

(e) Unqualified persons may not enter the rooms or spaces while the electric supply lines or equipment are energized.

(5) Guarding of energized parts.

(a) Guards shall be provided around all live parts operating at more than 150 volts to ground without an insulating covering, unless the location of the live parts gives sufficient horizontal or vertical or a combination of these clearances to minimize the possibility of accidental employee contact.

Note: Guidelines for the dimensions of clearance distances about electric equipment in substations are contained in American National Standard-National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI C2-1997. Installations meeting the ANSI provisions comply with subsection (5)(a) of this section. An installation that does not conform to this ANSI standard will, nonetheless, be considered as complying with subsection (5)(a) of this section if the employer can demonstrate that the installation provides sufficient clearance based on the following evidence:

(i) That the installation conforms to the edition of ANSI C2 that was in effect at the time the installation was made;

(ii) That each employee is isolated from energized parts at the point of closest approach; and

(iii) That the precautions taken when work is performed on the installation provide protection equivalent to the protection that would be provided by horizontal and vertical clearances meeting ANSI C2-1997.

(b) Except for fuse replacement and other necessary access by qualified persons, the guarding of energized parts within a compartment shall be maintained during operation and maintenance functions to prevent accidental contact with energized parts and to prevent tools or other equipment from being dropped on energized parts.

(c) When guards are removed from energized equipment, barriers shall be installed around the work area to prevent employees who are not working on the equipment, but who are in the area, from contacting the exposed live parts.

(6) Substation entry.

(a) Upon entering an attended substation, each employee other than those regularly working in the station shall report his or her presence to the employee in charge in order to receive information on special system conditions affecting employee safety.

(b) The job briefing required by WAC 296-45-135 shall cover such additional subjects as the location of energized equipment in or adjacent to the work area and the limits of any deenergized work area.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-17-038, § 296-45-475, filed 8/9/05, effective 10/1/05; 98-07-009, § 296-45-475, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-485 Power generation. This section provides additional requirements and related work practices for power generating plants.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-485, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48505 Interlocks and other safety devices. (1) Interlocks and other safety devices shall be maintained in a safe, operable condition.

(2) No interlock or other safety device may be modified to defeat its function, except for test, repair, or adjustment of the device.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48505, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48510 Changing brushes. Before exciter or generator brushes are changed while the generator is in service, the exciter or generator field shall be checked to determine whether a ground condition exists. The brushes may not be changed while the generator is energized if a ground condition exists.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48510, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48515 Access and working space. Sufficient access and working space shall be provided and maintained about electric equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment.

Note: Guidelines for the dimensions of access and workspace about electric equipment in generating stations are contained in American National Standard-National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI C2-1997. Installations meeting the ANSI provisions comply with this section. An installation that does not conform to this ANSI standard will, nonetheless, be considered as complying with this section if the employer can demonstrate that the installation provides ready and safe access based on the following evidence:

(1) That the installation conforms to the edition of ANSI C2 that was in effect at the time the installation was made;

(2) That the configuration of the installation enables employees to maintain the minimum approach distances required by this section while they work on exposed, energized parts; and

(3) That the precautions taken when work is performed on the installation provide protection equivalent to the protection that would be provided by access and working space meeting ANSI C2-1997.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48515, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48520 Guarding of rooms containing electric supply equipment. (1) Rooms and spaces in which electric supply lines or equipment are installed shall meet the requirements of this section under the following conditions:

(a) If exposed live parts operating at 50 to 150 volts to ground are located within eight feet of the ground or other working surface inside the room or space;

(b) If live parts operating at 151 to 600 volts and located within eight feet of the ground or other working surface inside the room or space are guarded only by location, as permitted under this section; or

(c) If live parts operating at more than 600 volts are located within the room or space; unless:

(i) The live parts are enclosed within grounded, metal-enclosed equipment whose only openings are designed so that foreign objects inserted in these openings will be deflected from energized parts; or

(ii) The live parts are installed at a height above ground and any other working surface that provides protection at the voltage to which they are energized corresponding to the protection provided by an eight-foot height at 50 volts.

(2) The rooms and spaces shall be so enclosed within fences, screens, partitions, or walls as to minimize the possibility that unqualified persons will enter.

(3) Signs warning unqualified persons to keep out shall be displayed at entrances to the rooms and spaces.

(4) Entrances to rooms and spaces that are not under the observation of an attendant shall be kept locked.

(5) Unqualified persons may not enter the rooms or spaces while the electric supply lines or equipment are energized.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48520, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48525 Guarding of energized parts. (1) Guards shall be provided around all live parts operating at more than 150 volts to ground without an insulating covering, unless the location of the live parts gives sufficient horizontal or vertical or a combination of these clearances to minimize the possibility of accidental employee contact.

Note: Guidelines for the dimensions of clearance distances about electric equipment in generating stations are contained in American National Standard-National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI C2-1997. Installations meeting the ANSI provisions comply with this section. An installation that does not conform to this ANSI standard will, nonetheless, be considered as complying with this section if the employer can demonstrate that the installation provides sufficient clearance based on the following evidence:

(a) That the installation conforms to the edition of ANSI C2 that was in effect at the time the installation was made;

(b) That each employee is isolated from energized parts at the point of closest approach; and

(c) That the precautions taken when work is performed on the installation provide protection equivalent to the protection that would be provided by horizontal and vertical clearances meeting ANSI C2-1997.

(2) Except for fuse replacement or other necessary access by qualified persons, the guarding of energized parts within a compartment shall be maintained during operation and maintenance functions to prevent accidental contact with energized parts and to prevent tools or other equipment from being dropped on energized parts.

(3) When guards are removed from energized equipment, barriers shall be installed around the work area to prevent employees who are not working on the equipment, but who are in the area, from contacting the exposed live parts.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48525, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48530 Water or steam spaces. The following requirements apply to work in water and steam spaces associated with boilers:

(1) A designated employee shall inspect conditions before work is permitted and after its completion. Eye protection, or full face protection if necessary, shall be worn at all times when condenser, heater, or boiler tubes are being cleaned.

(2) Where it is necessary for employees to work near tube ends during cleaning, shielding shall be installed at the tube ends.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48530, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48535 Chemical cleaning of boilers and pressure vessels. The following requirements apply to chemical cleaning of boilers and pressure vessels:

(1) Areas where chemical cleaning is in progress shall be cordoned off to restrict access during cleaning. If flammable liquids, gases, or vapors or combustible materials will be used or might be produced during the cleaning process, the following requirements also apply:

(a) The area shall be posted with signs restricting entry and warning of the hazards of fire and explosion; and

(b) Smoking, welding, and other possible ignition sources are prohibited in these restricted areas.

(2) The number of personnel in the restricted area shall be limited to those necessary to accomplish the task safely.

(3) There shall be ready access to water or showers for emergency use.

Note: See WAC 296-800-230, of the safety and health core rules, for requirements that apply to the water supply and to washing facilities.

(4) Employees in restricted areas shall wear protective equipment meeting the requirements of this chapter and including, but not limited to, protective clothing, boots, goggles, and gloves.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 03-18-090, § 296-45-48535, filed 9/2/03, effective 11/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-45-48535, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48535, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48540 Chlorine systems. (1) Chlorine system enclosures shall be posted with signs restricting entry and warning of the hazard to health and the hazards of fire and explosion.

Note: See chapter 296-62 WAC for requirements necessary to protect the health of employees from the effects of chlorine.

(2) Only designated employees may enter the restricted area. Additionally, the number of personnel shall be limited to those necessary to accomplish the task safely.

(3) Emergency repair kits shall be available near the shelter or enclosure to allow for the prompt repair of leaks in chlorine lines, equipment, or containers.

(4) Before repair procedures are started, chlorine tanks, pipes, and equipment shall be purged with dry air and isolated from other sources of chlorine.

(5) The employer shall ensure that chlorine is not mixed with materials that would react with the chlorine in a dangerously exothermic or other hazardous manner.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48540, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48545 Boilers. (1) Before internal furnace or ash hopper repair work is started, overhead areas shall be inspected for possible falling objects. If the hazard of falling objects exists, overhead protection such as planking or nets shall be provided.

(2) When opening an operating boiler door, employees shall stand clear of the opening of the door to avoid the heat blast and gases which may escape from the boiler.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48545, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48550 Turbine generators. (1) Smoking and other ignition sources are prohibited near hydrogen or hydrogen sealing systems, and signs warning of the danger of explosion and fire shall be posted.

(2) Excessive hydrogen makeup or abnormal loss of pressure shall be considered as an emergency and shall be corrected immediately.

(3) A sufficient quantity of inert gas shall be available to purge the hydrogen from the largest generator.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48550, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48555 Coal and ash handling. (1) Only designated persons may operate railroad equipment.

(2) Before a locomotive or locomotive crane is moved, a warning shall be given to employees in the area.

(3) Employees engaged in switching or dumping cars may not use their feet to line up drawheads.

(4) Drawheads and knuckles may not be shifted while locomotives or cars are in motion.

(5) When a railroad car is stopped for unloading, the car shall be secured from displacement that could endanger employees.

(6) An emergency means of stopping dump operations shall be provided at railcar dumps.

(7) The employer shall ensure that employees who work in coal- or ash-handling conveyor areas are trained and knowledgeable in conveyor operation and in the requirements of this section.

(8) Employees may not ride a coal- or ash-handling conveyor belt at any time. Employees may not cross over the conveyor belt, except at walkways, unless the conveyor's energy source has been deenergized and has been locked out or tagged in accordance with WAC 296-45-175.

(9) A conveyor that could cause injury when started may not be started until personnel in the area are alerted by a signal or by a designated person that the conveyor is about to start.

(10) If a conveyor that could cause injury when started is automatically controlled or is controlled from a remote location, an audible device shall be provided that sounds an alarm that will be recognized by each employee as a warning that the conveyor will start and that can be clearly heard at all points along the conveyor where personnel may be present. The warning device shall be actuated by the device starting the conveyor and shall continue for a period of time before the conveyor starts that is long enough to allow employees to move clear of the conveyor system. A visual warning may be used in place of the audible device if the employer can demonstrate that it will provide an equally effective warning in the particular circumstances involved.

Exception: If the employer can demonstrate that the system's function would be seriously hindered by the required time delay, warning signs may be provided in place of the audible warning device. If the system was installed before November 20, 1995, warning signs may be provided in place of the audible warning device until such time as the conveyor or its control system is rebuilt or rewired. These warning signs shall be clear, concise, and legible and shall indicate that conveyors and allied equipment may be started at any time, that danger exists, and that personnel must keep clear. These warning signs shall be provided along the conveyor at areas not guarded by position or location.

(11) Remotely and automatically controlled conveyors, and conveyors that have operating stations which are not manned or which are beyond voice and visual contact from drive areas, loading areas, transfer points, and other locations on the conveyor path not guarded by location, position, or guards shall be furnished with emergency stop buttons, pull cords, limit switches, or similar emergency stop devices. However, if the employer can demonstrate that the design, function, and operation of the conveyor do not expose an employee to hazards, an emergency stop device is not required.

(a) Emergency stop devices shall be easily identifiable in the immediate vicinity of such locations.

(b) An emergency stop device shall act directly on the control of the conveyor involved and may not depend on the stopping of any other equipment.

(c) Emergency stop devices shall be installed so that they cannot be overridden from other locations.

(12) Where coal-handling operations may produce a combustible atmosphere from fuel sources or from flammable gases or dust, sources of ignition shall be eliminated or safely controlled to prevent ignition of the combustible atmosphere.

Note: Locations that are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust are classified as Class II hazardous locations. See chapter 296-24 WAC, Part L.

(13) An employee may not work on or beneath overhanging coal in coal bunkers, coal silos, or coal storage areas, unless the employee is protected from all hazards posed by shifting coal.

(14) An employee entering a bunker or silo to dislodge the contents shall wear a body harness with lifeline attached. The lifeline shall be secured to a fixed support outside the bunker and shall be attended at all times by an employee located outside the bunker or facility.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48555, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-48560 Hydroplants and equipment. Employees working on or close to water gates, valves, intakes, forebays, flumes, or other locations where increased or decreased water flow or levels may pose a significant hazard shall be warned and shall vacate such dangerous areas before water flow changes are made.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-48560, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-525 Special conditions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-525, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-52505 Capacitors. The following additional requirements apply to work on capacitors and on lines connected to capacitors.

Note: See WAC 296-45-335 through 296-45-345 for requirements pertaining to the de-energizing and grounding of capacitor installations.

(1) Before employees work on capacitors, the capacitors shall be disconnected from energized sources and, after a wait of at least 5 minutes from the time of disconnection, short-circuited.

(2) Before the units are handled, each unit in series-parallel capacitor banks shall be short-circuited between all terminals and the capacitor case or its rack. If the cases of capacitors are on ungrounded substation racks, the racks shall be bonded to ground.

(3) Any line to which capacitors are connected shall be short-circuited before it is considered deenergized.

(4) After removal from service, short circuits shall remain on capacitors in storage until returned to service.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-52505, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-52510 Current transformer secondaries. The secondary of a current transformer may not be opened while the transformer is energized. If the primary of the current transformer cannot be deenergized before work is performed on an instrument, a relay, or other section of a current transformer secondary circuit, the circuit shall be bridged so that the current transformer secondary will not be opened.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-52510, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-52515 Series streetlighting. (1) If the open-circuit voltage exceeds 600 volts, the series streetlighting circuit shall be worked in accordance with WAC 296-45-215 or 296-45-385, as appropriate.

(2) A series loop may only be opened after the streetlighting transformer has been deenergized and isolated from the source of supply or after the loop is bridged to avoid an open-circuit condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-52515, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-52520 Illumination. Sufficient illumination shall be provided to enable the employee to perform the work safely.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-52520, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-52525 Protection against drowning. (1) Whenever an employee may be pulled or pushed or may fall into water where the danger of drowning exists, the employee shall be provided with and shall use U.S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation devices.

(2) Each personal flotation device shall be maintained in safe condition and shall be inspected frequently enough to ensure that it does not have rot, mildew, water saturation, or any other condition that could render the device unsuitable for use.

(3) An employee may cross streams or other bodies of water only if a safe means of passage, such as a bridge, is provided.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-52525, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-52530 Employee protection in public work areas. (1)(a) Before work begins in the vicinity of vehicular or pedestrian traffic that may endanger employees, traffic control signs, devices, and barriers must be positioned and used according to the requirements of chapter 296-155 WAC, Part E.

(b) When flaggers are used, employers, responsible contractors and/or project owners must comply with the requirements of WAC 296-155-305.

(2) During hours of darkness, warning lights must be prominently displayed.

(3) Excavated areas must be protected with barricades.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050, 2000 c 239, and chapter 34.05 RCW. 01-07-075, § 296-45-52530, filed 3/20/01, effective 4/20/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-52530, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-52535 Backfeed. If there is a possibility of voltage backfeed from sources of cogeneration or from the secondary system (for example, backfeed from more than one energized phase feeding a common load), the requirements of WAC 296-45-325 apply if the lines or equipment are to be worked as energized, and the requirements of WAC 296-45-335 and 296-45-345 apply if the lines or equipment are to be worked as deenergized.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-52535, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-52540 Lasers. Laser equipment shall be installed, adjusted, and operated in accordance with WAC 296-155-155.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-52540, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-52545 Hydraulic fluids. Hydraulic fluids used for the insulated sections of equipment shall provide insulation for the voltage involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-52545, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-52550 Foreign attachments and placards. Nails and unauthorized attachments should be removed before climbing above such attachments. When through bolts present a hazard to climbing, they shall be trimmed to a safe length.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-52550, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-545 Trolley maintenance, jumpering or bypassing. (1) Energized trolley wire shall be jumpered when it is to be opened or cut.

(2) Reaching over trolley wire(s) or system(s). Lineworkers shall not reach over trolley wire(s) unless properly protected by line hose or rubber blanket.

(3) Reaching across sectional insulators. Lineworkers shall not reach across section insulator(s), insulated spacer(s) or insulated approach.

(4) Polarity on either side of sectionalizing breakers. Since the polarity on both sides of a sectionalizing insulator may be different, it is required that prior to performance of work, tests be performed with approved testing equipment to determine whether or not the polarity is the same or different on one side of the sectional insulator as compared with the other.

(5) Working on hangers. More than one truck crew shall not work on hangers attached to the same span at the same time, without rubber protection.

(6) Workers on hangers of opposite polarity. Trolley hangers and ears of opposite polarity shall not be worked on at the same time when trolley wire is energized.

(7) Checking electric switches. When electric switches are checked for operation, making it necessary to short circuit the contactor to each trolley wire, tools with insulated handles shall be used.

(8) Short circuit due to use of noninsulated or conductive long handled tools. When a hazard of short circuit exists, due to use of noninsulated or conductive long handled tools, approved protective rubber equipment shall be used as provided in this chapter.

(9) Trolley feeders. When work is to be performed on street railway trolley feeders where it is necessary for workers to work from metal or other grounded poles or fixtures or on poles or fixtures on which grounds are maintained, the

feeders shall be deenergized unless the poles or fixtures are insulated before the work is started with approved protective devices in such manner that employees cannot become grounded while working on the feeders, and employees shall wear approved rubber gloves.

(10) Truck driver shall remain at tower controls while workers are working on towers except when the aerial manlift equipment has been properly chocked to prevent uncontrolled movement. Tower trucks shall be equipped with a reliable signaling device between the employees working on the tower and the truck driver.

(11) Working on truck towers. Employees shall not stand on tower gates or railings. Work shall not be done from plank(s) placed on tower railings.

(12) Tower truck railings. Towers shall have standard railings and toeboards around the tower and all railings shall be constructed of wood, fiberglass or other nonmetallic material. All railings shall be a vertical height of not less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches from the floor of the platform to the upper surface of the top rail. Intermediate railings shall be midway between the floor and the underside of the top rail. Tower gates shall be so constructed as to prevent accidental opening.

(13) Tower truck decks shall be kept clear of tools, wire and other materials and tools shall be kept in proper storage area when not in use.

(14) Lineworkers shall not wear climbers or spurs while working on a tower truck.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-545, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-675 Rotorcraft/helicopter for power distribution and transmission line installation, construction and repair—Scope. (1) These standards which include WAC 296-45-675 shall apply to work being done on or near any rotorcraft, helicopter crane, or similar device when such device is for power distribution and transmission line construction, alteration, repair or similar work. These standards include work practices when such equipment is being or is about to be used and shall apply to the exclusion of any other standard should such other standard be in conflict with the standards contained herein.

(2) These rules shall be interpreted where necessary to achieve the protection of employees affected by the hazards particular to the helicopter operation and shall be so interpreted as not to conflict with any federal law or regulation governing the operation or maintenance of such craft.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-675, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67503 Definitions. (1) "Cargo hooks." A device attached or suspended from an aircraft which is used to connect an external load to the aircraft through direct couplings or by lead lines. This unit has both mechanical and electrical locking/unlocking means.

(2) "Designated employees." Those employees selected or designated by the employer to work under or near helicopters who have first been instructed in hooking, unhooking, guiding and securing the load, including the signalperson, all of whom have been instructed in the hazards of helicopter work and who know the provisions of this section.

(3) "Downwash." A down and outward air column from the main rotor system.

(4) "Ground personnel or crew." Those employees who are physically and mentally capable, who are familiar with the hazards of helicopter use in power distribution and transmission line work, and who know these rules and the methods of operation.

(5) "Helicopter," "helicopter crane," and "rotorcraft." Those aircraft whose support in the air is derived solely from the reaction of a stream of air driven downward by propellers revolving around a vertical axis, which are designed for and capable of carrying external loads. The use of the word helicopter in these rules shall also mean helicopter crane, rotorcraft, or similar device.

(6) "Hooking and unhooking." That process by which an external load is either attached to or released from the cargo hook.

(7) "Positive guide system." A system or method of installing a load into position so that the load is capable of being released from the helicopter without being otherwise secured so that the load will remain in position permanently or until otherwise secured by physical means.

(8) "Rotors." That system of blades which rotates or revolves to supply lift or direction to the rotorcraft.

(9) "Approved rubber gloves." Rubber insulating gloves used for protection of electrical workers from electric shock while working on energized conductors and equipment.

(10) "Signalperson." That member of the ground crew that is designated by an employer to direct, signal and otherwise communicate with the operator of the helicopter.

(11) "Sling line." A strap, chain, rope or the like used to securely hold something being lifted, lowered, carried or otherwise suspended.

(12) "Sock line." A rope(s), cable(s) or similar line(s) which is used to pull a conductor line from a reel or to remove existing strung conductors from poles or towers.

(13) "Static charge." A stationary charge of electricity.

(14) "Tag line." A rope or similar device used to guide or control the direction or movement of a load.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-67503, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-67503, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67505 Briefing. (1) Before work or a job involving helicopters begins, there shall be a discussion between all affected employees which shall include the ground crew, signalperson and pilot or operator of the helicopter. The discussion shall cover the particular hazards of the job, the methods of performing the work and the signals to be used. All employees shall, before the beginning of such work or job, understand in detail the hazards, the methods and the signals to be used and these regulations.

(2) Every employee before being allowed to work on or near helicopter(s) operating with or without load shall be advised and understand the hazards involved, the methods of performing the work, the signals being used and these regulations.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-67505, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-67505, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67507 Signals. (1) The signals between the signalperson and the operator of the helicopter shall be those submitted to the Federal Aviation Agency for the particular procedure or job. In the event no signals have been submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration, a system of signaling shall be used which has been reduced to writing and which is capable of being clearly understood by all employees and others involved in the job.

(2) Should there occur a change in the hazards, method of performing the job, signals to be used, or other operating conditions during the course of any particular job, a conference shall immediately be held at which time all affected employees and others, including signalpersons, groundworkers, pilot(s), will be advised of such hazards or change of operation. No employee shall be permitted to work unless such employee and others fully understand the change(s) which have taken place.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-67507, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-67507, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67509 Slings and tag lines. (1) Loads shall be properly slung so that there will be no slippage or shifting of the load and so that the load will not accidentally be dislodged from the helicopter.

(2) Tag lines shall be of such length as not to be capable of being accidentally drawn into or otherwise entering into the rotors.

(3) Pressed sleeves, wedged eyes, or equivalent means shall be used for all suspended loads.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67509, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67511 Cargo hooks. (1) All electrically operated cargo hooks shall have the electrical activating device which is so designed and installed as to prevent inadvertent or accidental operation. Such cargo hooks shall be equipped with an emergency mechanical or manual control for releasing the load. The electrical control shall be a double button single hand control.

(2) No electrical cargo hook shall be used unless, prior to that day's operation, the releases are tested and functioning properly, both electrically and mechanically (manually).

(3) No employee shall be permitted to work under a hovering helicopter(s) unless the cargo hooks used comply with Federal Aviation Administration regulations governing such hooks.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67511, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67513 Personal protective equipment. Personal protective equipment when working on, under or in the near vicinity of helicopters:

(1) All employees shall wear eye protection of such design as to prevent the likelihood of dust or other substances from contacting the eye(s) of employees.

(2) All employees shall wear hard hats which shall be secured on the employee's head by a chinstrap.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67513, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67515 Wearing apparel. No employee shall wear clothing or apparel which is either designed to or in fact can reasonably be expected to flap or otherwise react in a similar fashion in the downwash or air disturbance of a helicopter(s). No employee shall work on, under or in the near vicinity of a helicopter while wearing such apparel or clothing which flaps or moves to the extent that it presents a hazard in that it could be caught in the moving equipment, the hoist line, or otherwise interfere with the safe performance of the work.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67515, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67517 Loose gear and objects. All loose gear, including lunch boxes, rope, cardboard, wire covers and similar items shall be removed or secured or otherwise made fast before the helicopter is started or allowed to approach such area. In the event the gear is not secured or fastened, it shall be removed and located outside the downwash at least 100 feet from the helicopter.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67517, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67519 Housekeeping. All helicopter landing, loading and unloading areas shall be maintained in a neat and orderly fashion so as to reduce the likelihood of flying materials, tripping, or other hazards attendant to the work being performed.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67519, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67521 Operator's responsibility. (1) The helicopter operator shall be responsible for the size, weight and manner in which loads are connected to the helicopter.

(2) No load shall be made if the helicopter operator believes the lift cannot safely be performed. The employer shall make certain that the operator of the helicopter is able to freely exercise their prerogative and judgment as to safe operation of the helicopter itself concerning size, weight and manner by which loads are connected.

(3) No employee shall work on, under, near or in conjunction with a helicopter whose operation does not correspond with the foregoing provisions.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-67521, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-67521, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67523 Hooking and unhooking loads. No employee shall perform work under hovering helicopters: Provided, That qualified and capable employees may function under such craft for that limited period of time necessary to guide, secure, hook or unhook the loads. When guiding, securing, hooking or unhooking the load at elevated positions, employees shall be assisted by and use a positive positioning guide system. When under hovering helicopters at any other location, the employee shall have a safe means of ingress and egress, including readily available escape route or routes in the event of an emergency. No other work or work-related activity other than the aforementioned shall be permitted under hovering helicopters. Bolting of or otherwise permanently securing the structures is prohibited under hovering helicopters except that in the event of an unforeseen contingency of an emergency nature which represents a substantial hazard to life or property, an employee may do such

work as is necessary to preserve life or protect substantial property.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67523, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67525 Static charge. All loads shall be grounded with a grounding device capable of discharging either the actual or potential static charge before ground personnel either touch or come close enough to touch the suspended load, or protective rubber gloves shall be worn by all ground personnel either touching the suspended load or who are likely to touch the load.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67525, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67527 Load permitted. (1) Weight of the external load shall not exceed the manufacturer's load limit.

(2) A helicopter shall not pull any cable, rope or similar line which is at any point attached to a fixed object other than the helicopter itself. Helicopters may pull a free-wheeling sock line so long as the end of the sock line is not tied to a reel, truck, or other fixed object. Such line cannot be tied to or otherwise secured to the roll-off reel other than by having been wrapped around such reel.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-67527, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-67527, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67529 Visibility. Employees shall keep clear of and outside the downwash of the helicopters except as necessary to perform a permitted activity. Where reasonably practicable, reduced vision of the operator and ground crew shall be eliminated.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67529, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67531 Signal systems. (1) Communication shall be maintained between the air crew and ground personnel at all times. Such signal systems shall be understood by the air crew and the ground crew, including signalpersons, prior to the hoisting of any load. There shall be constant radio and hand signals used. The signalperson shall have the sole and exclusive function during periods of loading and unloading of signaling and maintaining communications with the pilot. The signalperson shall be so dressed as to make their appearance distinguishable from other members of the ground crew by the operator of the craft. This may be by way of orange-colored gloves, vest, or other wearing apparel. In addition, the leadworker and one top person shall also have an operating transmitter and receiver.

(2) Designated employees may come within 50 feet of the helicopter when the rotor blades are turning, but no closer, other than to enter the craft or to hook or unhook the load or do other essential functions. Other employee(s) shall not come closer than 100 feet of the craft when it is operating.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-67531, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-67531, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67533 Approaching the helicopter. Whenever approaching or leaving a helicopter with blades rotating, all employees shall remain in full view of pilot or operator and remain in a crouched position if within 50 feet of the helicopter. No employee shall approach the rear of the helicopter unless directly authorized and directed by the operator of such craft to be there at that time. All employees when operating or working within 50 feet of the helicopter with blades turning are subject to the direction of the helicopter operator. No employee shall enter or leave the helicopter unless and until the place at which they enter or leave such craft is large enough for the helicopter itself to land.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67533, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67535 In helicopter. (1) While in the helicopter, safety belts will remain fastened at all times except when pilot or operator instructs otherwise or while entering or leaving the helicopter.

(2) No smoking in the helicopter unless otherwise permitted by the pilot.

(3) All rack cargo will be secured prior to and during takeoff and flight.

(4) All internal cargo will be secured or otherwise held.

(5) No gear shall be thrown toward or placed in front of the cockpit on or near plexiglass enclosure.

(6) No employee shall lean against or rub the plexiglass.

(7) No employee shall ride in or work under or near a helicopter with less than 15 minutes reserve fuel.

(8) No employee shall have sharp objects in their pocket while sitting in or on the helicopter.

(9) No employee shall touch any switch, knob, instrument, or other control or device in the cockpit unless specifically directed by the operator.

(10) No cargo shall be thrown into pans or cargo rack.

(11) No employee shall obscure or otherwise obstruct the pilot's ability to visually see the instruments or flight path during flight or operation.

(12) No employee shall attempt to slow or stop the rotorcraft blades by hand unless directed or instructed to do so and aided by the pilot.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-67535, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-67535, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67537 Sling and rigging. (1) The sling used for the external load shall be inspected each day before use. An employee designated as rigger, who shall be capable of properly inspecting the rigging, shall inspect the sling.

(2) No sling shall be used unless it has a minimum tensile strength of four times the load which will be carried or is being carried.

(3) No sling shall be used unless upon inspection it is determined to be in good condition and capable of the work which is to be performed.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67537, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67539 Personnel. All ground personnel shall be physically and mentally able to perform the work to which they are assigned, including being knowledgeable in these rules. There shall be a sufficient number of ground personnel so as to be able to safely guide, secure, hook and unhook the load.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67539, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67541 Fires. Open fires shall not be permitted in any area in which said fires will be affected by the downwash of the rotors, nor shall any employee smoke in an area subject to the downdraft of the rotor.

[Order 76-38, § 296-45-67541, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67543 General. No employee shall work under or in the near vicinity of helicopters unless the operator has a valid license for operating the craft, knows the signals to be used, has been present at the last briefing held and knows these rules. No employee shall work under or near such craft if the operator is under the influence of intoxicating beverages or prescription medications which affect his/her ability, nor shall any employee work under or near such craft if the operator is careless or engages in any negligent or reckless operation of the helicopter.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-45-67543, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94; Order 76-38, § 296-45-67543, filed 12/30/76.]

WAC 296-45-67545 Refueling operations. (1) Under no circumstances shall the refueling of any type helicopter with either aviation gasoline or Jet B (Turbine) type fuel be permitted while the engines are running.

(2) Helicopters using Jet A (Turbine-Kerosene) type fuel may be refueled with engines running provided the following criteria is met:

(a) No unauthorized persons shall be allowed within fifty feet of the refueling operation or fueling equipment.

(b) A minimum of one thirty-pound fire extinguisher, or a combination of same, good for class A, B and C fires, shall be provided within one hundred feet on the upwind side of the refueling operation.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

(c) All fueling personnel shall be thoroughly trained in the refueling operation and in the use of the available fire extinguishing equipment they may be expected to utilize.

(d) There shall be no smoking, open flames, exposed flame heaters, flare pots, or open flame lights within fifty feet of the refueling area or fueling equipment. All entrances to the refueling area shall be posted with "NO SMOKING" signs.

(e) Due to the numerous causes of static electricity, it shall be considered present at all times. Prior to starting refueling operations, the fueling equipment and the helicopter shall be grounded and the fueling nozzle shall be electrically bonded to the helicopter. The use of conductive hose shall not be accepted to accomplish this bonding. All grounding and bonding connections shall be electrically and mechanically firm, to clean unpainted metal parts.

(f) To control spills, fuel shall be pumped either by hand or power. Pouring or gravity flow shall not be permitted. Self-closing nozzles or deadman controls shall be used and shall not be blocked open. Nozzles shall not be dragged along the ground.

(g) In case of a spill, the fueling operation shall be immediately stopped until such time as the person-in-charge determines that it is safe to resume the refueling operation.

(h) When ambient temperatures have been in the one hundred degrees Fahrenheit range for an extended period of time, all refueling of helicopters with the engines running shall be suspended until such time as conditions become suitable to resume refueling with the engines running.

(3) Helicopters with their engines stopped being refueled with aviation gasoline or Jet B (Turbine) type fuel, shall also comply with subsection (2)(a) through (g) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-45-67545, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-45-67545, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89.]

WAC 296-45-900 Appendices. Nonmandatory.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-900, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-901 Appendix A—Nonmandatory.

Appendix A—Tables

TABLE 2
AC Live Work Minimum Approach Distance
With Transient Overvoltage Factor

Maximum anticipated per-unit transient overvoltage	Distance to employee in feet-inches, phase to ground						
	Air and clear live-line tool						
	Maximum phase-to-phase voltage in kilovolts						
	121	145	169	242	362	550	800
1.5						6-0	9-8
1.6						6-6	10-8
1.7						7-0	11-8
1.8						7-7	12-8
1.9						8-1	13-9
2.0	2-5	2-9	3-0	3-10	5-3	8-9	14-11
2.1	2-6	2-10	3-2	4-0	5-5	9-4	
2.2	2-7	2-11	3-3	4-1	5-9	9-11	
2.3	2-8	3-0	3-4	4-3	6-1	10-6	
2.4	2-9	3-1	3-5	4-5	6-4	11-3	
2.5	2-9	3-2	3-6	4-6	6-8		
2.6	2-10	3-3	3-8	4-8	7-1		
2.7	2-11	3-4	3-9	4-10	7-5		
2.8	3-0	3-5	3-10	4-11	7-9		
2.9	3-1	3-6	3-11	5-1	8-2		
3.0	3-2	3-7	4-0	5-3	8-6		

Note 1: The distances specified in this table may be applied only where the maximum anticipated per-unit transient overvoltage has been determined by engineering analysis and has been supplied by the employer. Table 1 applies otherwise.

Note 2: The distances specified in this table are the air, and live-line tool distances.

TABLE 3
AC Live Work Minimum Approach Distance
With Transient Overvoltage Factor

Maximum anticipated per-unit transient overvoltage	Distance to employee in feet-inches, phase to ground						
	Air and clear live-line tool						
	Maximum phase-to-phase voltage in kilovolts						
	121	145	169	242	362	550	800
1.5						7-4	12-1
1.6						8-9	14-6
1.7						10-2	17-2
1.8						11-7	19-11
1.9						13-2	22-11
2.0	3-7	4-1	4-8	6-1	8-7	14-10	26-0
2.1	3-7	4-2	4-9	6-3	8-10	15-7	
2.2	3-8	4-3	4-10	6-4	9-2	16-4	
2.3	3-9	4-4	4-11	6-6	9-6	17-2	
2.4	3-10	4-5	5-0	6-7	9-11	18-1	
2.5	3-11	4-6	5-2	6-9	10-4		
2.6	4-0	4-7	5-3	6-11	10-9		

TABLE 3 AC Live Work Minimum Approach Distance With Transient Overvoltage Factor							
Maximum anticipated per-unit transient overvoltage	Distance to employee in feet-inches, phase to ground Air and clear live-line tool Maximum phase-to-phase voltage in kilovolts						
2.7	4-1	4-8	5-4	7-0	11-2		
2.8	4-1	4-9	5-5	7-2	11-7		
2.9	4-2	4-10	5-6	7-4	12-1		
3.0	4-3	4-11	5-8	7-6	12-6		

Note 1: The distances specified in this table may be applied only where the maximum anticipated per-unit transient overvoltage has been determined by engineering analysis and has been supplied by the employer. Table 1 applies otherwise.

Note 2: The distances specified in this table are the air, and live-line tool distances.

TABLE 4 DC Live Work Minimum Approach Distance With Transient Overvoltage Factor					
Maximum anticipated per-unit transient overvoltage	Distance to employee in feet-inches, conductor to ground Air and clear live-line tool Maximum phase-to-phase voltage in kilovolts				
	250	400	500	600	750
1.5 or lower	3-8	5-3	6-9	8-7	11-10
1.6	3-10	5-7	7-4	9-5	13-1
1.7	4-1	6-0	7-11	10-3	14-4
1.8	4-3	6-5	8-7	11-2	15-9

Note 1: The distances specified in this table may be applied only where the maximum anticipated per-unit transient overvoltage has been determined by engineering analysis and has been supplied by the employer. However, if the transient overvoltage factor is not known, a factor of 1.8 shall be assumed.

Note 2: The distances specified in this table are the air, and live-line tool distances.

TABLE 5 Altitude Correction Factor		
Altitude		Correction factor
(m)	(ft)	
900	3000	1.00
1200	4000	1.02
1500	5000	1.05
1800	6000	1.08
2100	7000	1.11
2400	8000	1.14
2700	9000	1.17
3000	10,000	1.20
3600	12,000	1.25
4200	14,000	1.30
4800	16,000	1.35
5400	18,000	1.39
6000	20,000	1.44

Note: If the work is performed at elevations greater than 3000 ft (900 m) above mean sea level, the minimum approach distance shall be determined by multiplying the distances in Table 1 through Table 4 by the correction factor corresponding to the altitude at which work is performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-09-080, § 296-45-901, filed 4/20/99, effective 8/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-901, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-903 Appendix B—Protection from step and touch potentials—Nonmandatory.

I. "Introduction"

When a ground fault occurs on a power line, voltage is impressed on the "grounded" object faulting the line. The voltage to which this object rises depends largely on the voltage on the line, on the impedance of the faulted conductor, and on the impedance to "true," or "absolute," ground represented by the object. If the object causing the fault represents a relatively large impedance, the voltage impressed on it is essentially the phase-to-ground system voltage. However, even faults to well grounded transmission towers or substation structures can result in hazardous voltages.[1] The degree of the hazard depends upon the magnitude of the fault current and the time of exposure.

Footnote[1] This appendix provides information primarily with respect to employee protection from contact between equipment being used and an energized power line. The information presented is also relevant to ground faults to transmission towers and substation structures; however, grounding systems for these structures should be designed to minimize the step and touch potentials involved.

II. "Voltage-gradient distribution"

A. Voltage-gradient distribution curve

The dissipation of voltage from a grounding electrode (or from the grounded end of an energized grounded object) is called the ground potential gradient. Voltage drops associated with this dissipation of voltage are called ground potentials. Figure A is a typical voltage-gradient distribution curve (assuming a uniform soil texture). This graph shows that voltage decreases rapidly with increasing distance from the grounding electrode.

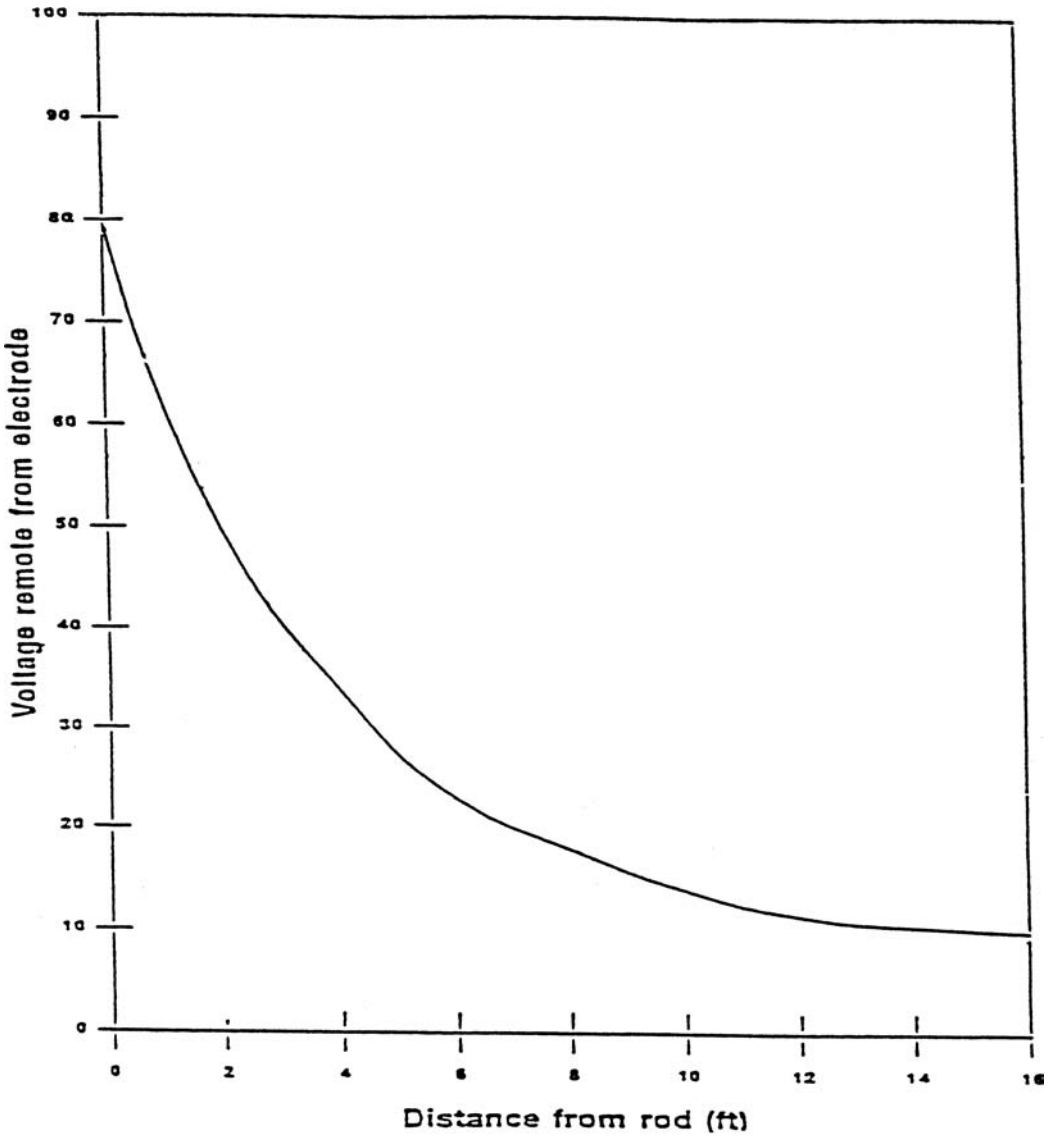

Figure A - Typical Voltage-Gradient Distribution Curve

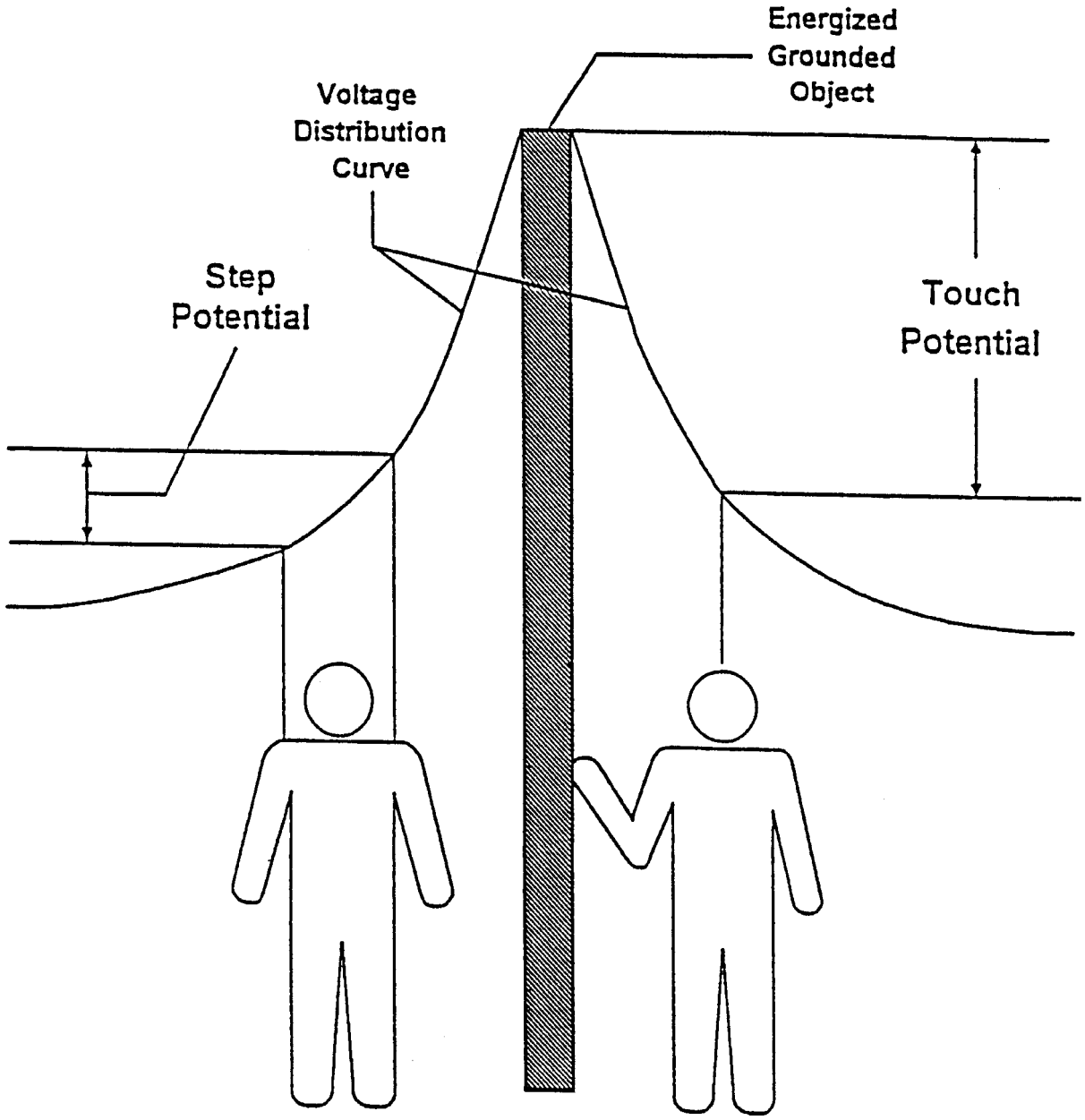

Figure B - Step and Touch Potentials

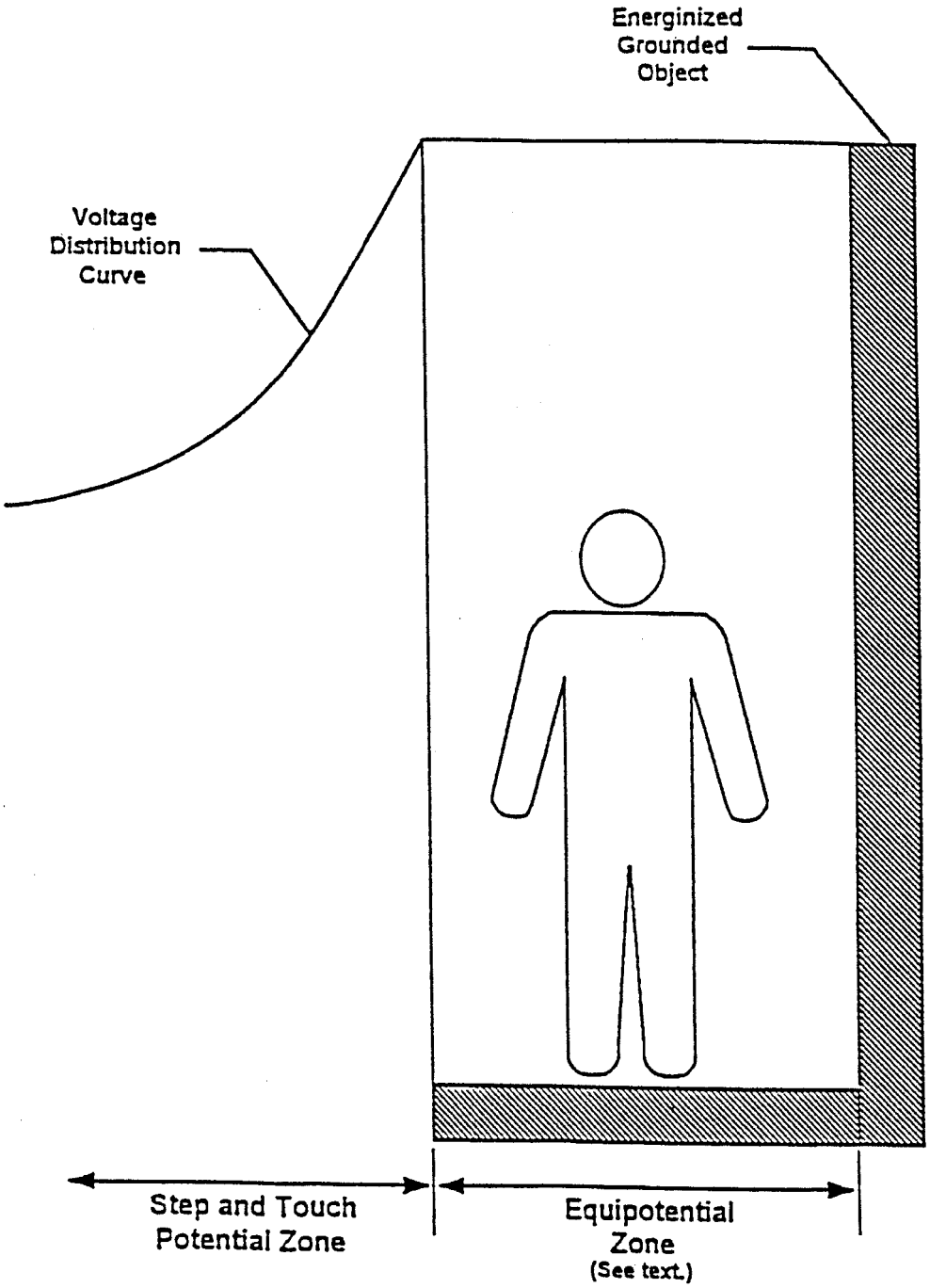

Figure C - Protection from Ground-Potential Gradients

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-903, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

WAC 296-45-905 Appendix C—Methods of inspecting and testing wood poles—Nonmandatory.

I. "Introduction"

When work is to be performed on a wood pole, it is important to determine the condition of the pole before it is climbed. The weight of the employee, the weight of equipment being installed, and other working stresses (such as the removal or retensioning of conductors) can lead to the failure of a defective pole or one that is not designed to handle the additional stresses.[1] For these reasons, it is essential that an inspection and test of the condition of a wood pole be performed before it is climbed.

Footnote[1] A properly guyed pole in good condition should, at a minimum, be able to handle the weight of an employee climbing it. If the pole is found to be unsafe to climb or to work from, it must be secured so that it does not fail while an employee is on it.

The pole can be secured by a line truck boom, by ropes or guys, or by lashing a new pole alongside it. If

a new one is lashed alongside the defective pole, work should be performed from the new one.

II. "Inspection of wood poles"

Wood poles should be inspected by a qualified employee for the following conditions:[(2)]

Footnote[(2)] The presence of any of these conditions is an indication that the pole may not be safe to climb or to work from. The employee performing the inspection must be qualified to make a determination as to whether or not it is safe to perform the work without taking additional precautions.

A. General condition

The pole should be inspected for buckling at the ground line and for an unusual angle with respect to the ground. Buckling and odd angles may indicate that the pole has rotted or is broken.

B. Cracks

The pole should be inspected for cracks. Horizontal cracks perpendicular to the grain of the wood may weaken the pole. Vertical ones, although not considered to be a sign of a defective pole, can pose a hazard to the climber, and the employee should keep his or her gaffs away from them while climbing.

C. Holes

Hollow spots and woodpecker holes can reduce the strength of a wood pole.

D. Shell rot and decay

Rotting and decay are cutout hazards and are possible indications of the age and internal condition of the pole.

E. Knots

One large knot or several smaller ones at the same height on the pole may be evidence of a weak point on the pole.

F. Depth of setting

Evidence of the existence of a former ground line substantially above the existing ground level may be an indication that the pole is no longer buried to a sufficient extent.

G. Soil conditions

Soft, wet, or loose soil may not support any changes of stress on the pole.

H. Burn marks

Burning from transformer failures or conductor faults could damage the pole so that it cannot withstand mechanical stress changes.

III. "Testing of wood poles"

The following tests are recognized as acceptable methods of testing wood poles:

A. Hammer test

Rap the pole sharply with a hammer weighing about 3 pounds, starting near the ground line and continuing upwards circumferentially around the pole to a height of approximately 6 feet. The hammer will produce a clear sound and rebound sharply when striking sound wood. Decay pockets will be indicated by a dull sound or a less pronounced hammer rebound. Also, prod the pole as near the ground line as possible using a pole prod or a screwdriver with a blade at least 5 inches long. If substantial decay is encountered, the pole is considered unsafe.

B. Rocking test

Apply a horizontal force to the pole and attempt to rock it back and forth in a direction perpendicular to the line. Caution must be exercised to avoid causing power lines to swing together. The force may be applied either by pushing with a pike pole or pulling with a rope. If the pole cracks during the test, it shall be considered unsafe.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 98-07-009, § 296-45-905, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]

Chapter 296-46B WAC

ELECTRICAL SAFETY STANDARDS, ADMINISTRATION, AND INSTALLATION

WAC

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296-46B-005 Chapter 19.28 RCW rule references. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-005, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.] Repealed by 06-24-041, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551.

296-46B-020 General definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 06-05-028, § 296-46B-020, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-020, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-020, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, and chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-020, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.] Repealed by 06-24-041, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551.

296-46B-030 Industrial control panel and industrial utilization equipment inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 06-05-028, § 296-46B-030, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-22-025, § 296-46B-030, filed 10/25/05, effective 11/25/05; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-030, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-030, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-030, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.] Repealed by 06-24-041, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551.

296-46B-040 Traffic management systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 06-05-028, § 296-46B-040, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-040, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.] Repealed by 06-24-041, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551.

296-46B-527 Special occupancies—Temporary installations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-527, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.] Repealed by 05-10-024, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, and 19.28.551.

296-46B-905 Temporary fees—Inspection fees. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 07-19-091, § 296-46B-905, filed 9/18/07, effective 11/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 06-24-041, § 296-46B-905, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-905, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-22-025, § 296-46B-905, filed 10/25/05, effective 11/25/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 04-21-086, § 296-46B-905, filed 10/20/04, effective 11/22/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-905, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191,

19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 03-18-089, § 296-46B-905, filed 9/2/03, effective 10/3/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-905, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.] Repealed by 08-24-048, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551.

296-46B-910 Temporary fees—Electrical/telecommunications contractor's license, administrator certificate and examination, master electrician certificate and examination, temporary, electrician certificate and examination, temporary electrician permit, copy, and miscellaneous fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 06-24-041, § 296-46B-910, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-910, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-910, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.] Repealed by 08-24-048, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551.

296-46B-950 Opportunity for gaining credit for previous work experience gained in certain specialties. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, and 19.28.551. 05-10-024, § 296-46B-950, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-950, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 03-18-089, § 296-46B-950, filed 9/2/03, effective 10/3/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-950, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.] Repealed by 06-05-028, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551.

296-46B-951 Domestic appliance specialty. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-951, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.] Repealed by 05-10-024, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, and 19.28.551.

296-46B-955 Appliance repair specialty electrician enforcement procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, and 19.28.551. 05-10-024, § 296-46B-955, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-955, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.] Repealed by 06-05-028, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551.

296-46B-998 Standards. [Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, and 19.28.551. 05-10-024, § 296-46B-998, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-998, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.] Repealed by 08-24-048, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551.

PART A
NEC INSTALLATION AMENDMENTS, STANDARDS, INSPECTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

WAC 296-46B-010 General. Adopted standards.

(1) The 2008 edition of the National Electrical Code (NFPA 70 - 2008) including Annex A, B, and C; the 2007 edition of standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection (NFPA 20 - 2007); the 2005 edition of standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems (NFPA 110 - 2005); Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard (ANSI/TIA/EIA 568-B.1- June 2002 including Annex 1 through 5); Commercial Building Standard for Telecommunications Pathway and Spaces (ANSI/TIA/EIA 569-A-7 December 2001 including Annex 1 through 4); Commercial Building Grounding and Bonding Requirements for Telecommunications (ANSI/TIA/EIA 607 - A - 2002); Residential Telecommunications Cable Standard (ANSI/TIA/EIA 570-B-2004); American Railroad Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association - 2005 Communications and Signal Manual; and the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC C2-2007 excluding Appendixes A and B) are hereby adopted by reference as part of this chapter. Other

codes, manuals, and reference works referred to in this chapter are available for inspection and review in the Olympia office of the electrical section of the department during business hours.

The requirements of this chapter will be observed where there is any conflict between this chapter and the National Electrical Code (NFPA 70), Centrifugal Fire Pumps (NFPA 20), the Emergency and Standby Power Systems (NFPA 110), ANSI/TIA/EIA 568-B, ANSI/TIA/EIA 569-A, ANSI/TIA/EIA 607, ANSI/TIA/EIA 570, or the NESC C2-2007.

The National Electrical Code will be followed where there is any conflict between standard for Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection (NFPA 20), standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems (NFPA 110), ANSI/TIA/EIA 568-B, ANSI/TIA/EIA 569-A, ANSI/TIA/EIA 607, ANSI/TIA/EIA 570-B, or the NESC C2 and the National Electrical Code (NFPA 70).

Inspections - general.

(2) Electrical inspectors will give information as to the interpretation or application of the standards in this chapter, but will not lay out work or act as consultants for contractors, owners, or users.

(3) A variance from the electrical installation requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW or this chapter may be granted by the department or the city that has electrical inspection jurisdiction when it is assured that equivalent objectives can be achieved by establishing and maintaining effective safety.

(a) Any electrical permit holder may request a variance.

(b) The permit holder must make the request in writing, using a form provided by the department, to the chief electrical inspector or to the city that has electrical inspection jurisdiction. The request must include:

(i) A description of the installation as installed or proposed;

(ii) A detailed list of the applicable code violations;

(iii) A detailed list of safety violations;

(iv) A description of the proposal for meeting equivalent objectives for code and/or safety violations; and

(v) Appropriate variance application fee as listed in chapter 296-46B WAC, Part C.

(4) Electrical wiring or equipment subject to this chapter must be sufficiently accessible, at the time of inspection, to allow the inspector to visually inspect the installation to verify conformance with the NEC and any other electrical requirements of this chapter.

(5) Cables or raceways, fished according to the NEC, do not require visual inspection.

(6) All required equipment grounding conductors installed in concealed cable or flexible conduit systems must be completely installed and made up at the time of the rough-in cover inspection.

(7) The installation of all structural elements and mechanical systems (e.g., framing, plumbing, ducting, etc.) must be complete in the area(s) where electrical inspection is requested. Prior to completion of an exterior wall cover inspection, either:

(a) The exterior shear panel/sheathing nail inspection must be completed by the building code inspector; or

(b) All wiring and device boxes must be a minimum of 63 mm (2 1/2") from the exterior surface of the framing member; or

(c) All wiring and device boxes must be protected by a steel plate a minimum of 1.6 mm (1/16") thick and of appropriate width and height installed to cover the area of the wiring or box.

(8) In order to meet the minimum electrical safety standards for installations, all materials, devices, appliances, and equipment, not exempted in chapter 19.28 RCW, must conform to applicable electrical product standards recognized by the department, be listed, or field evaluated. For any equipment that requires an amusement operating permit under chapter 67.42 RCW, the operating permit is prima facie evidence of an appropriate standard. Other than as authorized by the chief electrical inspector or a city authorized to do electrical inspection, equipment must not be energized until such standards are met.

(9) The state department of transportation is recognized as the inspection authority for telecommunications systems installations within the rights of way of state highways provided the department of transportation maintains and enforces an equal, higher or better standard of construction, and of materials, devices, appliances, and equipment than is required for telecommunications systems installations by chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter.

Inspection move on buildings and structures.

(10) All buildings or structures relocated into or within the state:

(a) Other than residential, wired inside the United States (U.S.) must be inspected to ensure compliance with current requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW and the rules developed by the department.

(b) Wired outside the U.S. or Canada must be inspected to ensure compliance with all current requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW and the rules developed by the department.

(11) Residential buildings or structures wired in the U.S., to NEC requirements, and moved into or within a county, city, or town must be inspected to ensure compliance with the NEC requirements in effect at the time and place the original wiring was made. The building or structure must be inspected to ensure compliance with all current requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW and the rules developed by the department if:

(a) The original occupancy classification of the building or structure is changed as a result of the move; or

(b) The building or structure has been substantially remodeled or rehabilitated as a result of the move.

(12) Residential buildings or structures wired in Canada to Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) standards and moved into or within a county, city, or town, must be inspected to ensure compliance with the following minimum safety requirements:

(a) Service, service grounding, and service bonding must comply with the current chapter 19.28 RCW and rules adopted by the department.

(b) Canadian Standards Association (CSA) listed Type NMD cable is allowed with the following qualifications:

(i) CSA listed Type NMD cable, American Wire Gauge #10 and smaller installed after 1964 utilizing an equipment grounding conductor smaller than the phase conductors, must be:

(A) Replaced with a cable utilizing a full-size equipment grounding conductor; or

(B) Protected by a ground fault circuit interrupter protection device.

(ii) CSA listed Type NMD cable, #8 AWG and larger, must:

(A) Utilize an equipment grounding conductor sized according to the requirements of the NEC in effect at the time of the installation;

(B) Be protected by a ground fault circuit interrupter protection device; or

(C) Be replaced.

(c) Other types of wiring and cable must be:

(i) Replaced with wiring listed or field evaluated in accordance with U.S. standards by a laboratory approved by the department; or

(ii) Protected by a ground fault circuit interrupter protection device and arc fault circuit protection device.

(d) Equipment, other than wiring or panelboards, manufactured and installed prior to 1997 must be listed and identified by laboratory labels approved by the department or CSA labels.

(e) All panelboards must be listed and identified by testing laboratory labels approved by the department with the following qualifications:

(i) CSA listed panelboards labeled "suitable for use as service equipment" will be considered to be approved as "suitable for use only as service equipment."

(ii) CSA listed panelboards used as panelboards as described in the NEC, must meet all current requirements of the NEC and this chapter.

(f) Any wiring or panelboards replaced or changed as a result of the move must meet current requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter.

(g) The location, type, and ground fault circuit interrupter protection of receptacles and equipment in a bathroom, kitchen, basement, garage, or outdoor area must meet the Washington requirements in effect at the time the wiring was installed.

(h) 4, 15-ampere, kitchen small appliance circuits will be accepted in lieu of 2, 20-ampere, kitchen small appliance circuits. Receptacles will not be required to be added on kitchen peninsular or island counters.

(i) Spacing requirements for all other receptacles must meet the Washington requirements in effect at the time the wiring was installed.

(j) Receptacles installed above baseboard or fixed wall space heaters must be removed and the outlet box covered with a blank cover. The receptacle is required to be relocated as closely as possible to the existing location.

(k) Lighting outlet and switch locations must meet the Washington requirements in effect at the time the wiring was installed.

(l) Dedicated 20-ampere small appliance circuits are not required in dining rooms.

(m) Electric water heater branch circuits must be adequate for the load.

(n) The location, type, and circuit protection of feeders must meet the Washington requirements in effect at the time the wiring was installed.

Wiring methods for designated building occupancies.

(13) Wiring methods, equipment, and devices for health or personal care, educational and institutional facilities as defined or classified in this chapter and for places of assembly for one hundred or more persons must comply with Tables 010-1 and 010-2 of this chapter and the notes thereto. The local building authority will determine the occupant load of places of assembly.

(14) Listed tamper-resistant receptacles are required in all licensed day care centers, all licensed children group care facilities, and psychiatric patient care facilities where accessible to children five years of age and under. Listed tamper-resistant receptacles are required in psychiatric patient care facilities where accessible to psychiatric patients over five years of age.

Notes to Tables 010-1 and 010-2.
1. Wiring methods in accordance with the NEC unless otherwise noted.
2. Metallic or nonmetallic raceways, MI, MC, or AC cable, except that in places of assembly located within educational or institutional facilities, wiring methods must conform to NEC 518.4(A). Places of assembly located within educational or institutional facilities may not be wired according to NEC 518.4(B) or (C).
3. Limited energy systems may use wiring methods in accordance with the NEC.
4. Generator systems may be installed and wired per NEC 517.

Table 010-1 Health or Personal Care Facilities

Health or Personal Care Facility Type[1]	
Hospital	
Nursing home unit or long-term care unit	
Boarding home	
Assisted living facility[4]	
Private alcoholism hospital	
Alcoholism treatment facility	
Private psychiatric hospital	
Maternity home	
Birth center or childbirth center	
Ambulatory surgery facility	
Hospice care center	
Renal hemodialysis clinic	
Medical, dental, and chiropractic clinic	
Residential treatment facility for psychiatrically impaired children and youth	
Adult residential rehabilitation center	
Group care facility	

Table 010-2 Educational and Institutional Facilities, Places of Assembly or Other Facilities

Educational, Institutional or Other Facility Types	
Educational[2][3]	
Institutional[2][3]	
Places of Assembly for 100 or more persons[1]	
Child day care center[1]	
School-age child care center[1]	
Family child day care home, family child care home, or child day care facility[1]	

Traffic management systems.

(15) The department or city authorized to do electrical inspections will perform the electrical inspection and acceptance of traffic management systems within its jurisdiction. A traffic management system includes:

(a) Traffic illumination systems;

(b) Traffic signal systems;

(c) Traffic monitoring systems;

(d) The electrical service cabinet and all related components and equipment installed on the load side of the service cabinet supplying electrical power to the traffic management system; and

(e) Signalization system(s) necessary for the operation of a light rail system.

A traffic management system can provide signalization for controlling vehicular traffic, pedestrian traffic, or rolling stock.

(16) The department or city authorized to do electrical inspections recognizes that traffic signal conductors, pole and bracket cables, signal displays, traffic signal controllers/cabinets and associated components used in traffic management systems are acceptable for the purpose of meeting the requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW provided they conform with the following standards or are listed on the Washington state department of transportation (WSDOT) qualified products list.

(a) WSDOT/APWA standard specifications and plans;

(b) WSDOT *Design Manual*;

(c) International Municipal Signal Association (IMSA);

(d) National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA);

(e) Federal Standards 170/Controller Cabinets;

(f) Manual for *Uniform Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction*;

(g) Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE); or

(h) Manual of *Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)*.

(17) Associated induction detection loop or similar circuits will be accepted by the department or city authorized to do electrical inspections without inspection.

(18) For the licensing requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW, jurisdictions will be considered owners of traffic management systems when doing electrical work for another jurisdiction(s) under a valid interlocal agreement, as permitted by chapter 39.34 RCW. Interlocal agreements for traffic management systems must be filed with the department or city authorized to do electrical inspections prior to work being performed for this provision to apply.

(19) Jurisdictions, with an established electrical inspection authority, and WSDOT may perform electrical inspection on their rights of way for each other by interlocal agreement. They may not perform electrical inspection on other rights of way except as allowed in chapter 19.28 or 39.34 RCW.

(20) Underground installations.

(a) In other than open trenching, raceways will be considered "fished" according to the NEC and do not require visual inspection.

(b) The department or city authorized to do electrical inspections will conduct inspections in open trenching within its jurisdiction. The electrical work permit purchaser must coordinate the electrical inspection. A written request (e.g., letter, e-mail, fax, etc.) for inspection, made to the department or city authorized to do electrical inspections office having the responsibility to perform the inspection, must be made a minimum of two working days prior to the day inspection is needed (e.g., two working days 10:00 a.m. Tuesday request for a 10:00 a.m. Thursday inspection, excluding holidays and weekends).

If, after proper written request, the department or city authorized to do electrical inspections fails to make an electrical inspection at the time requested, underground conduit may be covered after inspection by the local government jurisdiction's project inspector/designee. Written documentation of a local government jurisdiction inspection must be provided to the department or city authorized to do electrical inspections when requested. Written documentation will include:

(i) Date and time of inspection;

(ii) Location;

(iii) Installing firm;

(iv) Owner;

(v) Type of conduit;

(vi) Size of conduit;

(vii) Depth of conduit; and

(viii) Project inspector/designee name and contact information.

(21) Identification of traffic management system components. Local government jurisdictions or WSDOT may act as the certifying authority for the safety evaluation of all components.

(a) An electrical service cabinet must contain only listed components. The electrical service cabinet enclosure is not required to be listed but will conform to the standards in subsection (22) of this section.

(b) The local government jurisdiction must identify, as acceptable, the controller cabinet or system component(s) with an identification plate. The identification plate must be located inside the cabinet and may be attached with adhesive.

(22) Conductors of different circuits in same cable, enclosure, or raceway. All traffic management system circuits will be permitted to occupy the same cable, enclosure, or raceway without regard to voltage characteristics, provided all conductors are insulated for the maximum voltage of any conductor in the cable, enclosure, or raceway.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-010, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-010, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-010, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-010, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-010, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-010, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-100 General definitions. (1) All definitions listed in the National Electrical Code and chapter 19.28 RCW are recognized in this chapter unless other specific definitions are given in this chapter. The definitions in this section apply to all parts of this chapter. Some sections may have definitions specific to that section.

(2) "Accreditation" is a determination by the department that a laboratory meets the requirements of this chapter and is therefore authorized to evaluate electrical products that are for sale in the state of Washington.

(3) "Administrative law judge" means an administrative law judge (ALJ) appointed pursuant to chapter 34.12 RCW and serving in board proceedings pursuant to chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter.

(4) "ANSI" means American National Standards Institute. Copies of ANSI standards are available from the National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards, Inc.

(5) "Appeal" is a request for review of a department action by the board as authorized by chapter 19.28 RCW.

(6) "Appellant" means any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity that has filed an appeal or request for board review.

(7) "Appliance" means household appliance.

(8) "ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials. Copies of ASTM documents are available from ASTM International.

(9) "AWG" means American Wire Gauge.

(10) "Basement" means that portion of a building that is partly or completely below grade plane. A basement shall be considered as a story above grade plane and not a basement where the finished surface of the floor above the basement is:

(a) More than 1829 mm (six feet) above grade plane;

(b) More than 1829 mm (six feet) above the finished ground level for more than 50% of the total building perimeter; or

(c) More than 3658 mm (twelve feet) above the finished ground level at any point. Also see "mezzanine" and "story."

(11) "Board" means the electrical board established and authorized under chapter 19.28 RCW.

(12) "Chapter" means chapter 296-46B WAC unless expressly used for separate reference.

(13) "Category list" is a list of nonspecific product types determined by the department.

(14) A "certified electrical product" is an electrical product to which a laboratory, accredited by the state of Washington, has the laboratory's certification mark attached.

(15) A "certification mark" is a specified laboratory label, symbol, or other identifying mark that indicates the manufacturer produced the product in compliance with appropriate standards or that the product has been tested for specific end uses.

(16) "Certificate of competency" includes the certificates of competency for master journeyman electrician, master specialty electrician, journeyman, and specialty electrician.

(17) A laboratory "certification program" is a specified set of testing, inspection, and quality assurance procedures, including appropriate implementing authority, regulating the evaluation of electrical products for certification marking by an electrical products certification laboratory.

(18) A "complete application" includes the submission of all appropriate fees, documentation, and forms.

(19) "Construction," for the purposes of chapter 19.28 RCW, means electrical construction.

(20) "Coordination (selective)" as defined in NEC 100 shall be determined and documented by a professional engineer registered under chapter 18.43 RCW.

(21) "Department" means the department of labor and industries of the state of Washington.

(22) "Director" means the director of the department, or the director's designee.

(23) "Egress - unobstructed (as applied to NEC 110.26 (C)(2)(a))" means an egress path that allows a worker to travel to the exit from any other area in the room containing the equipment described in NEC 110.26 (C)(2) without having to pass through that equipment's required working space.

(24) "Electrical equipment" includes electrical conductors, conduit, raceway, apparatus, materials, components, and other electrical equipment not exempted by RCW 19.28.006(9). Any conduit/raceway of a type listed for electrical use is considered to be electrical equipment even if no wiring is installed in the conduit/raceway at the time of the conduit/raceway installation.

(25) An "electrical products certification laboratory" is a laboratory or firm accredited by the state of Washington to perform certification of electrical products.

(26) An "electrical products evaluation laboratory" is a laboratory or firm accredited by the state of Washington to perform on-site field evaluation of electrical products for safety.

(27) "Field evaluated" means an electrical product to which a field evaluation mark is attached. Field evaluation must include job site inspection unless waived by the department, and may include component sampling and/or laboratory testing.

(28) "Field evaluation mark" is a specified laboratory label, symbol, or other identifying mark indicating the manufacturer produced the product in essential compliance with appropriate standards or that the product has been evaluated for specific end uses.

(29) A "field evaluation program" is a specified set of testing, inspection, and quality assurance procedures, including appropriate implementing authority regulating the testing and evaluation of electrical products for field evaluation marking.

(30) The "filing" is the date the document is actually received in the office of the chief electrical inspector.

(31) "Final judgment" means any money that is owed to the department under this chapter, including fees and penalties, or any money that is owed to the department as a result of an individual's or contractor's unsuccessful appeal of a citation.

(32) "Fished wiring" is when cable or conduit is installed within the finished surfaces of an existing building or building structure (e.g., wall, floor or ceiling cavity).

(33) "Household appliance" means utilization equipment installed in a dwelling unit that is built in standardized sizes or types and is installed or connected as a unit to perform one or more functions such as cooking and other equipment installed in a kitchen, clothes drying, clothes washing, portable room air conditioning units and portable heaters, etc.

Fixed electric space-heating equipment covered in NEC 424 (furnaces, baseboard and wall heaters, electric heat cable, etc.) and fixed air-conditioning/heat pump equipment (NEC 440) are not household appliances. Household appliance does not mean any utilization equipment that:

(a) Supplies electrical power, other than Class 2, to other utilization equipment; or

(b) Receives electrical power, other than Class 2, through other utilization equipment.

(34) HVAC/refrigeration specific definitions:

(a) "HVAC/refrigeration" means heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and refrigeration.

(b) "HVAC/refrigeration component" means electrical power and limited energy components within the "HVAC/refrigeration system," including, but not limited to: Pumps, compressors, motors, heating coils, controls, switches, thermostats, humidistats, low-voltage damper controls, outdoor sensing controls, outside air dampers, stand-alone duct smoke detectors, air monitoring devices, zone control valves and equipment for monitoring of HVAC/refrigeration control panels and low-voltage connections. This definition excludes equipment and components of non-"HVAC/refrigeration control systems."

(c) "HVAC/refrigeration control panel" means an enclosed, manufactured assembly of electrical components designed specifically for the control of a HVAC/refrigeration system. Line voltage equipment that has low voltage, NEC Class 2 control or monitoring components incidental to the designed purpose of the equipment is not an HVAC/refrigeration control panel (e.g., combination starters).

(d) "HVAC/refrigeration control system" means a network system regulating and/or monitoring a HVAC/refrigeration system. Equipment of a HVAC/refrigeration control system includes, but is not limited to: Control panels, data centers, relays, contactors, sensors, and cables related to the monitoring and control of a HVAC/refrigeration system(s).

(e) "HVAC/refrigeration equipment" means the central unit primary to the function of the "HVAC/refrigeration system." HVAC/refrigeration includes, but is not limited to: Heat pumps, swamp coolers, furnaces, compressor packages, and boilers.

(f) "HVAC/refrigeration system" means a system of HVAC/refrigeration: Wiring, equipment, and components integrated to generate, deliver, or control heated, cooled, filtered, refrigerated, or conditioned air. This definition excludes non-HVAC/refrigeration control systems (e.g., fire alarm systems, intercom systems, building energy management systems, and similar non-HVAC/refrigeration systems) (see Figure 920-1 and Figure 920-2).

(35) "IBC" means the International Building Code. Copies of the IBC are available from the International Code Council.

(36) An "individual" or "party" or "person" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, government subdivision or unit thereof, or other entity.

(37) An "installation" includes the act of installing, connecting, repairing, modifying, or otherwise performing work on an electrical system, component, equipment, or wire except as exempted by WAC 296-46B-925.

(38) An "identification plate" is a phenolic or metallic plate or other similar material engraved in block letters at least 1/4" (6 mm) high unless specifically required to be larger by this chapter, suitable for the environment and application. The letters and the background must be in contrasting colors. Screws, rivets, or methods specifically described in this chapter must be used to affix an identification plate to the equipment or enclosure.

(39) "License" means a license required under chapter 19.28 RCW.

(40) "Labeled" means an electrical product that bears a certification mark issued by a laboratory accredited by the state of Washington.

(41) A "laboratory" may be either an electrical product(s) certification laboratory or an electrical product(s) evaluation laboratory.

(42) A "laboratory operations control manual" is a document to establish laboratory operation procedures and may include a laboratory quality control manual.

(43) "Like-in-kind" means having similar characteristics such as voltage requirement, current draw, circuit overcurrent and short circuit characteristics, and function within the system and being in the same location. Like-in-kind also includes any equipment component authorized by the manufacturer as a suitable component replacement part.

(44) For the purpose of WAC 296-46B-940(6), a "lineman" is a person employed by a serving electrical utility or employed by a licensed general electrical contractor who carries, on their person, evidence that they:

(a) Have graduated from a department-approved lineman's apprenticeship course; or

(b) Are currently registered in a department-approved lineman's apprenticeship course and are working under the direct one hundred percent supervision of a journeyman electrician or a graduate of a lineman's apprenticeship course approved by the department. The training received in the lineman's apprenticeship program must include training in applicable articles of the currently adopted National Electrical Code.

(45) "Listed" means equipment has been listed and identified by a laboratory approved by the state of Washington for the appropriate equipment standard per this chapter.

(46) "Low voltage" means:

(a) NEC, Class 1 power limited circuits at 30 volts maximum.

(b) NEC, Class 2 circuits powered by a Class 2 power supply as defined in NEC 725.121(A).

(c) NEC, Class 3 circuits powered by a Class 3 power supply as defined in NEC 725.121(A).

(d) Circuits of telecommunications systems as defined in chapter 19.28 RCW.

(47) "Mezzanine" is the intermediate level or levels between the floor and ceiling of any story with an aggregate floor area of not more than one-third of the area of the room or space in which the level or levels are located. Also see "basement" and "story."

(48) "NEC" means National Electrical Code. Copies of the NEC are available from the National Fire Protection Association.

(49) "NEMA" means National Electrical Manufacturer's Association. Copies of NEMA standards are available from the National Electrical Manufacturer's Association.

(50) "NESC" means National Electrical Safety Code. Copies of the NESC are available from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.

(51) "NETA" means International Electrical Testing Association, Inc. Copies of the NETA standards and information are available from the International Electrical Testing Association, Inc.

(52) "NFPA" means the National Fire Protection Association. Copies of NFPA documents are available from the National Fire Protection Association.

(53) "NRTL" means Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory accredited by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) after meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.7.

(54) "Point of contact" or "point of connection" means the service point.

(55) "Proceeding" means any matter regarding an appeal before the board including hearings before an administrative law judge.

(56) "Public area or square" is an area where the public has general, clear, and unrestricted access.

(57) A "quality control manual" is a document to maintain the quality control of the laboratory's method of operation. It consists of specified procedures and information for each test method responding to the requirements of the product standard. Specific information must be provided for portions of individual test methods when needed to comply with the standard's criteria or otherwise support the laboratory's operation.

(58) "RCW" means the Revised Code of Washington. Copies of electrical RCWs are available from the department and the office of the code reviser.

(59) "Readily accessible" means the definition as defined in NEC 100. In addition, it means that, except for keys, no tools or other devices are necessary to gain access (e.g., covers secured with screws, etc.).

(60) Service specific definitions replacing those found in NEC Article 100:

(a) "Service drop" means the overhead service conductors from the service point to the connection to the service-entrance conductors at the building or other structure.

(b) "Service-entrance conductors, overhead system" means the service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and a point usually outside the building, clear of building walls, where joined by tap or splice to the service drop or service point.

(c) "Service-entrance conductors, underground system" means the service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and the point of connection to the service lateral or service point. Where the service equipment is located outside the building walls, there may be no service-entrance conductors or they may be entirely outside the building.

(d) "Service lateral" means the underground service conductors from the service point to the point of connection to the service-entrance conductors in a terminal box, meter, or other enclosure. Where there is not a terminal box, meter, or other enclosure, the point of connection is the point of entrance of the service conductors into the building.

(61) A "stand-alone amplified sound or public address system" is a system that has distinct wiring and equipment for audio signal generation, recording, processing, amplification, and reproduction. This definition does not apply to telecommunications installations.

(62) "Service" or "served" means that as defined in RCW 34.05.010(19) when used in relation to department actions or proceedings.

(63) A "sign," when required by the NEC, for use as an identification method means "identification plate."

(64) "Story" is that portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above. Next above means vertically and not necessarily directly above. Also see "basement" and "mezzanine."

(65) "Structure," for the purposes of this chapter and in addition to the definition in the NEC, means something constructed either in the field or factory that is used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy as defined by the IBC.

(66) A "telecommunications local service provider" is a regulated or unregulated (e.g., by the Federal Communications Commission or the utilities and transportation commission as a telephone or telecommunications provider) firm providing telecommunications service ahead of the telecommunications network demarcation point to an end-user's facilities.

(67) "TIA/EIA" means the Telecommunications Industries Association/Electronic Industries Association which publishes the TIA/EIA Telecommunications Building Wiring Standards. Standards and publications are adopted by TIA/EIA in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) patent policy.

(68) A "training school" is a public community or technical college or not-for-profit nationally accredited technical or trade school licensed by the work force training and education coordinating board under chapter 28C.10 RCW.

(69) "Under the control of a utility" for the purposes of RCW 19.28.091 and 19.28.101 is when electrical equipment is not owned by a utility and:

(a) Is located in a vault, room, closet, or similar enclosure that is secured by a lock or seal so that access is restricted to the utility's personnel; or

(b) The utility is obligated by contract to maintain the equipment and the contract provides that access to the equipment is restricted to the utility's personnel or other qualified personnel.

(70) "UL" means Underwriters Laboratory.

(71) "Utility" means an electrical utility.

(72) "Utility system" means electrical equipment owned by or under the control of a serving utility that is used for the transmission or distribution of electricity from the source of supply to the point of contact and is defined in section 90.2 (b)(5) of the National Electrical Code, 1981 edition (see RCW 19.28.010(1)).

(73) "Utilization voltage" means the voltage level employed by the utility's customer for connection to lighting fixtures, motors, heaters, or other electrically operated equipment other than power transformers.

(74) "Variance" is a modification of the electrical requirements as adopted in chapter 19.28 RCW or any other requirements of this chapter that may be approved by the chief electrical inspector if assured that equivalent objectives

can be achieved by establishing and maintaining effective safety.

(75) "WAC" means the Washington Administrative Code. Copies of this chapter of the WACs are available from the department and the office of the code reviser.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-100, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-100, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06.]

WAC 296-46B-110 General—Requirements for electrical installations.

003 Examination, identification, installation, and use of equipment.

(1) Listed electrical conduit can only be installed and used in accordance with its listing (i.e., as an electrical raceway for electrical conductors). If used as a sleeve for electrical conductors or other listed electrical conduits, the installation of a listed electrical conduit will be assumed to be for use as an electrical raceway and must be installed as allowed by chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter (e.g., owner exemption, electrical contractor, etc.).

011 Deteriorating agents.

(2) Electrical equipment and wiring that has been submerged or exposed to water must comply with the following:

(a) All breakers, fuses, controllers, receptacles, lighting switches/dimmers, electric heaters, and any sealed device/equipment (e.g., relays, contactors, etc.) must be replaced.

(b) All other electrical equipment (e.g., wiring, breaker panelboards, disconnect switches, switchgear, motor control centers, boiler controls, HVAC/R equipment, electric motors, transformers, appliances, water heaters, and similar appliances) must be replaced or reconditioned by the original manufacturer or by its approved representative.

016 Flash protection.

(3) The flash protection marking required by NEC 110.16 must be an identification plate or label approved by the electrical inspector and may be installed either in the field or in the factory. The plate or label may be mounted using adhesive.

022 Identification of disconnecting means.

(4) For the purposes of legibly marking a disconnecting means, as required in NEC 110.22, an identification plate is required unless the disconnect is a circuit breaker/fused switch installed within a panelboard and the circuit breaker/fused switch is identified by a panelboard schedule. In other than dwelling units, the identification plate must include the identification designation of the circuit source panelboard that supplies the disconnect.

030 Over 600 volts - general.

(5) Each cable operating at over 600 volts and installed on customer-owned systems must be legibly marked in a permanent manner at each termination point and at each point the cable is accessible. The required marking must use phase designation, operating voltage, and circuit number if applicable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-110, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-110, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-110, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-22-025, § 296-46B-110, filed 10/25/05, effective 11/25/05; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-110, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-110, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-110, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-210 Wiring and protection—Branch circuits. 008(A) Dwelling units GFCI requirements.

(1) In a garage or unfinished basement, a red receptacle, with a red cover plate, supplying a fire alarm system is not required to have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection. The receptacle must be identified for use only with the fire alarm system by an identification plate or engraved cover with letters at least 1/4" high.

008(B) Other than dwelling units - GFCI requirements.

(2) GFCI requirements.

(a) For the purposes of NEC 210.8(B), kitchen means any area where utensils, dishes, etc., are cleaned or where food or beverages are prepared or cooked.

(b) All 125-volt, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles installed in wet locations must have Class A ground-fault circuit interrupter protection for personnel.

011 Branch circuits.

(3) A raceway system or one dedicated 15-ampere minimum, 120 volt circuit must be taken to all unfinished space areas adaptable to future dwelling unit living areas that are not readily accessible to the service or branch circuit panelboard. One circuit or raceway is required for each 480 square feet or less of unfinished space area. If the total adjacent unfinished space area is less than 480 square feet, the circuit can be an extension of an existing circuit. The circuits must terminate in a suitable box(es). The box must contain an identification of the intended purpose of the circuit(s). The branch circuit panelboard must have adequate space and capacity for the intended load(s).

012 Arc-fault circuit-interrupter protection.

(4) NEC 210.12(B) is amended to require AFCI protection only for dwelling unit bedroom spaces.

(a) Dwelling unit bedroom spaces include spaces that:

(i) Are used as the bedroom;

(ii) Are accessed only through the bedroom;

(iii) Are ancillary to the bedroom's function (e.g., closets, sitting areas, etc.); (iv) Contain branch circuits that supply 125-volt, 15- and 20-ampere, outlets; and

(v) Are not bathrooms.

(b) If a new circuit(s) is added in an existing dwelling unit bedroom, an existing outlet(s) that is not connected to the new circuit(s) does not require arc-fault circuit interrupter protection if the outlet(s) was installed before December 1, 2005.

(c) If an existing circuit, installed before December 1, 2005, is extended, arc-fault circuit interrupter protection is not required.

(d) Arc-fault circuit interrupter protection is not required to be used for smoke or fire alarm outlets.

025 Common area branch circuits.

(5) For the purpose of NEC 210.25, loads for septic or water well systems that are shared by no more than two dwelling units may be supplied from either of the two dwelling units if approved by the local building official and local health department.

052(A)(2) Dwelling unit receptacle outlets.

(6) For the purpose of NEC 210.52 (A)(2)(1), "similar openings" include the following configurations that are a permanent part of the dwelling configuration or finish:

(a) Window seating; and

(b) Bookcases or cabinets that extend from the floor to a level at least 1.7 meters (five (5) feet six (6) inches) above the floor.

Any outlets eliminated by such window seating, bookcases, or cabinets must be installed elsewhere within the room.

052(E)(3) Outdoor outlets.

(7) For the purposes of NEC 210.52 (E)(3), the exception will read: Balconies, decks, or porches with an area of less than 1.86 m^2 (20 ft^2) are not required to have a receptacle installed.

052(B) Receptacle outlet locations.

(8) Receptacle outlets installed in appliance garages may be counted as a required countertop outlet.

052(C) Countertops.

(9) A receptacle(s) is not required to be installed in the area directly behind a sink or range as shown in NEC 210.52, Figure 210.52 (C)(1). Outlets must be installed within 24" on either side of a sink or range as shown in Figure 210.52 (C)(1).

(10) If it is impracticable to install the outlet(s) required in NEC 210.52 (C)(3), a receptacle is not required on any peninsular counter surface as required by NEC 210.52 (C)(3) so long as the peninsular counter area extends no farther than 6' from the face of the adjoining countertop. Any outlet(s) eliminated using this subsection must be installed in the wall space at the point where the peninsula connects to the wall countertop in addition to the outlets required by NEC 210.52 (C)(1).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-210, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-210, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-210, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-210, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-210, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-210, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-215 Wiring and protection—Feeders.

005 Diagrams of feeders.

(1) Other than plan review projects, the installer must provide a one-line diagram showing the service and feeder details for the project before the initial inspection can be approved for all nondwelling services or feeders:

(a) Larger than 400 amperes; or

(b) Over 600 volts.

The diagram must be signed and dated by the project owner if the owner is doing the work, or the assigned administrator or master electrician if an electrical contractor is doing the work. The diagram must show:

(c) All services including: Wire size(s), wire type(s), service size(s) (e.g., voltage, phase, ampacity), overcurrent protection, available symmetrical fault current at the service point, equipment short-circuit rating, total load before and after demand factors have been applied including any demand factors used, and a panel schedule where multiple disconnecting devices are present; and

(d) All feeders including: Wire size(s), wire type(s), feeder size(s) (e.g., voltage, phase, ampacity), overcurrent protection, total calculated load before and after demand factors have been applied including any demand factors used, and a panel schedule(s) where multiple disconnecting devices are present.

If the installer deviates, in any way, from the service/feeder design shown on the diagram, a supplemental diagram must be supplied to the inspector showing the most recent design before inspection can proceed. Load reductions and moving branch circuit locations within a panelboard do not require a supplemental diagram. Written documentation must also be provided to the inspector that the supplemental diagram was provided to the project owner at the time of submission to the inspector.

010 Ground fault protection testing.

(2) Equipment ground fault protection systems required by the NEC must be tested prior to being placed into service to verify proper installation and operation of the system as determined by the manufacturer's published instructions. This test or a subsequent test must include all system feeders. A firm having qualified personnel and proper equipment must perform the tests required. A copy of the manufacturer's performance testing instructions and a written performance acceptance test record signed by the person performing the test must be provided for the inspector's records at the time of inspection. The performance acceptance test record must include test details including, but not limited to, all trip settings and measurements taken during the test.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-215, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-215, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-220 Wiring and protection—Branch circuit, feeder, and service calculations.

003 Branch circuit calculations.

Occupancy lighting loads. In determining feeder and service entrance conductor sizes and equipment ratings, the currently adopted Washington state energy code unit lighting power allowance table and footnotes may be used in lieu of NEC 220.12.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, and 19.28.551. 05-10-024, § 296-46B-220, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-220, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-225 Wiring and protection—Outside branch circuits and feeders.

030 Number of supplies.

(1) For the purposes of NEC 225.30(A) and this section, if a property has only a single building that is supplied from a remote service, the building may be supplied by no more than two feeders originating from the service equipment. The service equipment must contain overcurrent protection appropriate to each feeder. The building disconnecting means required by NEC 225.32 must be located within sight and within 5' of each other.

032 Location of outside feeder disconnecting means.

(2) The building disconnecting means required by NEC 225.32 must be provided to disconnect all ungrounded conductors that supply or pass through a building or structure per the requirements of NEC 225.32 (except for Exceptions 1, 2, 3, or 4) in accordance with (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(a) Outside location: Except for an outdoor generator set described in a NEC 700, 701, or 702 system, where the feeder disconnecting means is installed outside a building or structure, it must be on the building or structure or within sight and within fifteen feet of the building or structure supplied. The building disconnecting means may supply only one building/structure unless the secondary building(s)/structure(s) has a separate building disconnecting means meeting the requirements of the NEC and this subsection. The disconnecting means must have an identification plate with at least one-half-inch high letters identifying:

(i) The building/structure served; and

(ii) Its function as the building/structure main disconnect(s).

(b) Inside location: The feeder disconnecting means may be installed anywhere inside a building or structure when there is a feeder disconnecting means, located elsewhere on the premises, with overcurrent protection sized for the feeder conductors.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-225, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-225, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, and chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-225, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-230 Wiring and protection—Services.

001 General service requirements.

(1) The owner, the owner's agent, or the electrical contractor making the installation must consult the serving utility regarding the utility's service entrance requirements for equipment location and meter equipment requirements before installing the service and equipment. Provisions for a meter and related equipment, an attachment of a service drop, or an underground service lateral must be made at a location acceptable to the serving utility. The point of contact for a service drop must permit the clearances required by the NEC.

(2) A firewall must have a minimum two-hour rating as defined by the local building official to be considered a building separation in accordance with Article 100 NEC.

(3) The height of the center of the service meter must be as required by the serving utility. Secondary instrument transformer metering conductor(s) are not permitted in the service raceway.

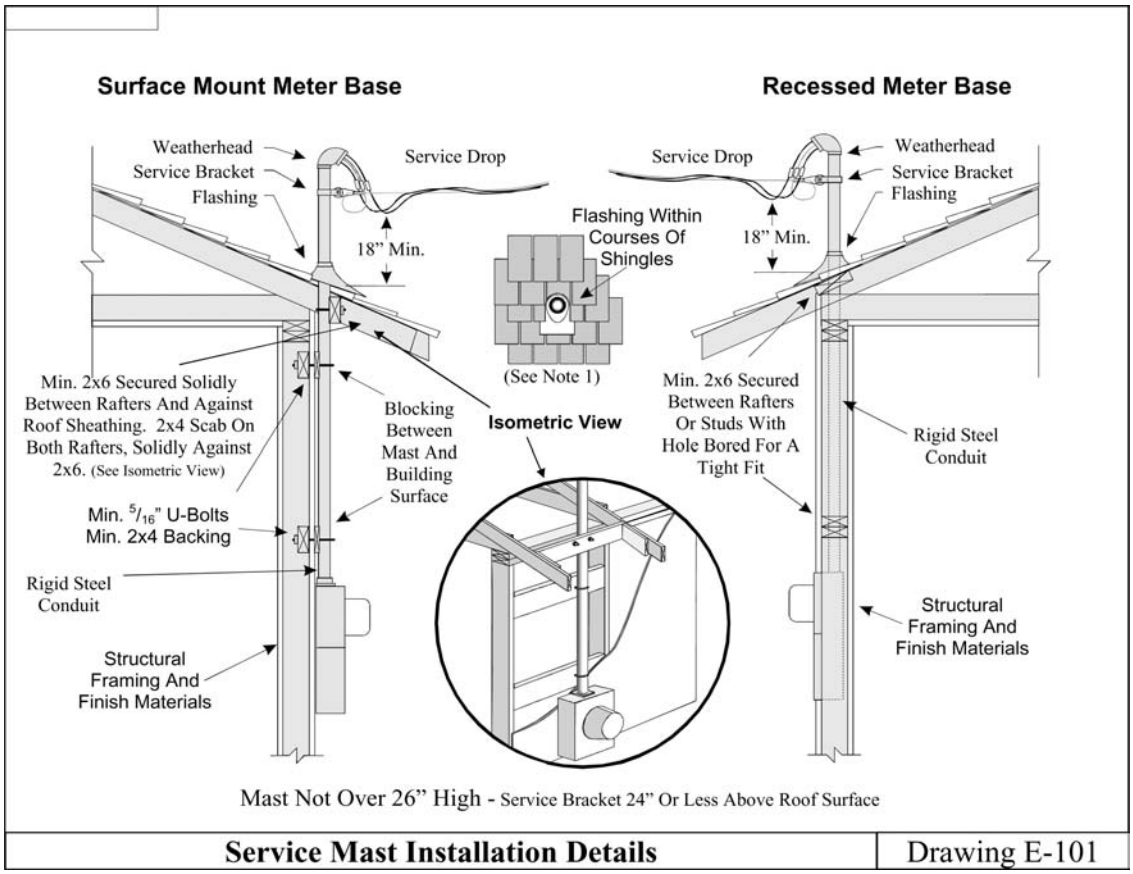
028 Service or other masts.

(4) Conduit extended through the roof to provide means of attaching:

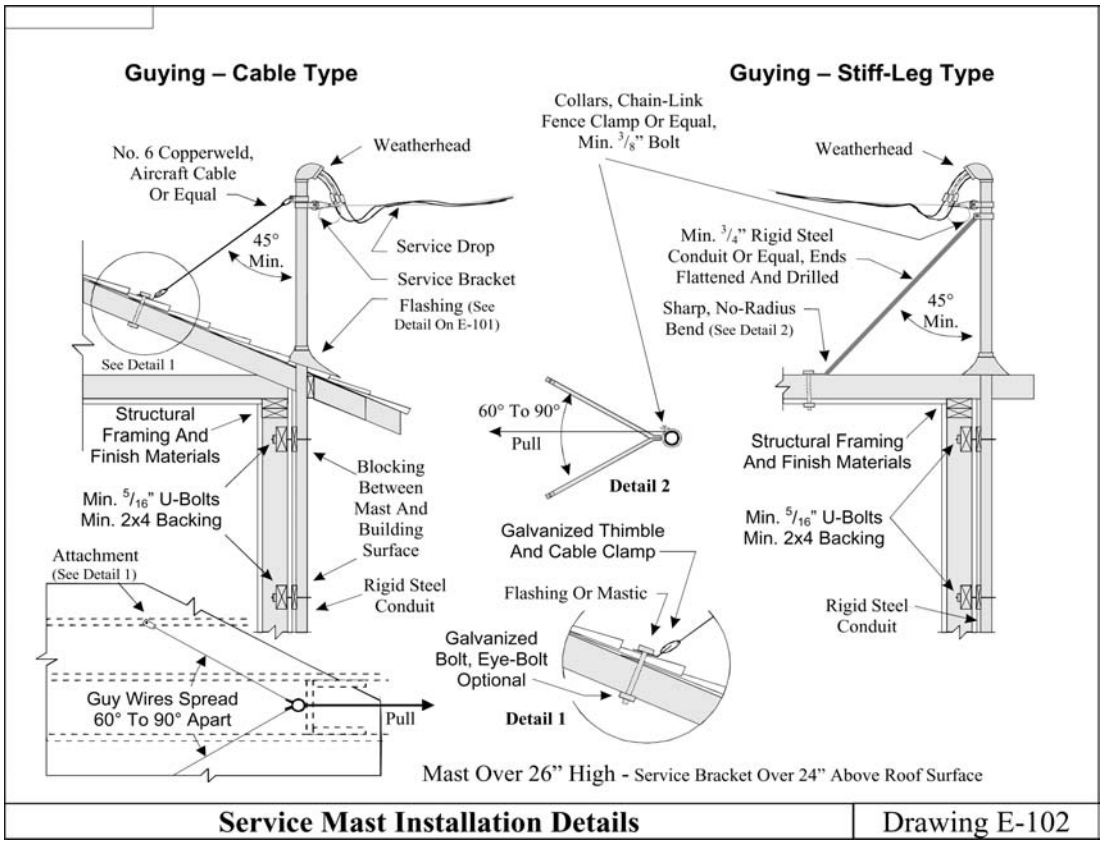
(a) All overhead drops for service, feeder, or branch circuits exceeding #1 AWG aluminum or #3 AWG copper must be rigid steel galvanized conduit no smaller than two inches.

(b) All overhead drops for service, feeder or branch circuits not exceeding #1 AWG aluminum or #3 AWG copper must be rigid steel galvanized conduit no smaller than one and one-quarter inch. The installation must comply with drawings E-101 and/or E-102, or must provide equivalent strength by other approved means. Masts for altered or relocated installations will be permitted to comply with drawing E-103.

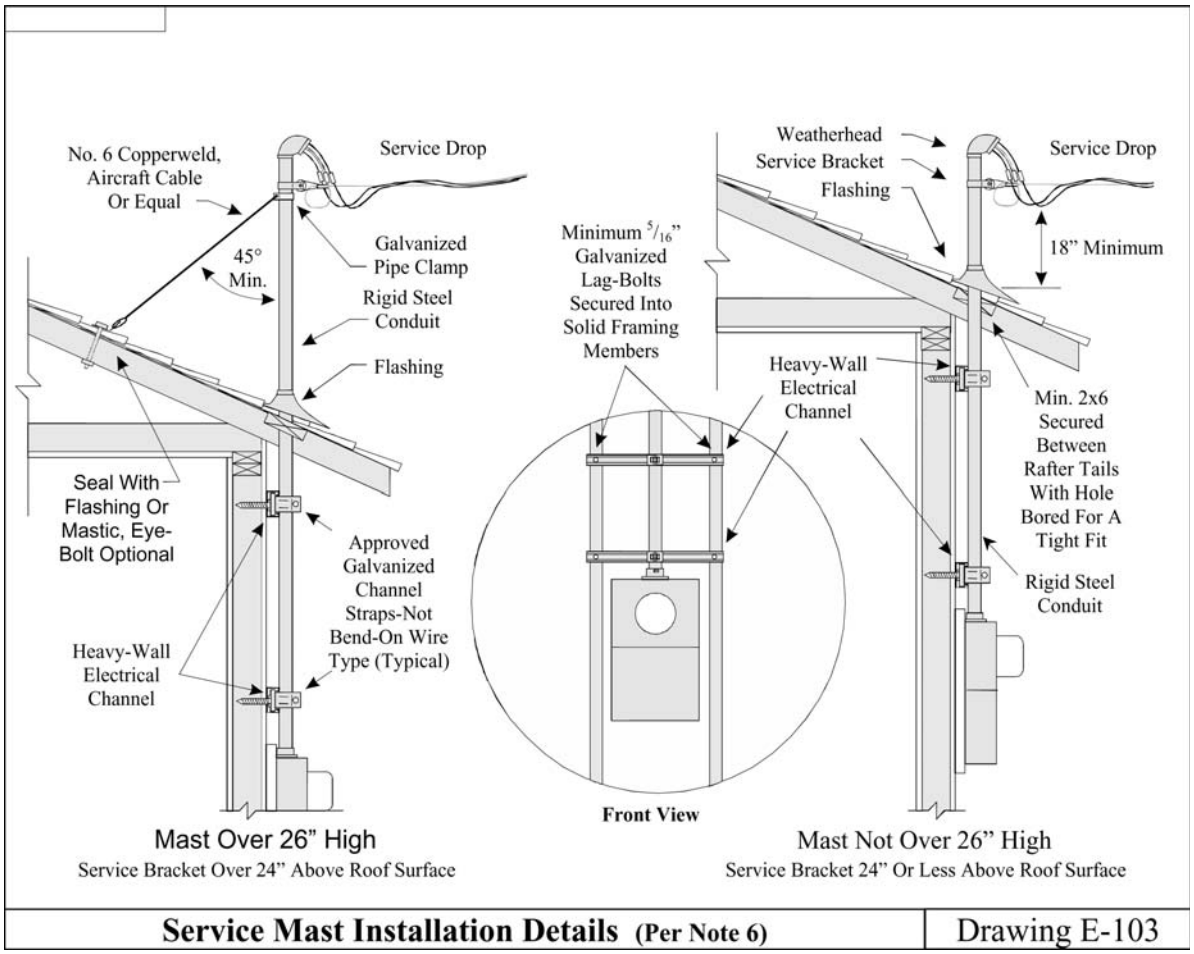
(c) For the purposes of NEC 225.19 and 230.24, a residential patio cover, that is not over one story and not over twelve feet in height and is used only for recreation or outdoor living purposes and not as a carport, garage, storage room or habitable room as described in Appendix Chapter 1 in the IBC and Appendix Chapter H in the IRC, is not considered a roof. Overhead conductor spans must maintain a minimum 900 mm (36") clearance above these covers.



Service Mast Installation Details | Drawing E-101



Service Mast Installation Details | Drawing E-102



Notes to drawings E-101, E-102, and E-103

(1) An approved roof flashing must be installed on each mast where it passes through a roof. Plastic, nonhardening mastic must be placed between lead-type flashings and the conduit. Neoprene type flashings will also be permitted to be used.

(2) Masts must be braced, secured, and supported in such a manner that no pressure from the attached conductors will be exerted on a roof flashing, meter base, or other enclosures.

(3) Utilization of couplings for a mast is permitted only below the point the mast is braced, secured, or supported. There must be a minimum of two means of support above any couplings used. A properly installed cable or stiff leg type support qualifies as one of the two required means of support.

(4) Except as otherwise required by the serving utility, service mast support guys must be installed if the service drop attaches to the mast more than twenty-four inches above the roof line or if the service drop is greater than one hundred feet in length from the pole or support. Masts for support of other than service drops must comply with this requirement as well.

(5) Intermediate support masts must be installed in an approved manner with methods identical or equal to those required for service masts.

(6) For altered services, where it is impractical to install U bolt mast supports due to interior walls remaining closed, it will be permissible to use other alternate mast support methods such as heavy gauge, galvanized, electrical channel material that is secured to two or more wooden studs with five-sixteenths inch diameter or larger galvanized lag bolts.

(7) Conductors must extend at least eighteen inches from all mastheads to permit connection to the connecting overhead wiring.

040 Service conductors - two-family and multiple-occupancy buildings.

(5) Two-family and multiple-occupancy buildings. A second or additional service drop or lateral to a building having more than one occupancy will be permitted to be installed at a location separate from other service drops or laterals to the building provided that all the following conditions are complied with:

(a) Each service drop or lateral must be sized in accordance with the NEC for the calculated load to be served by the conductors;

(b) Each service drop or lateral must terminate in listed metering/service equipment;

(c) Each occupant must have access to the occupant's service disconnecting means;

(d) No more than six service disconnects may be supplied from a single transformer;

(e) All service drops or laterals supplying a building must originate at the same transformer or power supply;

(f) A permanent identification plate must be placed at each service disconnect location that identifies all other service disconnect locations in or on the building, the area or units served by each, the total number of service disconnecting means on the building/structure and the area or units served. If a structure consists of multiple buildings (i.e., by virtue of fire separation), all service disconnects in or on the entire structure must be labeled to identify all service disconnects in or on the structure; and

(g) A permanent identification plate must be placed at each feeder disconnecting means identifying the area or units served if the feeder disconnecting means is remote from the area or unit served.

042 Service conductor - size and rating.

(6) If the service conductors have a lesser ampacity than the overcurrent protection, permitted by NEC 230.90 or NEC 310.15, or the equipment rating that they terminate in or on, an identification plate showing the ampacity of the conductors must be installed on the service equipment.

043 Wiring methods for 600 volts, nominal or less.

(7) The installation of service conductors not exceeding 600 volts, nominal, within a building or structure is limited to the following methods: Galvanized or aluminum rigid metal conduit; galvanized intermediate metal conduit; wireways; busways; auxiliary gutters; minimum schedule 40 rigid polyvinyl chloride conduit; cablebus; or mineral-insulated, metal-sheathed cable (type MI).

(8) Electrical metallic tubing must not be installed as the wiring method for service entrance conductors inside a building. Existing electrical metallic tubing, installed prior to October 1984, which is properly grounded and used for service entrance conductors may be permitted to remain if the conduit is installed in a nonaccessible location and is the proper size for the installed conductors.

(9) In addition to methods allowed in the NEC, the grounded service conductor is permitted to be identified with a yellow jacket or with one or more yellow stripes.

070 Service equipment - disconnecting means.

(10) In addition to the requirements of NEC 230.70(A), service equipment, subpanels, and similar electrical equipment must be installed so that they are readily accessible and may not be installed in clothes closets, toilet rooms, or shower rooms. All indoor service equipment and subpanel equipment must have adequate working space and be adequately illuminated.

(11) The service disconnecting means must be installed at a readily accessible location in accordance with (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(a) Outside location: Service disconnecting means will be permitted on the building or structure or within sight and within fifteen feet of the building or structure served. The building disconnecting means may supply only one building/structure. The service disconnecting means must have an identification plate with one-half-inch high letters identifying:

(i) The building/structure served; and

(ii) Its function as the building/structure main service disconnect(s).

(b) Inside location: When the service disconnecting means is installed inside the building or structure, it must be the largest sum of the areas of the corresponding conductors located so that the service raceway extends no more than fifteen feet inside the building/structure.

095 Ground-fault protection of equipment.

(12) Equipment ground-fault protection systems required by the NEC must be tested prior to being placed into service to verify proper installation and operation of the system as determined by the manufacturer's published instructions. This test or a subsequent test must include all service voltage feeders. A firm having qualified personnel and proper equipment must perform the tests required. A copy of the manufacturer's performance testing instructions and a written performance acceptance test record signed by the person performing the test must be provided for the inspector's records at the time of inspection. The performance acceptance test record must include test details including, but not limited to, all trip settings and measurements taken during the test.

200 Wiring methods exceeding 600 volts.

(13) The installation of service conductors exceeding 600 volts, nominal, within a building or structure must be limited to the following methods: Galvanized rigid metal conduit, galvanized intermediate metal conduit, schedule 80 polyvinyl chloride conduit, metal-clad cable that is exposed for its entire length, cablebus, or busways.

(14) In addition to methods allowed in the NEC, the grounded service conductor is permitted to be identified with a yellow jacket or with one or more yellow stripes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-230, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-230, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-230, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-230, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-240 Overcurrent protection.

024(F) Not located over steps.

If the overcurrent device is a part of a panelboard that is being repaired or replaced in an existing location, the installation is allowed to be made above the stairs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-240, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-250 Wiring and protection—Grounding and bonding.

028 (D)(3) Separately derived system with more than one enclosure.

(1) NEC 250.28 (D)(3) is amended to read: Where a separately derived system supplies more than a single enclosure, the system bonding jumper for each enclosure shall be sized in accordance with 250.28 (D)(1) based on the largest ungrounded feeder/tap conductor serving that enclosure, or a single system bonding jumper shall be installed at the source and sized in accordance with 250.28 (D)(1) based on the equivalent size of the largest supply conductor determined by of each set.

052 Grounding electrodes.

(2) If a concrete encased electrode is installed, inspection may be accomplished by the following methods:

(a) At the time of inspection of other work on the project, providing the concrete encased electrode is accessible for a visual inspection;

(b) At the time of the service inspection providing the installer has provided a method so the inspector can verify the continuity of the electrode conductor along its entire length (e.g., attaching a length of copper wire to one end of the electrode that reaches the location of the grounding electrode conductor that will enable the inspector to measure the resistance with a standard resistance tester). The concrete encased electrode does not have to be accessible for a visual inspection; or

(c) Other method when prior approval, on a job site basis, is given by the inspector.

If a special inspection trip is required to inspect a grounding electrode conductor, a trip fee will be charged for that inspection in addition to the normal permit fee.

056 Resistance of rod, pipe, and plate electrodes.

(3) For rod, pipe and plate electrodes, if a ground resistance test is not performed to ensure a resistance to ground of twenty-five ohms or less, two or more electrodes as specified in NEC 250.52 must be installed a minimum of six feet apart. A temporary construction service is not required to have more than one made electrode.

(4) For services only, when multiple buildings or structures are located adjacent, but structurally separate from each other, any installed rod, pipe, or plate electrodes used for those services must be installed so that each building's or structure's electrodes are not less than 1.8 m (6 ft) apart from the adjacent building's or structure's electrodes.

068 Accessibility.

(5) The termination point of a grounding electrode conductor tap to the grounding electrode conductor must be accessible unless the connection is made using an exothermic or irreversible compression connection.

090 Bonding.

(6) Metallic stubs or valves used in nonmetallic plumbing systems are not required to be bonded to the electrical system unless required by an electrical equipment manufacturer's instructions.

(7) Hot and cold water plumbing lines are not required to be bonded together if, at the time of inspection, the inspector can determine the lines are mechanically and electrically joined by one or more metallic mixing valves.

094 Bonding for other systems.

(8) NEC 250.94 is not adopted.

(9) An accessible means external to enclosures for connecting intersystem bonding and grounding electrode conductors must be provided at the service equipment and at the disconnecting means for any additional buildings or structures by at least one of the following means:

(a) Exposed nonflexible metallic raceways;

(b) Exposed grounding electrode conductor or electrode;

(c) Approved means for the external connection of a copper or other corrosion-resistant bonding or grounding conductor to the grounded raceway or equipment.

104(B) Bonding - other metal piping.

(10) For flexible metal gas piping, installed new or extended from an existing rigid metal piping system, either:

(a) Provide a copy of the manufacturer's bonding instructions to the inspector at the time of inspection and follow those instructions; or

(b) The bonding conductor for the gas system must:

(i) Be a minimum 6 AWG copper; and

(ii) Terminate at:

(A) An accessible location at the gas meter end of the gas piping system on either a solid iron gas pipe or a cast flexible gas piping fitting using a listed grounding connector; and

(B) Either the service equipment enclosure, service grounding electrode conductor or electrode, or neutral conductor bus in the service enclosure.

184 Solidly grounded neutral systems over 1 kV.

(11) In addition to the requirements of NEC 250.184(A), the following applies for:

(a) Existing installations.

(i) The use of a concentric shield will be allowed for use as a neutral conductor for extension, replacement, or repair, if all of the following are complied with:

(A) The existing system uses the concentric shield as a neutral conductor;

(B) Each individual conductor contains a separate concentric shield sized to no less than thirty-three and one-half percent of the ampacity of the phase conductor for three-phase systems or one hundred percent of the ampacity of the phase conductor for single-phase systems;

(C) The new or replacement cable's concentric shield is enclosed inside an outer insulating jacket; and

(D) Existing cable (i.e., existing cable installed directly in the circuit between the work and the circuit's overcurrent device) successfully passes the following tests:

• A cable maintenance high potential dielectric test. The test must be performed in accordance with the cable manufacturer's instruction or the 2001 NETA maintenance test specifications; and

• A resistance test of the cable shield. Resistance must be based on the type, size, and length of the conductor used as the cable shield using the conductor properties described in NEC Table 8 Conductor Properties.

An electrical engineer must provide a specific certification to the electrical plan review supervisor in writing that the test results of the maintenance high potential dielectric test and the resistance test have been reviewed by the electrical engineer and that the cable shield is appropriate for the installation. The electrical engineer must stamp the certification document with the engineer's stamp and signature. The document may be in the form of a letter or electrical plans.

Testing results are valid for a period of seven years from the date of testing. Cable will not be required to be tested at a shorter interval.

(ii) A concentric shield used as a neutral conductor in a multigrounded system fulfills the requirements of an equipment grounding conductor.

(b) New installations.

(i) New installations do not include extensions of existing circuits.

(ii) The use of the concentric shield will not be allowed for use as a neutral conductor for new installations. A listed

separate neutral conductor meeting the requirements of NEC 250.184(A) must be installed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-250, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-250, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-250, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-250, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-250, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-250, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-300 Wiring methods and materials—Wiring methods.

001 Wiring methods.

(1) Cables and raceways for telecommunications, power limited, NEC Class 2 and Class 3 conductors must be installed in compliance with Chapter 3 NEC unless other methods are specifically allowed or required elsewhere in the NEC, chapter 19.28 RCW, or this chapter.

005 Underground installations.

(2) Induction loops.

See WAC 296-46B-010(17) for induction detection loops that are made in a public roadway and regulated by a governmental agency.

Other induction loops must comply with the following requirements:

(a) General:

(i) A preformed direct burial induction loop is designed to be installed within the road surface base (e.g., concrete or asphalt) or below the road surface of a road with an unpaved surface (e.g., gravel or brick pavers);

(ii) A saw-cut induction detection loop is designed to be installed into a groove saw-cut into an existing paved road surface (e.g., concrete or asphalt);

(iii) The loop system includes the loop and the lead-in conductor;

(iv) The loop system must be:

(A) Tested to assure that at 500 volts DC, the resistance between the conductor and ground equals or exceeds 50 megohms; and

(B) Without splice; or

(C) If spliced, the splice must be soldered and appropriately insulated;

(v) The lead-in conductor must comply with the following:

(A) Must be stranded and have a lay (i.e., twist) of two turns per foot; and

(B) If installed in an electrical raceway;

• Are not required to be listed or suitable for wet locations; and

• Must have a burial cover of at least 6"; or

(C) If direct buried;

• Must be listed for the use; and

• Must have a burial cover of at least 18".

(b) Preformed direct burial induction detection loops must conform with the following:

(i) The loop conductor must be rated for direct burial and be a minimum of No. 16 AWG;

(ii) The loop design must not allow movement of the loop conductor within the outer jacket. The outer jacket containing the loop conductor is not required to be listed;

(iii) The loop yoke casing (i.e., the location where the lead-in conductor is connected to the loop):

(A) Includes any device used to house the "loop to lead-in splice" or to otherwise couple the loop with the lead-in electrical raceway;

(B) Is not required to be listed; and

(C) Must have a coupler that will create a waterproof bond with the electrical raceway, containing the lead-in conductor, or a direct buried lead-in conductor.

(c) Saw-cut induction detection loops:

(i) The loop conductor must be cross-linked polyethylene or EPR Type USE insulation and be a minimum of No. 18 AWG stranded;

(ii) The saw-cut groove must not cut into rebar installed within the roadway.

011 Support of raceways, cables, or boxes in suspended ceilings.

(3) NEC power limited, Class 2, and Class 3 cables must be secured in compliance with NEC 334.30 and must be secured to boxes in compliance with NEC 314.17.

(4) Telecommunications cables must be secured in a manner that will not cause damage to the cables and at intervals not exceeding five feet. Cables are considered adequately supported when run through holes in building structural elements or other supporting elements. Telecommunications cables may be fished into inaccessible hollow spaces of finished buildings. Clamps or fittings are not required where telecommunications cables enter boxes.

(5) Optical fiber cables must be secured in a manner that will not cause damage to the cables and at intervals not exceeding five feet. Cables are considered adequately supported when run through holes in building structural elements or other supporting elements. Optical fiber cables may be fished into inaccessible hollow spaces of finished buildings. Supports must allow a bending radius that will not cause damage to the cables.

(6) Where not restricted by the building code official or Article 300 NEC, the wires required in NEC 300.11(A) may support raceways, cables, or boxes under the following conditions:

(a) Raceways and/or cables are not larger than three-quarter-inch trade size;

(b) No more than two raceways or cables are supported by a support wire. The two-cable limitation does not apply to telecommunications cables, Class 2 cables, or Class 3 cables on support wires installed exclusively for such cables. The support wire must be adequate to carry the cable(s) weight and all attached cables must be secured with approved fittings; or

(c) Raceways and cables are secured to the support wires by fittings designed and manufactured for the purpose.

In addition to (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection, the following conditions must be complied with:

(d) The support wires are minimum #12 AWG and are securely fastened to the structural ceiling and to the ceiling grid system; and

(e) The raceways or cables serve equipment that is located within the ceiling cavity or is mounted on or supported by the ceiling grid system. Telecommunications cables, Class 2 cables, or Class 3 cables supported as required by this section, may pass through ceiling cavities without serving equipment mounted on or supported by the ceiling grid system.

017 Conductors in raceway.

(7) Cables will be permitted in all raceway systems if:

(a) The cable is appropriate for the environment; and

(b) The percentage fill does not exceed that allowed in NEC Chapter 9, Table 1.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-300, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-300, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-300, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-300, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-300, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-314 Wiring methods and materials—Outlet, device, pull and junction boxes.

001 Boxes and fittings.

(1) Conduit bodies, junction, pull, and outlet boxes must be installed so that the wiring contained in them is accessible without removing any part of the building structure, including insulation material.

023(H) Flexible cord connection of pendant boxes.

(2) The flexible cord and cord connection must comply with NEC 314.23(H) and the following:

(a) A suspended pendant box must not contain conduit "knockouts" and connection to a suspended box must utilize an integral threaded hub;

(b) The maximum length of the cord for a suspended pendant drop from a permanently installed junction box to a suitable tension take-up device above the pendant box must not exceed six feet;

(c) The flexible cord must be supported at each end with an approved cord grip or strain relief connector fitting/device that will eliminate all stress on the conductor connections;

(d) The flexible cord must be a minimum #14 AWG copper;

(e) The flexible cord ampacity must be determined using NEC Table 400.5(A) column A; and

(f) The flexible cord must be hard or extra hard usage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, and 19.28.551. 05-10-024, § 296-46B-314, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-314, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-314, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-334 Wiring methods and materials—Nonmetallic-sheathed cable.

010 Nonmetallic-sheathed cable.

(1) The building classification, for subsections (2), (3), and (4) of this section, will be as determined by the building official. For the purposes of this section, Type III, IV and V may be as defined in the International Building Code adopted in the state of Washington. The installer must provide the inspector documentation substantiating the type of building construction and finish material rating(s) prior to any electrical inspection.

(2) This section replaces NEC 334.10(2). In multifamily dwellings, Type NM, Type NMC, and Type NMS cable(s) may be used in structures of Types III, IV, and V construction except as prohibited in NEC 334.12.

(3) This section replaces NEC 334.10(3). In all other structures, Type NM, Type NMC, and Type NMS cable(s) may be used in structures of Types III, IV, and V construction except as prohibited in NEC 334.12. All cable(s) must be concealed within walls, floors, or ceilings that provide a thermal barrier of material that has at least a 15-minute finish rating as identified in listings of fire-rated assemblies.

(4) This section replaces NEC 334.10(4). Cable trays in structures of Types III, IV, and V construction, where the cable(s) is identified for the use, except as prohibited in NEC 334.12.

015 Exposed work.

(5) Where Type NMC cable is installed in shallow chases in plaster, masonry, concrete, adobe or similar material, the cable must be protected against nails or screws by:

(a) A steel plate at least 1.59 mm (1/16 in.) thick and covered with plaster, adobe, or similar finish; or

(b) Being recessed in a chase at least 6.985 cm (2 3/4 in.) deep, as measured from the finished surface, and covered with plaster, adobe, or similar finish. The cable(s) must be at least 6.35 mm (2 1/2 in.) from the finished surface.

(6) The requirements for nonmetallic sheathed cable protection in NEC 334.15(C) do not apply in crawl spaces.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-334, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-334, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-334, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-334, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-358 Wiring methods and materials—Electrical metallic tubing.

012 Electrical metallic tubing.

(1) In addition to complying with the provisions of Article 358 NEC, electrical metallic tubing may not be installed in direct contact with the earth or in concrete on or below grade. Also see NEC 300.6 for resistance to corrosion.

(2) Where electrical metallic tubing is installed in wet locations, an equipment grounding conductor must be provided within the raceway and sized per NEC 250.122.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-358, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-358, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-394 Wiring methods and materials—Concealed knob-and-tube wiring.

001 Knob-and-tube wiring.

Article 394 NEC does not prohibit the installation of loose or rolled thermal insulating material in spaces containing existing knob-and-tube wiring provided that all the following conditions are met:

(1) The wiring must be surveyed by an appropriately licensed electrical contractor who must certify in writing to the department that the wiring is in good condition with no evidence of improper overcurrent protection, conductor insulation failure or deterioration, and with no improper connections or splices. The electrical inspector must inspect all repairs, alterations, or extensions to the electrical system.

(2) The insulation must meet Class I specifications as identified in the Uniform Building Code, with a flame spread factor of twenty-five or less as tested using ASTM E84-81a. Foam insulation may not be used with knob-and-tube wiring.

(3) All knob-and-tube circuits must have overcurrent protection in compliance with NEC Table 310.16, 60 degree centigrade, Column C. Overcurrent protection must be either circuit breakers or Type S fuses.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-394, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-410 Equipment for general use—Luminaires.

010 Luminaires.

(1) All luminaires within an enclosed shower area or within five feet of the waterline of a bathtub must be enclosed, unless specifically listed for such use; these luminaires, with exposed metal parts that are grounded, must be ground fault circuit interrupter protected.

030 Flexible cord connection of electric discharge luminaires.

(2) A ground-type attachment plug cap and receptacle connection at the source junction box is not required when the flexible cord complies with NEC 410.30 and the following:

(a) Connection to a source junction box must utilize an approved cable connector or clamp;

(b) The maximum length of the cord for a suspended pendant drop from a permanently installed junction box to a suitable tension take-up device above the pendant luminaire must not exceed six feet;

(c) The flexible cord must be supported at each end with an approved cord grip or strain relief connector fitting/device that will eliminate all stress on the conductor connections;

(d) The flexible cord must be a minimum #14 AWG copper;

(e) The flexible cord ampacity must be determined in NEC Table 400.5(A) column A;

(f) The flexible cord must be hard or extra hard usage; and

(g) A vertical flexible cord supplying electric discharge luminaires must be secured to the luminaire support as per NEC 334.30(A).

042 Exposed luminaire (fixture) parts.

(3) Replacement luminaires that are directly wired or attached to boxes supplied by wiring methods that do not provide a ready means for grounding and that have exposed conductive parts will be permitted only where the luminaires are provided with ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection and marked "no equipment ground."

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-410, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-410, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-410, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-410, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-422 Equipment for general use—Appliances.

010 Water heater circuit.

Water heaters with a rated circuit load in excess of 3,500 watts at 208 or 240 volts must be provided with branch circuit conductors not smaller than #10 AWG copper or equal. Overcurrent protection must comply with NEC 422.11(E).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-422, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-430 Motors, motor circuits, and controllers.

007 Marking on motors and multimotor equipment.

Except as required by the National Electrical Code, there is no requirement for motors to be identified for use or listed/field evaluated by a laboratory. All motors must be manufac-

tured according to National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA) standards for motors except motors that:

(1) Are a component part of equipment listed or field evaluated by a laboratory; or

(2) Are a component part of industrial utilization equipment approved by the department per WAC 296-46B-903.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-430, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-430, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-430, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-430, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-445 Wind driven generator equipment. This equipment includes alternators or generators that produce electrical current through the conversion of wind energy into electrical energy. Wind driven generation equipment must demonstrate conformance to applicable safety standards recognized by the department.

Installation.

(1) A wind driven generator system design review must be submitted at the time of the inspection request. Permit holders must submit a copy of the wind driven generator equipment manufacturer's installation information and a legible one-line diagram of the wind driven generator design and calculations used to determine voltage and current within the generation system to the electrical inspector. This diagram must show the wind driven generator equipment, devices, overcurrent protection, conductor sizing, grounding, ground fault protection if required, and any system interconnection points.

(2) For utility interactive systems, any person making interconnections between the generator system and the utility distribution network must consult the serving utility and is required to meet all additional utility standards.

(3) All wind driven generator equipment and disconnecting means must be permanently identified as to their purpose, maximum voltages and type of current within the system with an identification plate.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-445, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-450 Equipment for general use—Transformers and transformer vaults.

027 Flammable-liquid or oil-filled transformers installed outdoors.

(1) Flammable-liquid or oil-filled transformers installed outdoors must meet the following requirements:

(a) A transformer installed adjacent to a building/structure with any combustible surface may be located only in the shaded "Approved Transformer Area" shown in Figure 450-1;

"Approved Transformer Area" shown in Figure 450-1;

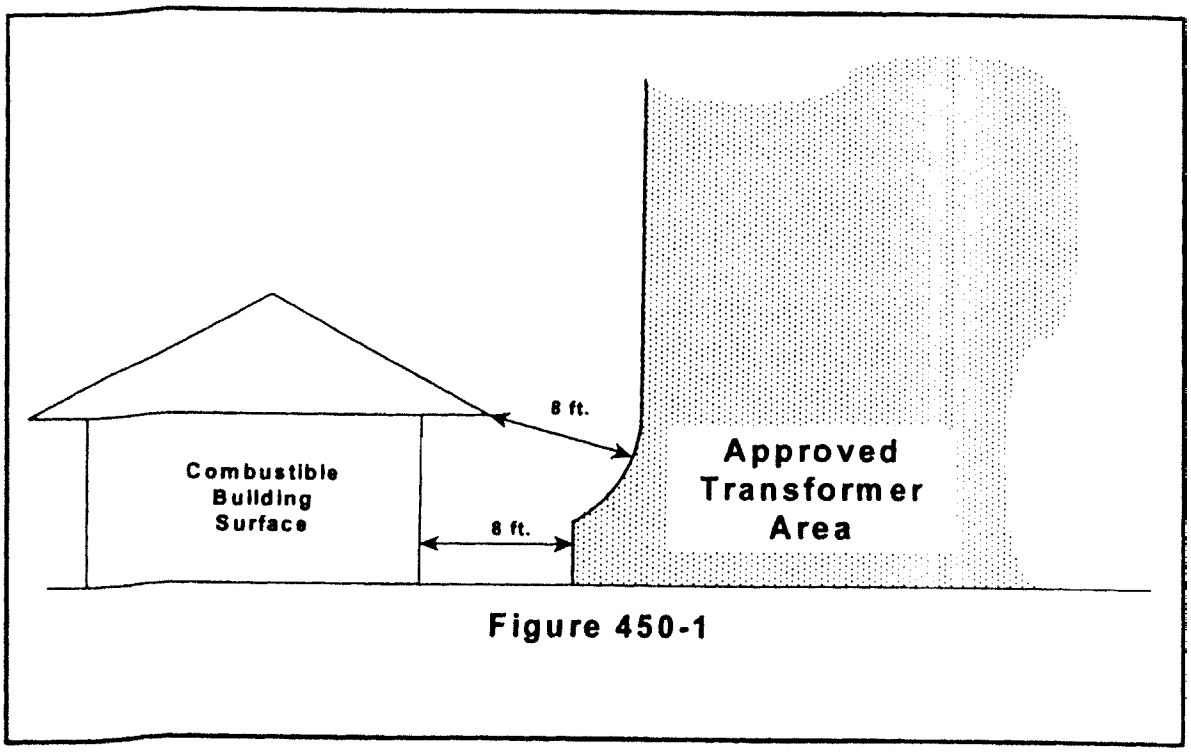


Figure 450-1

(b) A transformer installed adjacent to a building/structure with no combustible surface(s) may be located only in the shaded "Approved Transformer Area" shown in Figure 450-2;

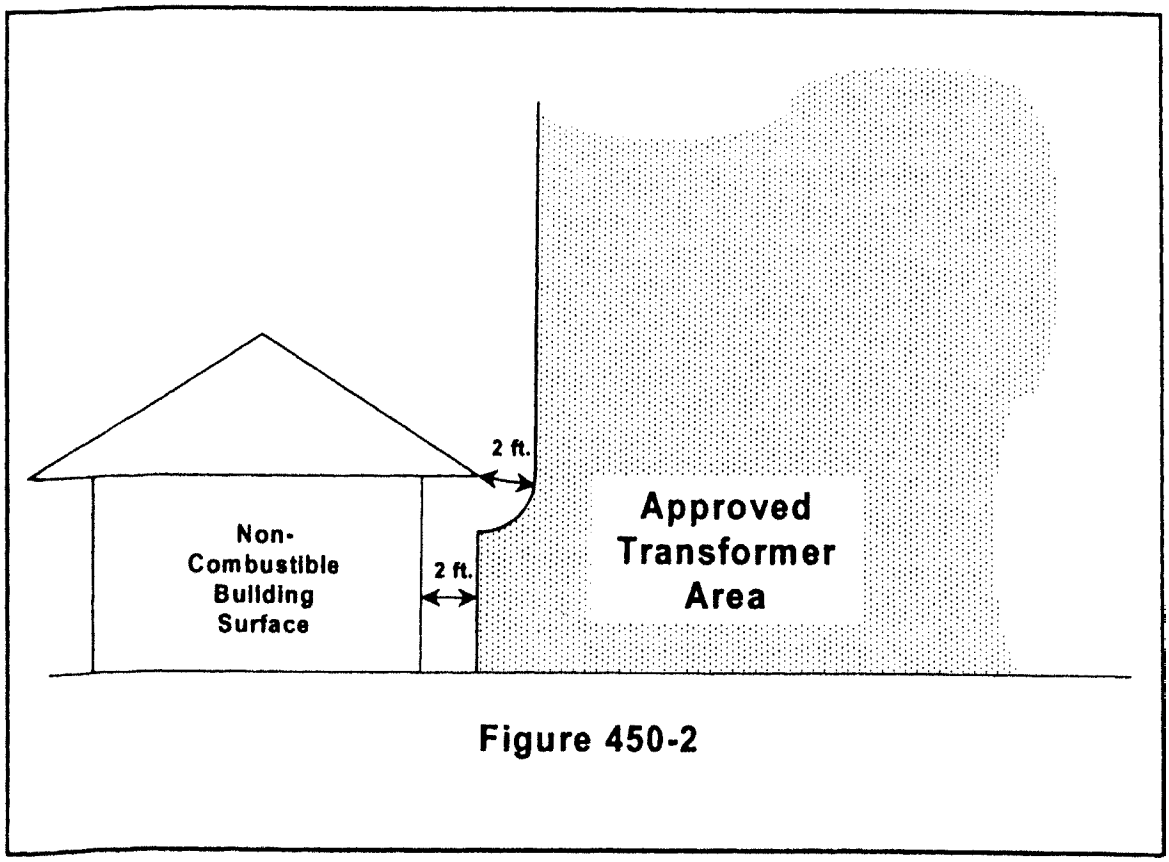


Figure 450-2

(c) In an area in which a transformer is to be installed next to a noninhabited structure, the transformer may be no closer than two feet to the building/structure and must be outside a line extended vertically from the ends of the eaves or rooflines;

(d) A building/structure may have no doors, windows, stairways, or other openings closer than eight feet to the transformer;

(e) The finished grade at the location of the transformer must be such that any oil leaking from the transformer will flow away from the building/structure and will not pool; and

(f) If transformers are installed in areas subject to traffic other than pedestrian traffic, they must be provided with adequate guarding.

(2) Enclosures for total underground flammable-liquid or oil-filled transformers must not be located within eight feet of a doorway, operable window, stairways or fire escape. Adequate space must be maintained above the enclosure so that a boom may be used to lift the transformer from the enclosure.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-450, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-500 Hazardous (classified) locations, Classes I, II, and III, Divisions 1 and 2.

005 Classification of locations.

Classification of locations may only be done by the authority having jurisdiction or a professional engineer registered in Washington who uses appropriate National Fire Protection Standards as a basis for classification. The authority having jurisdiction is allowed to make the final determination in cases of conflict.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-500, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-501 Special occupancies NEC Class I locations.

001 Sewage disposal systems.

(1) Pumping chambers for sewage, effluent, or grinder pumps in on-site and septic tank effluent pump (S.T.E.P.) disposal systems will be considered unclassified when not more than five residential units are connected to the system, residential units are connected to a utility sewage system, or when nonresidential systems have residential loading characteristics and all of the following general installations requirements are complied with:

(a) The pumping chamber must be adequately vented. Venting may be accomplished through the building or structure plumbing vents where the system venting has been

approved by the local jurisdiction authority or by a direct two-inch minimum vent to the atmosphere;

(b) Equipment that in normal operation may cause an arc or spark must not be installed in any pumping chamber;

(c) Float switches installed in a pumping chamber must be hermetically sealed to prevent the entrance of gases or vapors;

(d) Junction boxes, conduits and fittings installed in the septic atmosphere must be of a noncorrosive type, installed to prevent the entrance of gases or vapors;

(e) Where a conduit system is installed between the pumping chamber and the control panel, motor disconnect, or power source, an approved sealing method must be installed to prevent the migration of gases or vapors from the pumping chamber, and must remain accessible; and

(f) Wire splices in junction boxes installed in pumping chambers must be suitable for wet locations.

(2) Residential wastewater loading characteristics in a nonresidential installation:

(a) For systems that process less than three thousand five hundred gallons of wastewater per day may be certified by:

(i) An on-site wastewater designer licensed under chapter 18.210 RCW; or

(ii) A professional engineer, engaged in the business of on-site wastewater system design, licensed under chapter 18.43 RCW.

(b) For systems that process three thousand five hundred gallons or more of wastewater per day may be certified by a professional engineer, engaged in the business of on-site wastewater system design, licensed under chapter 18.43 RCW.

Written documentation must be signed and stamped by the designer or engineer and provided to the electrical inspector prior to inspection.

(3) Any residential or nonresidential system that has building or structure floor drains being discharged into the system is classified as Class I Division 1. Drains from any commercially made tub, shower, basin, sink, or toilet are not considered floor drains.

(4) Pumping chamber access covers can be covered by gravel, light aggregate, or noncohesive granulated soil, and must be accessible for excavation. Access covers that are buried must have their exact location identified at the electrical panel or other prominent location by an identification plate. The authority having jurisdiction for performing electrical inspections must approve the identification plate location.

(5) Indoor grinder pumps installed in chambers with less than fifty gallons capacity are not required to meet the requirements of this section, except for the venting requirements in subsection (1)(a) of this section. Indoor grinder pumps installed in chambers with less than fifty gallons capacity are not classified systems as described in Article 500 NEC.

(6) Secondary treatment effluent pumping chambers such as sand filters are unclassified, and require no special wiring methods.

(7) Inspection approval is required prior to covering or concealing any portion of the septic electrical system, including the pump. New septic and effluent tanks containing electrical wires and equipment must be inspected and approved prior to being loaded with sewage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 06-05-028, § 296-46B-501, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-501, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-505 Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 locations.

007 Implementation of zone classification.

For the purposes of NEC 505.7, qualified person means a professional engineer registered in Washington.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-505, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-513 Special occupancies—Aircraft hangers.

001 Scope.

The scope for NEC 513 applies only when the property containing the building is classified or zoned as an aircraft hanger by the authority having jurisdiction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-513, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-514 Special occupancies—Motor fuel dispensing facilities.

001 General.

(1) In addition to the scope included in NEC 514.1, Article 514 NEC must be complied with for all liquified flammable gas storage or transfer facilities.

011 Emergency disconnecting means - dispensing and service stations.

(2) An emergency disconnecting means or operator must be provided to disconnect the pump or dispensing equipment serving gasoline, volatile flammable liquids, or liquefied flammable gases. The emergency disconnecting means or operator must disconnect all conductors of the circuit supplying all station dispensers and/or pumps (including the grounded conductor) simultaneously from the source(s) of supply.

(3) For installations with only one dispensing device, the emergency disconnecting means/operator may be used to satisfy subsection (2) of this section.

(4) For multicircuit installations, an electrically held normally open contactor operated by a push-button may serve as the disconnecting means to satisfy subsection (2) of this section. If a disconnecting pushbutton is used, the pushbutton may not function as the resetting mechanism for the electrically held contactor. The resetting means must be:

(a) Located at least fifteen feet or out of sight from the disconnecting pushbutton;

(b) Installed behind a cover or guard; and

(c) Identified with an identification plate that is substantially black in color.

(5) The disconnecting means satisfying subsection (2) of this section must be labeled with an identification plate, with letters at least one inch high, as the emergency disconnecting means. The disconnecting means or operator must be:

(a) Substantially red in color; and

(b) For attended facilities - must be readily accessible and must be located outdoors and within sight of the pump or dispensing equipment it controls; or

(c) For unattended facilities - must be readily accessible and must be located within sight, but at least twenty feet from the pump or dispensing equipment it controls.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-514, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-517 Special occupancies—Health care facilities.

001 Health care facilities.

In health care facilities, the following methods must be used to determine adequate capacity and ratings of equipment providing electrical power for the essential electrical systems defined in Article 517 NEC:

(1) Systems in new facilities:

(a) Emergency system: The emergency branch must consist of two branches known as:

(i) Life safety system: The feeder conductors and equipment used to supply electrical power to the life safety branch must be determined by summation of the connected loads as determined by Article 220 NEC and may not be subjected to any reduction due to the diversity of the loads. Feeder and equipment will be subject to a one hundred twenty-five percent multiplier for continuous loads in accordance with Article 220 NEC.

(ii) Critical branch system: The feeder conductors and equipment must be calculated in accordance with Article 220 NEC, including a level of diversity as determined by such article.

(b) Equipment branch: The feeder conductors and equipment used to supply electrical power to the equipment branch of the essential electrical system must be calculated in accordance with Article 220 NEC, including a level of diversity as determined by such article.

(c) Generator sizing: The rating of the generator(s) supplying electrical power to the essential system of a health care facility must meet or exceed the summation of the loads determined in (a) and (b) of this subsection with no additional demand factors applied. Momentary X-ray loads may be ignored if the generator is rated at least three hundred percent of the largest momentary X-ray load connected.

(2) Existing essential systems in facilities to which additional load is to be added:

(a) Existing loads: The existing loads of the separate branches of the essential electrical system may be determined by WAC 296-46B-900 (3)(j).

(b) Added loads: Added loads to the separate branches of the essential electrical system must be determined by subsection (1) of this section.

(c) Generator sizing: The rating of the generator(s) supplying electrical power to the essential electrical system must meet or exceed the summation of the loads determined by (a) and (b) of this subsection with no additional demand factors applied.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-517, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-517, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-517, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-520 Special occupancies—Theaters, motion picture and television studios, performance areas and similar areas.

001 Concerts, motion picture productions, stage shows, and similar shows.

(1) Service equipment, separately derived systems, feeders and circuits for concerts, motion picture productions, stage shows, and similar shows, must comply with the NEC and this chapter.

(2) The ampacity of cords and cables must be determined from the appropriate Article 400 NEC cord and cable ampacity tables including all notes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-520, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-547 Special occupancies—Agricultural buildings.

001 Scope.

NEC 547 requirements apply only when the agricultural building is greater than 1,000 square feet and is used as part of a business or commercial farming activity.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-547, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-550 Special occupancies—Mobile homes, manufactured homes and mobile home parks.

001 Mobile/manufactured homes - inspection.

(1) All alterations to the mobile/manufactured home electrical system must be permitted and inspected by the factory assembled structures section of the department. Electrical wiring in structures that are attached to the mobile/manufactured home and for which the source of power is from the mobile/manufactured home is inspected by the factory assembled structures section of the department.

032 Mobile/manufactured homes - service.

(2) If an electrical service is installed on the mobile/manufactured home:

(a) It must be installed only by the manufacturer, at the manufacturing plant. The manufacturer must complete the

service except for service connections, meter, and grounding electrode conductor; and

(b) The owner or an electrical contractor must complete the service at the site.

033 Mobile/manufactured homes - feeder.

(3) When the mobile or manufactured home is supplied with power using a permanent wiring method, the equipment grounding conductor will be permitted to be bare. Bare conductors used underground must be copper. For the purposes of this section, portable cord is not considered a permanent wiring method.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-550, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-553 Special occupancies—Floating buildings.

004 Floating buildings and similar facilities - services and feeders.

(1) Where electrical power is provided, floating buildings and similar facilities in addition to complying with the appropriate sections of Article 553 NEC must have a readily accessible service rated disconnect located on the shoreline within sight of the shoreline connection of the dock, wharf or similar structure to which the floating building or similar facility is moored.

(2) Where shore power is provided, each floating building or similar facility must have a disconnecting means located within sight of each floating building or similar facility. The disconnecting means must be installed adjacent to but not in or on the floating building or similar facility.

007 Floating buildings and similar installations - wiring methods.

(3) Extra-hard usage portable power cables rated not less than 75°C, 600 volts, listed for wet locations and sunlight resistance and having an outer jacket rated for the environment may be used as a permanent wiring method when joining the structures indicated above and for any concealed or protected wiring on a sectionalized floating dock leading to a floating building or similar facility. The cable needs to be resistant only to environments it is normally exposed to on an ongoing basis.

(4) Conductors operating in excess of 600 volts, nominal may not be installed on floating portions of a floating building or similar facility.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-553, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-555 Special occupancies—Marinas and boatyards. (1) For the purposes of NEC 555.1, the scope of work includes private, noncommercial docking facilities.

(2) For the purposes of NEC 555.5, transformer terminations must be located a minimum of twelve inches above the deck of a dock (datum plane requirements do not apply for this section).

(3) For the purposes of NEC 555.7, adjacent means within sight.

(4) For the purposes of NEC 555.9, all electrical connections must be installed a minimum of twelve inches above the deck of a pier unless the connections are approved for wet locations (datum plane requirements do not apply for this section).

(5) For the purposes of NEC 555.10, all enclosures must be corrosion resistant. All gasketed enclosures must be arranged with a weep hole to discharge condensation.

(6) For the purposes of NEC 555.11, gasketed enclosures are only required for wet locations.

(7) For the purposes of NEC 555.13, the following wiring methods are allowed:

(a) All wiring installed in a damp or wet location must be suitable for wet locations.

(b) Extra-hard usage portable power cables rated not less than 75°C, 600 volts, listed for wet locations and sunlight resistance and having an outer jacket rated for the environment are permitted. Portable power cables are permitted as a permanent wiring method under or within docks and piers or where provided with physical protection. The requirements of NEC 555.13 (B)(4)(b) do not apply.

(c) Overhead wiring must be installed at the perimeter of areas where boats are moored, stored, moved, or serviced to avoid possible contact with masts and other parts of boats.

(d) For the purposes of NEC 555.13 (B)(5), the wiring methods of Chapter 3 NEC will be permitted.

(8) For the purposes of NEC 555.19, receptacles must be mounted not less than twelve inches above the deck surface of the pier or dock (datum plane requirements do not apply for this section). Shore power receptacles that provide shore power for boats must be rated not less than 20 amperes and must be single outlet type and must be of the locking and grounding type or pin and sleeve type.

(9) For the purposes of NEC 555.21 (B)(1), delete exception No. 1 and No. 2 and replace with:

Dock, pier, or wharf sections that do not support fuel dispensers and may abut a section(s) that supports a fuel dispenser(s) are permitted to be unclassified where documented air space between the sections is provided and where flammable liquids or vapors cannot travel to these sections. See NEC 500.4(A) for documentation requirements.

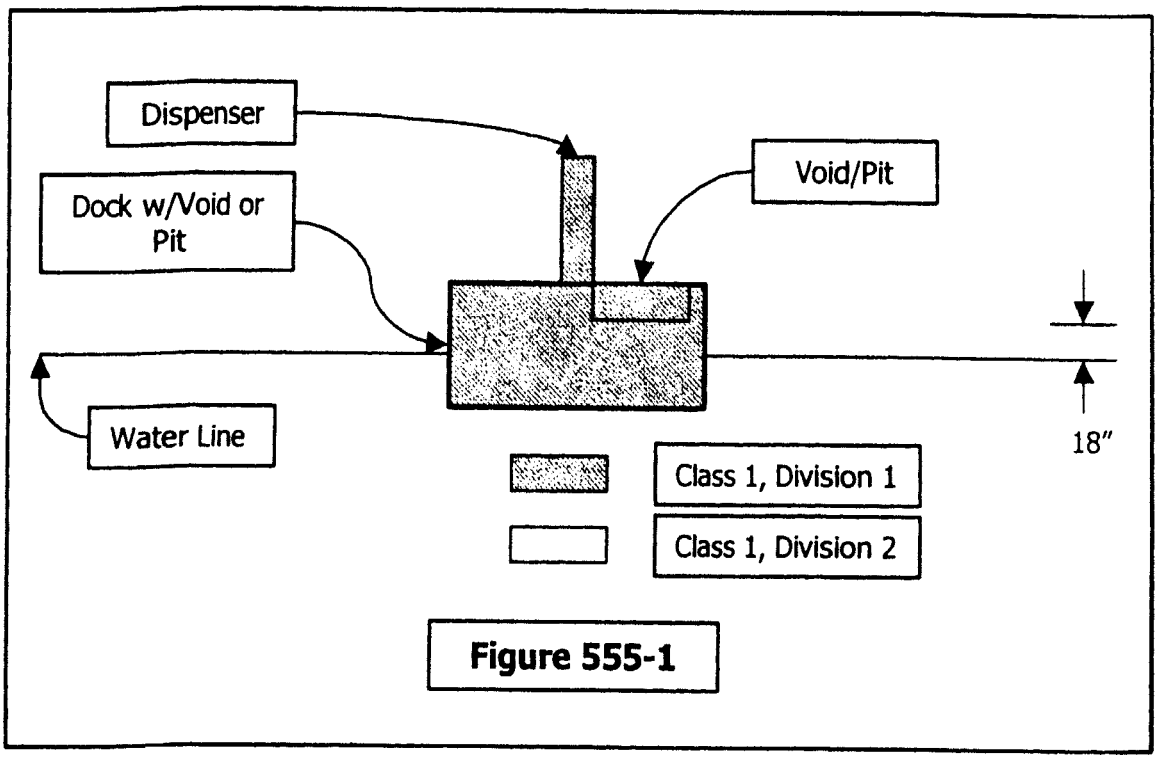


Figure 555-1

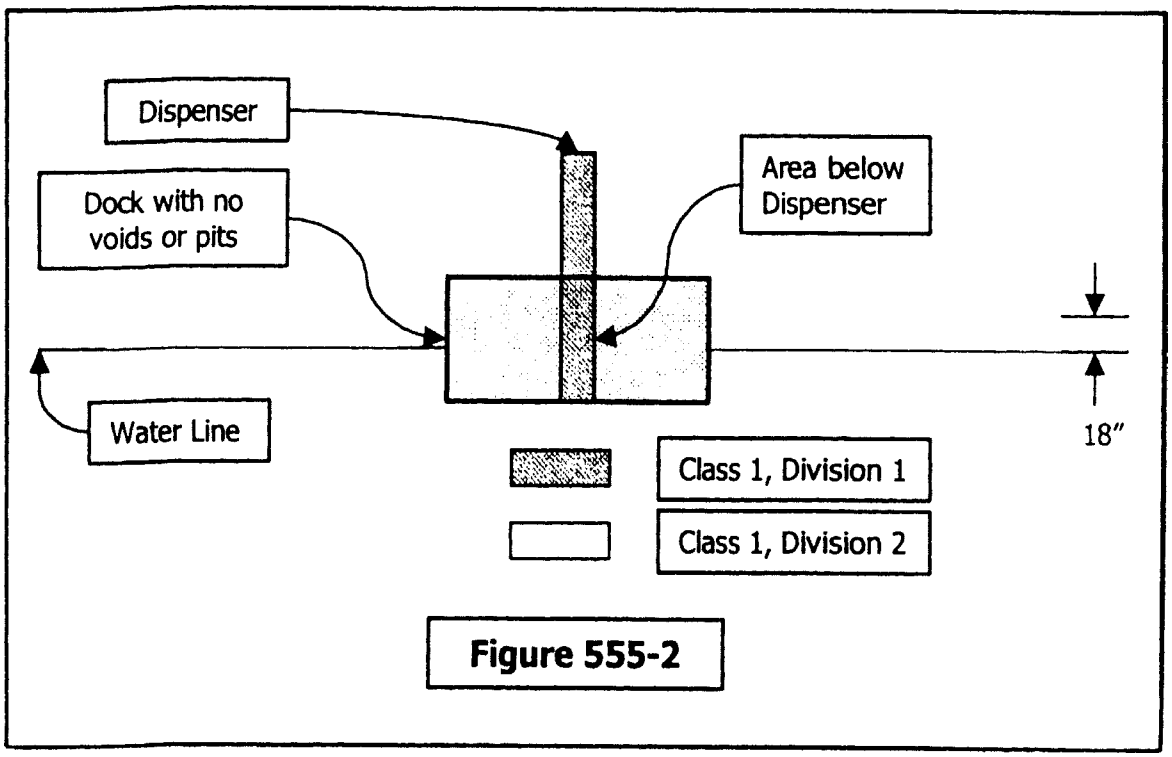


Figure 555-2

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-555, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-555, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-555, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-590 Special occupancies—Temporary installations.

001 Temporary installations.

(1) For the purposes of this section, any circuit used for construction purposes is considered to be temporary.

003 Temporary installations - time constraints.

(2) Temporary construction service equipment may only be used for construction purposes and must be disconnected when the permanent service is connected unless the department grants an extension of time.

004 Temporary installations - splices.

(3) A splice or junction box is required for all wiring splice or junction connections in a temporary installation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-590, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-590, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05.]

WAC 296-46B-600 Special equipment—Electric signs and outline lighting.

001 Electrical signs - general.

(1) All electrical signs within the scope of UL Standard 48, the electrical sign standard, must be listed. All electrical signs outside the scope of UL Standard 48 will be inspected for compliance with the NEC.

(2) Luminaires in outdoor awnings must be suitable for wet locations and be connected by a wiring method suitable for wet locations.

(3) Fluorescent luminaires must be located at least six inches from the awning fabric. Incandescent lamps or luminaires must be located at least eighteen inches from the awning fabric. A disconnecting means must be installed per Article 600 NEC.

(4) Listed awning signs must be installed in compliance with the manufacturer's instructions and the NEC.

010 Portable or mobile outdoor electrical signs.

(5) A weatherproof receptacle outlet that is weatherproof with the supply cord connected must be installed within six feet of each electrical sign.

(6) Extension cords are not permitted to supply portable outdoor signs.

(7) All portable outdoor electrical signs must be listed or field evaluated by a laboratory accredited by the department.

030 Neon tubing.

(8) NEC 600, Part II, Field-Installed Skeleton Tubing, will apply to all neon tubing and neon circuit conductors.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-600, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-600, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-645 Information technology equipment.

017 Power distribution units.

Power distribution units that are used for information technology equipment will be permitted to have multiple panelboards with a single cabinet, provided that the power distribution unit is utilization equipment listed for information technology application.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-645, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-680 Special equipment—Swimming pools, fountains and similar installations.

001 General.

(1) Package spa or hot tubs. Electrical heating, pumping, filtering, and/or control equipment installed within five feet of a spa or hot tub must be listed or field evaluated as a package with the spa or hot tub.

(2) A factory assembled skid pack of electrical heating, pumping, filtering, and/or control equipment (skid pack) must be installed more than five feet from a spa or hot tub and shall be listed as a package unit.

(3) The maintenance disconnect and field installed, listed electrical equipment for a hot tub, spa, or swim spa must be located at least five feet from the hot tub, spa or swim spa. Field installed listed equipment must meet the following additional requirements:

(a) The heater is listed as a "spa heater or swimming pool heater";

(b) The pump is listed as a "spa pump" or "swimming pool/spa pump" (the pump may be combined with a filter assembly); and

(c) Other listed equipment such as panelboards, conduit, and wire are suitable for the environment and comply with the applicable codes.

(4) Field installed, listed electrical equipment for a swimming pool must be located at least five feet from the swimming pool. Field installed listed equipment must meet the following additional requirements:

(a) The heater must be listed as a "swimming pool heater or a spa heater";

(b) The pump must be listed as a "swimming pool pump" or "spa pump" or "swimming pool/spa pump"; and

(c) Other equipment such as panelboards, conduit, and wire must be suitable for the environment and comply with the applicable codes.

The five-foot separation may be reduced by the installation of a permanent barrier, such as a solid wall, fixed glass windows or doors, etc. The five-foot separation will be determined by the shortest path or route that a cord can travel from the spa, hot tub, swim spa, or swimming pool to an object.

(5) The field assembly or installation of "recognized components" will not be permitted.

(6) Hydromassage bathtubs must be listed as a unit and bear a listing mark which reads "hydromassage bathtub."

(7) Manufacturers' instructions must be followed as part of the listing requirements.

(8) Electrical components which have failed and require replacement must be replaced with identical products unless the replacement part is no longer available; in which case, a like-in-kind product may be substituted provided the

mechanical and grounding integrity of the equipment is maintained.

(9) Cut-away-type display models may not be sold for other than display purposes and are not expected to bear a listing mark.

025 Feeders.

(10) NEC 680.25(A) is amended to read: A feeder between the service equipment and the remote panelboard is permitted to run in flexible metal conduit, an approved cable assembly that includes an equipment grounding conductor within its outer sheath (the equipment grounding conductor must comply with NEC 250.24 (A)(5)), rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, rigid polyvinyl chloride conduit, reinforced thermosetting resin conduit, electrical metallic tubing (when installed on or within a building or crawl space), and electrical nonmetallic tubing (when installed within a building or crawl space). Aluminum conduit is not permitted.

040 Spas and hot tubs.

(11) NEC 680.42(C) will apply for interior and exterior wiring to outdoor installations of spas and hot tubs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-680, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-680, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-690 Solar photovoltaic systems.

002 Definitions.

(1) Photovoltaic system. The photovoltaic system may conduct alternating current, direct current, or both and will comprise all interconnected circuits to the point of connection with the building distribution circuits or utility service conductors.

(2) Support structure, foundation, and tracker. For the purposes of this section, those portions of the array or tracker that are exclusively mechanical and are built specifically for the purpose of physically supporting the modules or panels will not be considered part of the photovoltaic system as defined by this article.

004 Installation.

(3) A photovoltaic system design review must be submitted at the time of the inspection request. Permit holders must submit, to the electrical authority having jurisdiction, copies of the photovoltaic equipment manufacturer's installation information, accompanied by a legible one-line diagram of the photovoltaic design and calculations used to determine voltage and current within the photovoltaic system. This diagram must show the photovoltaic equipment, devices, overcurrent protection, conductor sizing, grounding, ground fault protection if required, and any system interconnection points.

(4) For utility interactive systems, persons making interconnections between solar photovoltaic system and the utility distribution network must consult the serving utility and are required to meet all additional utility standards.

007 Maximum voltage.

(5) The open-circuit voltage temperature coefficients supplied in the instructions of listed photovoltaic modules will be used to determine the maximum direct current photovoltaic system voltage. Otherwise the voltage will be calculated using Table 690.7 of the NEC. For the purposes of this calculation, a temperature correction factor of 1.25 will be used unless another factor can be justified and is approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

053 Direct-current photovoltaic power source.

(6) All photovoltaic equipment and disconnecting means must be permanently identified as to their purpose, maximum voltages, and type of current within the system with an identification plate. All photovoltaic circuits must be identified at each overcurrent protection device(s) and panel directory(ies).

(7) Required "WARNING" labels as specified by NEC 690 are required to be an identification plate on or immediately adjacent to the pertinent equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-690, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-700 Emergency systems.

001 Emergency systems - general.

(1) In all health or personal care facilities defined in this chapter, educational facilities, institutional facilities, hotels, motels, and places of assembly for one hundred or more persons, all exit and emergency lights must be installed in accordance with Article 700 NEC and located as required in standards adopted by the state building code council under chapter 19.27 RCW.

008 Signs.

(2) The sign(s) required in NEC 700.8 must be placed at the service disconnecting means and the meter base if the service disconnecting means and meter base are not located within sight and within 5' of each other.

009 Emergency systems - equipment identification.

(3) All exit and emergency lights, whether or not required by the NEC, must be installed in accordance with Article 700 NEC.

(4) All boxes and enclosures, for Article 700 NEC systems, larger than six inches by six inches, including transfer switches, generators, and power panels for emergency systems and circuits must be permanently identified with an identification plate that is substantially orange in color, except in existing health care facilities the existing nameplate identification color scheme can be retained for transfer switches, generators, and power panels for existing emergency systems that are not being replaced or modified. All other device and junction boxes for emergency systems and circuits must be substantially orange in color, both inside and outside.

027 Coordination.

(5) The requirements for selective coordination described in NEC 700.27 are not required where the emergency system was installed prior to June 1, 2006. For new emergency systems that are supplied from an existing emergency system installed prior to June 1, 2006, the new portion

of the emergency system must comply with NEC 700.27. The ground fault sensing function of overcurrent protective devices will only be required to selectively coordinate with the ground fault sensing functions of other overcurrent protective devices.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-700, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-700, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-700, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-700, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-701 Legally required standby systems.

008 Signs.

(1) The sign(s) required in NEC 701.8 must be placed at the service disconnecting means and the meter base if the service disconnecting means and meter base are not located within sight and within 5' of each other.

018 Coordination.

(2) The requirements for selective coordination described in NEC 701.18 are not required where the legally required standby system was installed prior to June 1, 2006. For new legally required standby systems that are supplied from an existing legally required standby system installed prior to June 1, 2006, the new portion of the legally required standby system must comply with NEC 701.18. The ground fault sensing function of overcurrent protective devices will only be required to selectively coordinate with the ground fault sensing functions of other overcurrent protective devices.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-701, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-701, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06.]

WAC 296-46B-702 Optional standby systems.

008 Signs.

The sign(s) required in NEC 702.8 must be placed at the service disconnecting means and the meter base if the service disconnecting means and meter base are not located within sight and within 5' of each other.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-702, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-760 Fire alarm systems. Device and junction boxes for fire alarm systems other than the surface raceway type, must be substantially red in color, both inside and outside. Power-limited fire protective signaling circuit conductors must be durably and plainly marked in or on junction boxes or other enclosures to indicate that it is a power-limited fire protective signaling circuit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, and 19.28.551. 05-10-024, § 296-46B-760, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05.]

WAC 296-46B-800 Communications systems—Communications circuits.

001 Installation.

(1) All telecommunications installations on an end-user's property, beyond the end-user's telecommunications network demarcation point, made by a telecommunications service provider, both inside and outside of a building or structure, must conform to all licensing, certification, installation, permitting, and inspection requirements described in chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter.

(2) Telecommunications service providers including its subcontractors and agents must install and maintain points of demarcation in conformance with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 47, Chapter 1, Part 68, Subpart B, Sec. 68.105 and may not place a point of demarcation further than twelve inches within an end-user's occupied space.

(3) The telecommunications service provider must identify the telecommunications network demarcation point(s) with an identification plate or label having:

(a) The provider's name;

(b) Customer/end-user's name; and

(c) If a CWSTP is used, the option type used.

(4) The CFR prescribes that telecommunications service providers must choose either a MPOE (minimum point of entry) or CWSTP (cable wire service termination policy) which regulates where demarcations are placed within a multitenant environment.

(5) A telecommunications service provider, including its subcontractors and agents provisioning service for a second provider who is not the end-user of the service, must place the point of demarcation no further than twelve inches from the nearest POP (point of presence), of the serving provider, to the eventual end-user.

(6) Telecommunications service providers must designate each building that they provide services to with labeling at the terminating point(s) of their facilities indicating:

(a) Whether the building is under a MPOE policy; or

(b) Which option of a CWSTP is in effect.

(7) The CWSTP options for demarcation placement are as follows:

(a) All telecommunications service provider facilities will terminate at one location, mutually agreed upon by the provider and the building owner or designee, upon entry into the building, normally at the lowest common serving point. All demarcations will be placed no more than twelve inches from this point. The building owner and/or tenants will provide, manage and maintain building wire and cable placed beyond this demarcation point location.

(b) The telecommunications service provider's facilities will terminate at common locations, mutually agreed upon by the provider and the building owner or designee, throughout the building (terminal rooms, utility closets, etc.). The telecommunications service provider will provide, manage and maintain the building cable and registration jacks that denote the demarcation points. The demarcation points will be placed at these locations and will be accessible to end-users at

these locations. This (b) is not an option for single tenant buildings.

(c) The telecommunications service provider will terminate facilities and place demarcations at locations, mutually agreed upon by the provider and the building owner or designee, within the individually occupied units, within twelve inches or a similarly reasonable distance of cable/wire entry. The provider will provide, manage and maintain the building cable, network terminating wire and registration jacks that denote the demarcation point. This (c) is not an option for single tenant buildings.

(d) All telecommunications service provider facilities and demarcations will terminate at one location on the property, mutually agreed upon by the provider and the building owner or designee. The building owner and/or tenants will provide, manage and maintain building wire and cable placed beyond the demarcation point location.

(8) The telecommunications installer must confer with the telecommunications provider when determining the point of demarcation.

002 Definitions.

(9) **"CWSTP (cable, wire and service termination policy)"** is the policy of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Washington utilities and transportation commission (WUTC) prescribed by tariff that governs negotiations between building owners and telecommunications service providers regarding the configuration of POP(s) and demarcation point(s) in multitenant buildings when a MPOE policy is not elected by the telecommunications service provider.

(10) **"MPOE (minimum point of entry)"** is a building wiring policy of the FCC and WUTC for multitenant environment locations that can be elected by telecommunications service providers. It prescribes that the telecommunications service provider will provide a single POP for access to its network and is located either at the closest practicable point to where a telecommunications service provider's facilities (fiber, coax, or copper) cross a property line or at the closest practicable point to where the wiring enters a multiunit building or buildings. All demarcations provided for customers and end-users by the provider will be placed within twelve inches of that POP.

(11) **"POP (point-of-presence),"** also called a **"POT (point-of-termination),"** is a designated point at or near a customer premise at which a telecommunications service provider's facilities for the provision of access service ends. This can be a fiber, coax, or copper connection point. Depending on the telecommunications service provider's CWSTP with the individual building owner, demarcations may be established at the POP or at other designated locations. When the customer of a telecommunications service provider is another carrier, the demarcation will be at the closest POP to the end-user. A telecommunications service provider may have multiple POPs within a multiple tenant environment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 06-24-041, § 296-46B-800, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-800, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-800, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

PART B - ELECTRICAL PLAN REVIEW

WAC 296-46B-900 Electrical plan review. Classification or definition of occupancies.

(1) Occupancies are classified and defined as follows:

(a) Educational facility refers to a building or portion of a building used primarily for educational purposes by six or more persons at one time for twelve hours per week or four hours in any one day. Educational occupancy includes: Schools (preschool through grade twelve), colleges, academies, universities, and trade schools.

(b) Institutional facility refers to a building or portion of a building used primarily for detention or correctional occupancies where some degree of restraint or security is required for a time period of twenty-four or more hours. Such occupancies include, but are not restricted to: Penal institutions, reformatories, jails, detention centers, correctional centers, and residential-restrained care.

(c) Health or personal care facility. Health or personal care facility refers to buildings or parts of buildings that contain, but are not limited to, facilities that are required to be licensed by the department of social and health services or the department of health (e.g., hospitals, nursing homes, private alcoholism hospitals, private psychiatric hospitals, boarding homes, alcoholism treatment facilities, maternity homes, birth centers or childbirth centers, residential treatment facilities for psychiatrically impaired children and youths, and renal hemodialysis clinics) and medical, dental, or chiropractic offices or clinics, outpatient or ambulatory surgical clinics, and such other health care occupancies where patients who may be unable to provide for their own needs and safety without the assistance of another person are treated.

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

(ii) "Nursing home," "nursing home unit" or "long-term care unit" means a group of beds for the accommodation of patients who, because of chronic illness or physical infirmities, require skilled nursing care and related medical services but are not acutely ill and not in need of the highly technical or specialized services ordinarily a part of hospital care.

(iii) "Boarding home" means any home or other institution, however named, which is advertised, announced, or maintained for the express or implied purpose of providing board and domiciliary care to seven or more aged persons not related by blood or marriage to the operator. It must not include any home, institution, or section thereof which is otherwise licensed and regulated under the provisions of state law providing specifically for the licensing and regulation of such home, institution, or section thereof.

(iv) "Private alcoholism hospital" means an institution, facility, building, or equivalent designed, organized, maintained, or operated to provide diagnosis, treatment, and care of individuals demonstrating signs or symptoms of alcoholism, including the complications of associated substance use and other medical diseases that can be appropriately treated and cared for in the facility and providing accommodations, medical services, or other necessary services over a continuous period of twenty-four hours or more for two or more individuals unrelated to the operator, provided that this chapter will not apply to any facility, agency, or other entity which is owned and operated by a public or governmental body.

(v) "Alcoholism treatment facility" means a private place or establishment, other than a licensed hospital, operated primarily for the treatment of alcoholism.

(vi) "Private psychiatric hospital" means a privately owned and operated establishment or institution which: Provides accommodations and services over a continuous period of twenty-four hours or more, and is expressly and exclusively for observing, diagnosing, or caring for two or more individuals with signs or symptoms of mental illness who are not related to the licensee.

(vii) "Maternity home" means any home, place, hospital, or institution in which facilities are maintained for the care of four or more women, not related by blood or marriage to the operator, during pregnancy or during or within ten days after delivery: Provided, however, that this definition will not apply to any hospital approved by the American College of Surgeons, American Osteopathic Association, or its successor.

(viii) "Birth center" or "childbirth center" means a type of maternity home which is a house, building, or equivalent organized to provide facilities and staff to support a birth service provided that the birth service is limited to low-risk maternal clients during the intrapartum period.

(ix) "Ambulatory surgical facility" means a facility, not a part of a hospital, providing surgical treatment to patients not requiring inpatient care in a hospital. This term does not include a facility in the offices of private physicians or dentists, whether for individual or group practice, if the privilege of using such facility is not extended to physicians or dentists outside the individual or group practice. (NEC: Ambulatory Health Care Center.)

(x) "Hospice care center" means any building, facility, place, or equivalent, organized, maintained, or operated specifically to provide beds, accommodations, facilities, or services over a continuous period of twenty-four hours or more for palliative care of two or more individuals, not related to the operator, who are diagnosed as being in the latter stages of an advanced disease which is expected to lead to death.

(xi) "Renal hemodialysis clinic" means a facility in a building or part of a building which is approved to furnish the full spectrum of diagnostic, therapeutic, or rehabilitative services required for the care of renal dialysis patients (including inpatient dialysis furnished directly or under arrangement). (NEC: Ambulatory Health Care Center.)

(xii) "Medical, dental, and chiropractic clinic" means any clinic or physicians' office where patients are not regularly kept as bed patients for twenty-four hours or more. Electrical plan review is not required.

(xiii) "Residential treatment facility for psychiatrically impaired children and youth" means a residence, place, or facility designed or organized to provide twenty-four-hour residential care or long-term individualized, active treatment for clients who have been diagnosed or evaluated as psychiatrically impaired.

(xiv) "Adult residential rehabilitation center" means a residence, place, or facility designed or organized primarily to provide twenty-four-hour residential care, crisis and short-term care or long-term individualized active treatment and rehabilitation for clients diagnosed or evaluated as psychiatrically impaired or chronically mentally ill as defined herein or in chapter 71.24 RCW.

(xv) "Group care facility" means a facility other than a foster-family home maintained or operated for the care of a group of children on a twenty-four-hour basis.

(d) Licensed day care centers.

(i) "Child day care center" means a facility providing regularly scheduled care for a group of children one month of age through twelve years of age for periods less than twenty-four hours.

(ii) "School-age child care center" means a program operating in a facility other than a private residence accountable for school-age children when school is not in session. The facility must meet department of licensing requirements and provide adult supervised care and a variety of developmentally appropriate activities.

(iii) "Family child day care home" means the same as "family child care home" and "a child day care facility" licensed by the state, located in the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care and supervision the child is placed, for the care of twelve or fewer children, including children who reside at the home. Electrical plan review is not required.

Plan review for educational, institutional or health care facilities/buildings.

(2) Plan review is a part of the electrical inspection process; its primary purpose is to determine:

(a) That service/feeder conductors are calculated and sized according to the proper NEC or WAC article or section;

(b) The classification of hazardous locations; and

(c) The proper design of emergency and standby systems.

(3) Electrical plan review.

(a) Electrical plan review is not required for:

(i) Lighting specific projects that result in an electrical load reduction on each feeder involved in the project;

(ii) Low voltage systems;

(iii) Modifications to existing electrical installations where all of the following conditions are met:

• Service or distribution equipment involved is rated not more than 400 amperes and does not exceed 250 volts;

• Does not involve emergency systems other than listed unit equipment per NEC 700.12(F);

• Does not involve branch circuits or feeders of an essential electrical system as defined in NEC 517.2; and

• Service and feeder load calculations are increased by 5% or less.

(iv) Stand-alone utility fed services that do not exceed 250 volts, 400 amperes where the project's distribution system does not include:

• Emergency systems other than listed unit equipment per NEC 700.12(F);

• Critical branch circuits or feeders as defined in NEC 517.2; or

• A required fire pump system.

(b) Electrical plan review is required for all other new or altered electrical projects in educational, institutional, or health care occupancies classified or defined in this chapter.

(c) If a review is required, the electrical plan must be submitted for review and approval before the electrical work is begun.

(d) Electrical plans.

(i) The plan must be submitted for plan review prior to beginning any electrical inspection. If a plan is rejected during the plan review process, no electrical inspection(s) may proceed until the plan is resubmitted and a conditional acceptance is granted.

(ii) The submitted plan will receive a preliminary review within seven business days after receipt by the department or city authorized to do electrical inspections.

(iii) If the submitted plan:

• Is rejected at the preliminary review, no inspection(s) will be made on the project.

• Receives conditional acceptance, the permit holder may request a preliminary inspection(s) in writing to the department or city authorized to do electrical inspections. The request must note that the preliminary inspection(s) is conditional and subject to any alterations required from the final plan review process.

(iv) Once the submitted plan has preliminary plan review approval, a copy of the submitted plan must be available on the job site for use by the electrical inspector.

(v) The final approved plan must be available on the job site, for use by the electrical inspector, after it is approved, but no later than prior to the final electrical inspection.

(vi) If the final approved plan requires changes from the conditionally accepted plan, alterations to the project may be required to make the project comply with the approved plan.

(vii) If the installer deviates from the service/feeder design shown on the final approved plan, a supplemental plan must be submitted for review before inspection can proceed. Load reductions or moving branch circuit locations within a panelboard do not require resubmission.

(e) All electrical plans for educational facilities, hospitals, and nursing homes must be prepared by, or under the direction of, a consulting engineer registered under chapter 18.43 RCW, and chapters 246-320, 180-29, and 388-97 WAC and stamped with the engineer's mark and signature.

(f) Refer plans for review to the Electrical Section, Department of Labor and Industries, P.O. Box 44460, Olympia, Washington 98504-4460 or the city authorized to do electrical inspections.

(g) Plans for projects within cities that perform electrical inspections must be submitted to that city for review.

(h) Plans to be reviewed must be legible, identify the name and classification of the facility, clearly indicate the scope and nature of the installation and the person or firm responsible for the electrical plans. The plans must clearly show the electrical installation or alteration in floor plan view, include all switchboard and panelboard schedules and when a service or feeder is to be installed or altered, must include a riser diagram, load calculation, fault current calculation, and interrupting rating of equipment. Where existing electrical systems are to supply additional loads, the plans must include documentation that proves adequate capacity and ratings. The plans must be submitted with a plan review submittal form available from the department or city authorized to do electrical inspections. Plan review fees are not required to be paid until the review is completed. Plans will not be returned until all fees are paid. Fees will be calculated based on the date the plans are received by the department or city authorized to do electrical inspections.

(i) The department may perform the plan review for new or altered electrical installations of other types of construction when the owner or electrical contractor makes a voluntary request for review. A city authorized to do electrical inspections may require a plan review of any electrical system.

(j) For existing structures where additions or alterations to feeders and services are proposed, NEC 220.87(1) may be used. If NEC 220.87(1) is used, the following is required:

(i) The date of the measurements.

(ii) A statement attesting to the validity of the demand data, signed by a professional electrical engineer or the electrical administrator of the electrical contractor performing the work.

(iii) A diagram of the electrical system identifying the point(s) of measurement.

(iv) Building demand measured continuously on the highest-loaded phase of the feeder or service over a thirty-day period, with the demand peak clearly identified. Demand peak is defined as the maximum average demand over a fifteen-minute interval.

Notes to Tables 900-1 and 900-2.
1. A city authorized to do electrical inspections may require plan review on facility types not reviewed by the department.

Table 900-1
Health or Personal Care Facilities

Health or Personal Care Facility Type	Plan Review Required
Hospital	Yes
Nursing home unit or long-term care unit	Yes
Boarding home	Yes
Assisted living facility	Yes
Private alcoholism hospital	Yes
Alcoholism treatment facility	Yes
Private psychiatric hospital	Yes
Maternity home	Yes
Ambulatory surgery facility	Yes
Renal hemodialysis clinic	Yes
Residential treatment facility for psychiatrically impaired children and youth	Yes
Adult residential rehabilitation center	Yes

Table 900-2
Educational and Institutional Facilities, Places of Assembly, or Other Facilities

Educational, Institutional, or Other Facility Types	Plan Review Required
Educational	Yes
Institutional	Yes

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-900, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-900, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 05-22-025, § 296-46B-900, filed 10/25/05, effective 11/25/05; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-900, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 04-21-086, § 296-46B-900, filed 10/20/04, effective 11/22/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-900, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-900, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

PART C - PERMITS AND FEES

WAC 296-46B-901 General—Electrical work permits and fees. (1) When an electrical work permit is required by chapter 19.28 RCW or this chapter, inspections may not be made, equipment must not be energized, or services connected unless:

(a) A valid electrical work permit is completely and legibly filled out and readily available;

(b) The classification or type of facility to be inspected and the exact scope and location of the electrical work to be performed are clearly shown on the electrical work permit;

(c) The address where the inspection is to be made is clearly identifiable from the street, road or highway that serves the premises; and

(d) Driving directions are provided for the inspectors' use.

(2) An electrical work permit is valid for only one specific site address.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (8) of this section, a valid electrical work permit must be posted on the job site at a readily accessible and conspicuous location prior to beginning electrical work and at all times until the electrical inspection process is completed.

Permit - responsibility for.

(4) Each person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity must furnish a valid electrical work permit for the installation, alteration, or other electrical work performed or to be performed solely by that entity. When the permitted work is performed solely or in part by another entity, the electrical work permit purchaser must request approval from the chief electrical inspector or the city that is authorized to do electrical inspections to take responsibility for the work of the original installing entity. Each electrical work permit application must be signed by the electrical contractor's administrator (or designee) or the person, or authorized representative of the firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity that is performing the electrical installation or alteration. Permits purchased electronically do not require a handwritten signature. An entity designated to sign electrical permits must provide written authorization of the purchaser's designation when requested by the department or city that is authorized to do electrical inspections.

(5) Permits to be obtained by customers. Whenever a serving electrical utility performs work for a customer under one of the exemptions in WAC 296-46B-925 and the work is subject to inspection, the customer is responsible for obtaining all required permits.

(6) Posting of permits: Where an electrical work permit is required, the work permit must be obtained and posted at the job site prior to beginning any electrical work. Exceptions:

(a) For an owner, an electrical work permit for emergency repairs to an existing electrical system(s) must be obtained and posted at the job site no later than the next business day after the work is begun.

(b) For an electrical contractor, in a city's jurisdiction where the city is authorized to do electrical inspections and does not have a provisional and a Class B permit system, an electrical work permit for emergency repairs to an existing electrical system(s) must be obtained and posted at the job site no later than the next business day after the work is begun.

(7) Fees must be paid in accordance with the inspection fee schedule in Part C of this chapter. The amount of the fee due is calculated based on the fee effective at the date payment is made. If the project is required to have an electrical plan review, the plan review fees will be based on the fees effective at the date the plans are received by the department for review. In a city where the department is doing inspections as the city's contractor, a supplemental fee may apply.

Permit - requirements for.

(8) As required by chapter 19.28 RCW or this chapter, an electrical work permit is required for the installation, alteration, or maintenance of all electrical systems or equipment except for:

(a) Travel trailers;

(b) Class A basic electrical work which includes:

(i) The **like-in-kind replacement** of a: Contactor, relay, timer, starter, circuit board, or similar control component; household appliance; circuit breaker; fuse; residential luminaire; lamp; snap switch; dimmer; receptacle outlet; thermostat; heating element; luminaire ballast with an exact same ballast; component(s) of electric signs, outline lighting, skeleton neon tubing when replaced on-site by an appropriate electrical contractor and when the sign, outline lighting or skeleton neon tubing electrical system is not modified; ten horsepower or smaller motor;

(ii) Induction detection loops described in WAC 296-46B-300(2) and used to control gate access devices;

(iii) Heat cable repair; and

(iv) Embedding premanufactured heat mats in tile grout where the mat is listed by an approved testing laboratory and comes from the manufacturer with preconnected lead-in conductors. All listing marks and lead-in conductor labels must

be left intact and visible for evaluation and inspection by the installing electrician and the electrical inspector.

Unless specifically noted, the exemptions listed do not include: The replacement of an equipment unit, assembly, or enclosure that contains an exempted component or combination of components (e.g., an electrical furnace/heat pump, industrial milling machine, etc.) or any appliance/equipment described in this section for Class B permits.

In the department's jurisdiction, a provisional electrical work permit label may be posted in lieu of an electrical work permit. If a provisional electrical work permit label is used, an electrical work permit must be obtained within two working days after posting the provisional electrical work permit label.

(9) An electrical work permit is required for all installations of telecommunications systems on the customer side of the network demarcation point for projects greater than ten telecommunications outlets. All backbone installations regardless of size and all telecommunications cable or equipment installations involving penetrations of fire barriers or passing through hazardous locations require permits and inspections. For the purposes of determining the inspection threshold for telecommunications projects greater than ten outlets, the following will apply:

(a) An outlet is the combination of jacks and mounting hardware for those jacks, along with the associated cable and telecommunications closet terminations, that serve one workstation. In counting outlets to determine the inspection threshold, one outlet must not be associated with more than six standard four-pair cables or more than one twenty-five-pair cable. Therefore, installations of greater than sixty standard four-pair cables or ten standard twenty-five-pair cables require permits and inspections. (It is not the intent of the statute to allow large masses of cables to be run to workstations or spaces serving telecommunications equipment without inspection. Proper cable support and proper loading of building structural elements are safety concerns. When considering total associated cables, the telecommunications availability at one workstation may count as more than one outlet.)

(b) The installation of greater than ten outlets and the associated cables along any horizontal pathway from a telecommunications closet to work areas during any continuous ninety-day period requires a permit and inspection.

(c) All telecommunications installations within the residential dwelling units of single-family, duplex, and multifamily dwellings do not require permits or inspections. In residential multifamily dwellings, permits and inspections are required for all backbone installations, all fire barrier penetrations, and installations of greater than ten outlets in common areas.

(d) No permits or inspections are required for installation or replacement of cord and plug connected telecommunications equipment or for patch cord and jumper cross-connected equipment.

(e) Definitions of telecommunications technical terms will come from chapter 19.28 RCW, this chapter, TIA/EIA standards, and NEC.

Permit - inspection and approval.

(10) Requests for inspections.

(a) Requests for inspections must be made no later than three business days after completion of the electrical/telecommunications installation or one business day after any part of the installation has been energized, whichever occurs first.

(b) Requests for after hours or weekend inspections must be made by contacting the local electrical inspection supervisor at least three working days prior to the requested date of inspection. The portal-to-portal inspection fees required for after hours or weekend inspections are in addition to the cost of the original electrical work permit.

(c) Emergency requests to inspect repairs necessary to preserve life and equipment safety may be requested at any time.

(d) Inspections for annual electrical maintenance permits and annual telecommunications permits may be done on a regular schedule arranged by the permit holder with the department.

(11) Final inspection approval will not be made until all inspection fees are paid in full.

Permit - duration/refunds.

(12) Electrical work permits will expire one year after the date of purchase unless electrical work is actively and consistently in progress and inspections requested. Refunds are not available for:

(a) Expired electrical work permits;

(b) Electrical work permits where the electrical installation has begun; or

(c) Any electrical work permit where an electrical inspection or electrical inspection request has been made.

Permit - annual telecommunications.

(13) The chief electrical inspector or city that is authorized to do electrical inspections can allow annual permits for the inspection of telecommunications installations to be purchased by a building owner or licensed electrical/telecommunications contractor. The owner's full-time telecommunications maintenance staff, or a licensed electrical/telecommunications contractor(s) can perform the work done under this annual permit. The permit holder is responsible for correcting all installation deficiencies. The permit holder must make available, to the electrical inspector, all records of all the telecommunications work performed and the valid electrical or telecommunications contractor's license numbers for all contractors working under the permit.

Permit - annual electrical.

(14) The chief electrical inspector or city that is authorized to do electrical inspections can allow annual permits for the inspection of electrical installations to be purchased by a building owner or licensed electrical contractor. This type of permit is available for commercial/industrial locations employing a full-time electrical maintenance staff or having a yearly maintenance contract with a licensed electrical contractor.

The permit holder is responsible for correcting all installation deficiencies. The permit holder must make available, to the electrical inspector, all records of all electrical work performed.

This type of electrical permit may be used for retrofit, replacement, maintenance, repair, upgrade, and alterations to electrical systems at a single plant or building location. This

type of permit does not include new or increased service or new square footage.

Permit - temporary installations.

(15) For temporary electrical installations, the department will consider a permit applicant to be the owner per RCW 19.28.261 under the conditions below:

Any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity registered as a general contractor under chapter 18.27 RCW will be permitted to install a single electrical service per address for the purposes of temporary power during the construction phase of a project, when all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The installation is limited to the mounting and bracing of a preassembled pole or pedestal mounted service, the installation of a ground rod or ground plate, and the connection of the grounding electrode conductor to the ground rod or plate;

(b) The total service size does not exceed 200 amperes, 250 volts nominal;

(c) The service supplies no feeders;

(d) Branch circuits not exceeding 50 amperes each are permitted, provided such branch circuits supply only receptacles that are either part of the service equipment or are mounted on the same pole;

(e) The general contractor owns the electrical equipment;

(f) The general contractor has been hired by the property owner as the general contractor for the project;

(g) The general contractor must purchase an electrical work permit for the temporary service, request inspection, and obtain approval prior to energizing the service.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-901, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-901, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06.]

WAC 296-46B-902 Equipment standards approval, city ordinances. (1) Any city that does electrical or telecommunications inspections must declare their intent to do inspections by ordinance. See RCW 19.28.010(3) for city inspection and inspector requirements. The department may enforce city electrical or telecommunications ordinances where those governmental agencies do not make inspections under an established program.

Evaluation engineers, testing laboratories, and equipment standards.

(2) As authorized in RCW 19.28.010(1), the department is the sole authority for determining testing laboratory accreditation. See WAC 296-46B-997 and 296-46B-999 for information regarding evaluation engineers, testing laboratories, and equipment standards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-902, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-903 Equipment standards.

General.

(1) The standard(s) used, as the basis of electrical product certification, field evaluation, or department approval must be determined by the department to provide an adequate level of safety or define an adequate level of safety performance. Except for the reference of construction requirements to ensure the product can be installed in accordance with the National Electrical Code, field evaluations, by an approved laboratory, shall not use the National Electrical Code as standard for product evaluation.

(2) Generally, standards will be:

(a) Developed by a standards developing organization under a method providing for input and consideration of views of industry groups, experts, users, consumers, governmental authorities, and others having broad experience in the electrical products safety field. A standard is used to control the quality and safety of a product;

(b) Compatible with and be maintained current with periodic revisions of applicable national codes and installation standards; and

(c) Approved by the department. The department will evaluate the proposed standard to determine that it provides an adequate level of safety.

(3) All ANSI safety designated electrical product standards may be deemed acceptable for their intended use without further qualification.

(4) If the product safety standard is not ANSI, the standard must be reviewed and approved by the department as an appropriate electrical product safety standard as a part of the field evaluation or department inspection process.

Industrial control panel and industrial utilization equipment inspection.

(5) Specific definitions for this section:

(a) "Department evaluation" means a review in accordance with subsection (6)(b) of this section.

(b) "Engineering evaluation" means a review in accordance with subsection (6)(c) of this section.

(c) "Food processing plants" include buildings or facilities used in a manufacturing process, but do not include:

(i) Municipal or other government facilities;

(ii) Educational facilities or portions thereof;

(iii) Institutional facilities or portions thereof;

(iv) Restaurants;

(v) Farming, ranching, or dairy farming operations;

(vi) Residential uses; or

(vii) Other installations not used for direct manufacturing purposes.

(d) In RCW 19.28.901, "industrial control panel" means a factory or user wired assembly of industrial control equipment such as motor controllers, switches, relays, power supplies, computers, cathode ray tubes, transducers, and auxiliary devices used in the manufacturing process to control industrial utilization equipment. The panel may include disconnecting means and motor branch circuit protective devices. Industrial control panels include only those used in a manufacturing process in a food processing or industrial plant.

(e) "Industrial plants" include buildings or facilities used in a manufacturing process or a manufacturing training facil-

ity (e.g., educational shop area in an educational or institutional facility), but do not include:

(i) Municipal or other government facilities;

(ii) Other educational facilities or portions thereof;

(iii) Other institutional facilities or portions thereof;

(iv) Restaurants;

(v) Farming, ranching, or dairy farming operations;

(vi) Residential uses; or

(vii) Other installations not used for direct manufacturing purposes.

(f) "Industrial utilization equipment" means equipment directly used in a manufacturing process in a food processing or industrial plant, in particular the processing, treatment, moving, or packaging of a material. Industrial utilization equipment does not include: Cold storage, warehousing, or similar storage equipment.

(g) "Manufacturing process" means to make or process a raw material or part into a finished product for sale using industrial utilization equipment. A manufacturing process does not include the storage of a product for future distribution (e.g., cold storage, warehousing, and similar storage activity).

(h) "Normal department inspection" is a part of the department electrical inspection process included with the general wiring inspection of a building, structure, or other electrical installation. Normal department inspection will only be made for equipment solely using listed or field evaluated components and wired to the requirements of the NEC. Fees for the normal department inspections required under this chapter are included in the electrical work permit fee calculated for the installation and are not a separate inspection fee. However, inspection time associated with such equipment is subject to the progress inspection rates in Part C of this chapter.

(i) For the purposes of this section, "panel" means a single box or enclosure containing the components comprising an industrial control panel. A panel does not include any wiring methods connecting multiple panels or connecting a panel(s) and other electrical equipment.

(6) Industrial control panels and industrial utilization equipment will be determined to meet the minimum electrical safety standards for installations by:

(a) Listing or field evaluation of the entire panel or equipment;

(b) Normal department inspection for compliance with codes and rules adopted under this chapter; or

(c) An engineering evaluation review where an engineer, accredited by the department, shows the equipment to be in compliance with an appropriate industrial equipment standard(s).

(i) See WAC 296-46B-997 for the requirements to become an accredited engineer.

(ii) The engineer may review equipment upon request by the equipment owner or the equipment manufacturer.

(iii) The engineer must notify the department of the intent to evaluate and submit a final approval report, within 10 days after applying the approval label or disapproving the equipment, using forms provided by the department. See Part C of this chapter for fee information.

(iv) The equipment may be reviewed for compliance with the standard(s) before the equipment is located in Washington.

(v) Appropriate standards are:

(A) NEMA;

(B) ANSI;

(C) NFPA 79;

(D) UL 508A;

(E) International Electrotechnical Commission 60204; or

(F) Their equivalent.

(vi) In cases where equipment has been previously reviewed and approved by an accredited engineer or the department and found to meet an appropriate standard(s), the equipment information will be placed on a "reviewed and approved industrial utilization equipment list" established and maintained by the department. The list may be used by a reviewing engineer to aid in evaluating other like equipment. Because standards change over time, equipment will be removed from the list three years after the last successful review. The list will contain the following information:

(A) Equipment manufacturer name;

(B) Model and serial numbers;

(C) Voltage, full load current; phasing; and asymmetrical fault current rating of the equipment;

(D) Accessory items approved for use with the equipment;

(E) Standard(s) to which the equipment was built;

(F) Application of use for the equipment;

(G) Original reviewing engineer's name; and

(H) Date of the original review approval.

(vii) If the engineer uses the "reviewed and approved industrial utilization equipment list," the engineer will visually determine that the equipment being reviewed is the exact same model as equipment on the list.

(viii) Before the engineer's approval label can be applied, the engineer must visually inspect the equipment on site to determine that the equipment is in factory original good condition, has not been modified electrically, and the equipment use is appropriate to the standard(s).

(ix) When the review is completed and the equipment is eligible for approval, the engineer must personally affix a permanent label to the equipment showing:

(A) Engineer's name;

(B) Date of approval;

(C) Equipment serial number;

(D) Equipment voltage, full load current, phasing, and fault interrupting rating; and

(E) The following statement: "This equipment meets appropriate standards for industrial utilization equipment."

(7) The department may authorize, on a case-by-case basis, use of the industrial control panel or equipment, for a period not to exceed six months or as approved by the chief electrical inspector after use is begun, before its final inspection, listing, field evaluation, or engineering evaluation is complete.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-903, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

WAC 296-46B-906 Inspection fees. To calculate inspection fees, the amperage is based on the conductor ampacity or the overcurrent device rating. The total fee must not be less than the number of progress inspection (one-half hour) units times the progress inspection fee rate from subsection (8) of this section, PROGRESS INSPECTIONS.

The amount of the fee due is calculated based on the fee effective at the date of a department assessed fee (e.g., plan review or fee due) or when the electrical permit is purchased.

(1) **Residential.**

(a) **Single- and two-family residential (New Construction).**

Notes:

(1) Square footage is the area included within the surrounding exterior walls of a building exclusive of any interior courts. (This includes any floor area in an attached garage, basement, or unfinished living space.)

(2) "Inspected with the service" means that a separate service inspection fee is included on the same electrical work permit.

(3) "Inspected at the same time" means all wiring is to be ready for inspection during the initial inspection trip.

(4) An "outbuilding" is a structure that serves a direct accessory function to the residence, such as a pump house or storage building. Outbuilding does not include buildings used for commercial type occupancies or additional dwelling occupancies.

(i) First 1300 sq. ft.	$73.00
Each additional 500 sq. ft. or portion of	$23.40
(ii) Each outbuilding or detached garage - inspected at the same time as a dwelling unit on the property	$30.50
(iii) Each outbuilding or detached garage - inspected separately	$48.10
(iv) Each swimming pool - inspected with the service	$48.10
(v) Each swimming pool - inspected separately	$73.00
(vi) Each hot tub, spa, or sauna - inspected with the service	$30.50
(vii) Each hot tub, spa, or sauna - inspected separately	$48.10
(viii) Each septic pumping system - inspected with the service	$30.50
(ix) Each septic pumping system - inspected separately	$48.10

(b) **Multifamily residential and miscellaneous residential structures, services and feeders (New Construction).**

Each service and/or feeder

Ampacity	Service/Feeder
0 to 200	$78.70
201 to 400	$97.80
401 to 600	$134.30
601 to 800	$172.30
801 and over	$245.70

(c) **Single or multifamily altered services or feeders including circuits.**

(i) Each altered service and/or altered feeder

Ampacity	Service/Feeder
0 to 200	$66.90
201 to 600	$97.80
601 and over	$147.40

(ii) Maintenance or repair of a meter or mast (no alterations to the service or feeder)	$36.30

(d) **Single or multifamily residential circuits only (no service inspection).**

Note:

Altered or added circuit fees are calculated per panelboard. Total cost of the alterations in an individual panel should not exceed the cost of a complete altered service or feeder of the same rating, as shown in subsection (1) RESIDENTIAL (c) (table) of this section.

(i) 1 to 4 circuits (see note above)

(ii) Each additional circuit (see note above)

(e) **Mobile homes, modular homes, mobile home parks, and RV parks.**

(i) Mobile home or modular home service or feeder only	$48.10
(ii) Mobile home service and feeder	$78.70

(f) **Mobile home park sites and RV park sites.**

Note:

For master service installations, see subsection (2) COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL of this section.

(i) First site service or site feeder	$48.10
(ii) Each additional site service; or additional site feeder inspected at the same time as the first service or feeder	$30.50

(2) **Commercial/industrial.**

(a) **New service or feeder, and additional new feeders inspected at the same time (includes circuits).**

Note:

For large COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL projects that include multiple feeders, "inspected at the same time" can be interpreted to include additional inspection trips for a single project. The additional inspections must be for electrical work specified on the permit at the time of purchase. The permit fee for such projects must be calculated using this section. However, the total fee must not be less than the number of progress inspection (one-half hour) units times the progress inspection fee rate from subsection (8) PROGRESS INSPECTIONS of this section.

Ampacity	Service/Feeder	Additional Feeder
0 to 100	$78.70	$48.10
101 to 200	$95.80	$61.30
201 to 400	$184.30	$73.00
401 to 600	$214.80	$85.80
601 to 800	$277.70	$116.90
801 to 1000	$339.00	$141.40
1001 and over	$369.80	$197.30

(b) **Altered services/feeders (no circuits).**

(i) Service/feeder

Ampacity	Service/Feeder
0 to 200	$78.70
201 to 600	$184.30
601 to 1000	$277.70
1001 and over	$308.40

(ii) Maintenance or repair of a meter or mast (no alterations to the service or feeder)	$66.90

(c) **Circuits only.**

Note:

Altered/added circuit fees are calculated per panelboard. Total cost of the alterations in a panel (or panels) should not exceed the cost of a new feeder (or feeders) of the same rating, as shown in subsection (2) COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL (2)(a)(table) above.

(i) First 5 circuits per branch circuit panel	$61.30
(ii) Each additional circuit per branch circuit panel	$5.30
(d) **Over 600 volts surcharge per permit.**	$61.30

(3) **Temporary service(s).**

Note:

(1) See WAC 296-46B-590 for information about temporary installations.

(2) Temporary stage or concert inspections requested outside of normal business hours will be subject to the portal-to-portal hourly fees in subsection (11) OTHER INSPECTIONS. The fee for such after hours inspections shall be the greater of the fee from this subsection or the portal-to-portal fee.

Temporary services, temporary stage or concert productions.

Ampacity	Service/Feeder	Additional Feeder
0 to 60	$42.20	$21.60
61 to 100	$48.10	$23.40
101 to 200	$61.30	$30.50
201 to 400	$73.00	$36.40
401 to 600	$97.80	$48.10
601 and over	$110.90	$55.30

(4) **Irrigation machines, pumps, and equipment.**

Irrigation machines.

(a) Each tower - when inspected at the same time as a service and feeder from (2) COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	$5.30
(b) Towers - when not inspected at the same time as a service and feeder - 1 to 6 towers	$73.00
(c) Each additional tower	$5.30

(5) **Miscellaneous - commercial/industrial and residential.**

(a) **A Class 2 low-voltage thermostat** and its associated cable controlling a single piece of utilization equipment or a single furnace and air conditioner combination.

(i) First thermostat	$36.40
(ii) Each additional thermostat inspected at the same time as the first	$11.40

(b) **Class 2 or 3 low-voltage systems and telecommunications systems.**
Includes all telecommunications installations, fire alarm, nurse call, energy management control systems, industrial and automation control systems, lighting control systems, and similar Class 2 or 3 low-energy circuits and equipment not included in WAC 296-46B-908 for Class B work.
(i) First 2500 sq. ft. or less $42.20
(ii) Each additional 2500 sq. ft. or portion thereof $11.40
(c) **Signs and outline lighting.**
(i) First sign (no service included) $36.40
(ii) Each additional sign inspected at the same time on the same building or structure $17.30
(d) **Berth at a marina or dock.**
Note:
Five berths or more shall be permitted to have the inspection fees based on appropriate service and feeder fees from section (2) COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL above.
(i) Berth at a marina or dock $48.10
(ii) Each additional berth inspected at the same time $30.50
(e) **Yard pole, pedestal, or other meter loops only.**
(i) Yard pole, pedestal, or other meter loops only $48.10
(ii) Meters installed remote from the service equipment and inspected at the same time as a service, temporary service or other installations $11.40
(f) **Emergency inspections requested outside of normal working hours.**
Regular fee plus surcharge of: $91.80
(g) **Generators.**
Note:
Permanently installed generators: Refer to the appropriate residential or commercial new/altered service or feeder section.
Portable generators: Permanently installed transfer equipment for portable generators $66.90
(h) **Electrical - annual permit fee.**
Note:
See WAC 296-46B-901(14).
For commercial/industrial location employing full-time electrical maintenance staff or having a yearly maintenance contract with a licensed electrical contractor. Note, all yearly maintenance contracts must detail the number of contractor electricians necessary to complete the work required under the contract. This number will be used as a basis for calculating the appropriate fee. Each inspection is based on a 2-hour maximum.

	Inspections	Fee
1 to 3 plant electricians	12	$1,765.50
4 to 6 plant electricians	24	$3,532.80
7 to 12 plant electricians	36	$5,298.90
13 to 25 plant electricians	52	$7,066.20
More than 25 plant electricians	52	$8,833.50

(i) **Telecommunications - annual permit fee.**
Notes:
(1) See WAC 296-46B-901(13).
(2) Annual inspection time required may be estimated by the purchaser at the rate for "OTHER INSPECTIONS" in this section, charged portal-to-portal per hour.
For commercial/industrial location employing full-time telecommunications maintenance staff or having a yearly maintenance contract with a licensed electrical/telecommunications contractor.
2-hour minimum $146.10
Each additional hour, or portion thereof, of portal-to-portal inspection time $73.00
(j) **Permit requiring ditch cover inspection only.**
Each 1/2 hour, or portion thereof $36.40
(k) **Cover inspection for elevator/conveyance installation. This item is only available to a licensed/registered elevator contractor.** $61.30
(6) **Carnival inspections.**
(a) **First carnival field inspection each calendar year.**
(i) Each ride and generator truck $17.30
(ii) Each remote distribution equipment, concession, or gaming show $5.30
(iii) If the calculated fee for first carnival field inspection above is less than $89.00, the minimum inspection fee shall be: $91.80
(b) **Subsequent carnival inspections.**
(i) First ten rides, concessions, generators, remote distribution equipment, or gaming show $91.80
(ii) Each additional ride, concession, generator, remote distribution equipment, or gaming show $5.30
(c) **Concession(s) or ride(s) not part of a carnival.**
(i) First field inspection each year of a single concession or ride, not part of a carnival $73.00
(ii) Subsequent inspection of a single concession or ride, not part of a carnival $48.10
(7) **Trip fees.**
(a) Requests by property owners to inspect existing installations. (This fee includes a maximum of one hour of inspection time. All inspection time exceeding one hour will be charged at the rate for progressive inspections.) $73.00
(b) Submitter notifies the department that work is ready for inspection when it is not ready. $36.40
(c) Additional inspection required because submitter has provided the wrong address or incomplete, improper or illegible directions for the site of the inspection. $36.40
(d) More than one additional inspection required to inspect corrections; or for repeated neglect, carelessness, or improperly installed electrical work. $36.40
(e) Each trip necessary to remove a noncompliance notice. $36.40
(f) Corrections that have not been made in the prescribed time, unless an exception has been requested and granted. $36.40
(g) Installations that are covered or concealed before inspection. $36.40
(8) **Progress inspections.**
Note:
The fees calculated in subsections (1) through (6) of this section will apply to all electrical work. This section will be applied to a permit where the permit holder has requested additional inspections beyond the number supported by the permit fee calculated at the rate in subsections (1) through (6) of this section.
On partial or progress inspections, each 1/2 hour. $36.40
(9) **Plan review.**
Fee is thirty-five percent of the electrical work permit fee as determined by WAC 296-46B-906, plus a plan review submission and shipping/handling fee of: $61.30
(a) Supplemental submissions of plans per hour or fraction of an hour of review time. $73.00
(b) Plan review shipping and handling fee. $17.30
(10) **Out-of-state inspections.**
(a) Permit fees will be charged according to the fees listed in this section.
(b) Travel expenses:
All travel expenses and per diem for out-of-state inspections are billed following completion of each inspection(s). These expenses can include, but are not limited to: Inspector's travel time, travel cost and per diem at the state rate. Travel time is hourly based on the rate in subsection (11) of this section.
(11) **Other inspections.**
Inspections not covered by above inspection fees must be charged portal-to-portal per hour: $73.00
(12) **Variance request processing fee.**
Variance request processing fee. This fee is nonrefundable once the transaction has been validated. $73.00
(13) **Marking of industrial utilization equipment.**
(a) Standard(s) letter review (per hour of review time). $73.00
(b) Equipment marking - charged portal-to-portal per hour: $73.00
(c) All travel expenses and per diem for in/out-of-state review and/or equipment marking are billed following completion of each inspection(s). These expenses can include, but are not limited to: Inspector's travel time, travel cost and per diem at the state rate. Travel time is hourly based on the rate in (b) of this subsection.
(14) **Class B basic electrical work labels.**
(a) Block of twenty Class B basic electrical work labels (not refundable). $200.00
(b) Reinspection of Class B basic electrical work to assure that corrections have been made (per 1/2 hour timed from leaving the previous inspection until the reinspection is completed). See WAC 296-46B-908(5). $36.40

(c) Reinspection of Class B basic electrical work because of a failed inspection of another Class B label (per 1/2 hour from previous inspection until the reinspection is completed). See WAC 296-46B-908(5).	$36.40
(15) **Provisional electrical work permit labels.**	
Block of twenty provisional electrical work permit labels.	$200.00

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-906, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-906, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06.]

PART D - PROVISIONAL PERMITS

WAC 296-46B-907 Provisional permits.

Provisional electrical work permit - use/duration/refunds.

(1) Only licensed electrical or telecommunications contractors can use provisional electrical work permits.

(2) If a provisional electrical work permit label is used, the following requirements must be met:

(a) Prior to beginning the work, the certified electrician or telecommunications worker performing the installation must affix the provisional electrical work permit label on the cover of the panelboard, overcurrent device, or telecommunications equipment supplying the circuit or equipment.

(b) The job site portion of the label must include the following:

(i) Date the work is begun;

(ii) Contractor's name;

(iii) Contractor's license number; and

(iv) Short description of the work.

(c) The contractor portion of the label must include the following:

(i) Date the work is begun;

(ii) Contractor's license number;

(iii) Job site address;

(iv) Owner's name; and

(v) Short description of the work.

(d) The label must be filled in using sunlight and weather resistant ink.

(e) The contractor must return the contractor's portion of the label to the department of labor and industries, electrical section office having jurisdiction for the inspection, within two working days after the job site portion of the label is affixed. Either receipt by department of labor and industries or postmark to a valid department of labor and industries electrical address is acceptable for meeting this requirement.

(f) The contractor must return the contractor's portion of the label to the department of labor and industries, chief electrical inspector, within five working days after destroying or voiding any label.

(g) The contractor is responsible for safekeeping of all purchased labels.

(3) Refunds are not available for provisional electrical work permit labels.

(4) Provisional electrical work permit labels will be sold in blocks of twenty.

(5) Any contractor purchasing a provisional electrical work permit label may be audited for compliance with the provisions for purchasing, inspection, reporting of installations, and any other requirement of usage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-907, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

PART E - CLASS B PERMITS

WAC 296-46B-908 Class B permits.

Class B electrical work permit - use.

(1) The electrical contractor must return the contractor's portion of the Class B label to the department of labor and industries, chief electrical inspector, within five working days after destroying or voiding any label.

(2) The electrical contractor is responsible for safekeeping of all purchased Class B labels.

(3) Only licensed electrical/telecommunication contractors can use the Class B basic electrical inspection random inspection process. Health care, large commercial or industrial facilities using an employee who is a certified electrician(s) can use the Class B random electrical inspection process after permission from the chief electrical inspector.

(4) If the Class B random electrical inspection process is used, the following requirements must be met:

(a) The certified electrician/telecommunications worker performing the installation must affix a Class B installation label on the cover of the panelboard or overcurrent device supplying power to the circuit or equipment prior to beginning the work.

(b) The job site portion of the label must include the following:

(i) Date of the work;

(ii) Electrical/telecommunication contractor's name;

(iii) Electrical/telecommunication contractor's license number;

(iv) Installing electrician's certificate number, except for telecommunication work. For thermostat installations described in WAC 296-46B-965(15), the installing trainee may enter their training certificate number; and

(v) Short description of the work.

(c) The contractor portion of the label must include the following:

(i) Date of the work;

(ii) Electrical/telecommunication contractor's license number;

(iii) Installing electrician's certificate number, except for telecommunication work;

(iv) Job site address;

(v) Contact telephone number for the job site (to be used to arrange inspection); and

(vi) Short description of the work.

(d) The label must be filled in using sunlight and weather resistant ink.

(e) The electrical/telecommunication contractor must return the contractor's portion of the label to the Department of Labor and Industries, Electrical Section, Chief Electrical Inspector, P.O. Box 44460, Olympia, WA 98504-4460 within fifteen working days after the job site portion of the Class B installation label is affixed.

(5) Class B basic installation labels will be sold in blocks. Installations where a Class B basic installation label is used will be inspected on a random basis as determined by the department.

(a) If any such random inspection fails, a subsequent label in the block must be inspected.

(b) If any such subsequent installation fails inspection, another label in the block must be inspected until a label is approved without a correction(s).

(c) A fee is required for any inspection required when a correction(s) is issued as a result of the inspection of any Class B label or if an inspection is required because of (a) or (b) of this subsection. See Part C of this chapter for fees.

(6) Any electrical/telecommunication contractor or other entity using the Class B basic electrical inspection random inspection process may be audited for compliance with the provisions for purchasing, inspection, reporting of installations, and any other requirement of usage.

(7) Class B basic electrical work means work other than Class A basic electrical work. See WAC 296-46B-901(8) for Class A definition.

(a) Class B basic electrical work includes the following:

(i) Extension of not more than one branch electrical circuit limited to 120 volts and 20 amps each where:

(A) No cover inspection is necessary. For the purposes of this section, cover inspection does not include work covered by any surface that may be removed for inspection without damaging the surface; and

(B) The extension does not supply more than two devices or outlets as defined by the NEC. A device allowed in an extended circuit includes: General use snap switches/receptacles, luminaires, thermostats, speakers, etc., but does not include wiring/cabling systems, isolating switches, magnetic contactors, motor controllers, etc.

(ii) Like-in-kind replacement of:

(A) A single luminaire not exceeding 277 volts and 20 amps; or

(B) A motor larger than 10 horsepower; or

(C) The internal wiring of a furnace, air conditioner, refrigeration unit or household appliance; or

(D) An electric/gas/oil furnace not exceeding 240 volts and 100 amps when the furnace is connected to an existing branch circuit. For the purposes of this section, a boiler is not a furnace; or

(E) An individually controlled electric room heater (e.g., baseboard, wall, fan forced air, etc.), air conditioning unit or refrigeration unit not exceeding 240 volts, 30 minimum circuit amps when the unit is connected to an existing branch circuit; or

(F) Circuit modification required to install not more than five residential load control devices in a residence where installed as part of an energy conservation program sponsored by an electrical utility and where the circuit does not exceed 240 volts and 30 amps.

(iii) The following low voltage systems:

(A) Repair and replacement of devices not exceeding 100 volt-amperes in Class 2, Class 3, or power limited low voltage systems in one- and two-family dwellings; or

(B) Repair and replacement of devices not exceeding 100 volt-amperes in Class 2, Class 3, or power limited low voltage systems in other buildings, provided the equipment is not for fire alarm or nurse call systems and is not located in an area classified as hazardous by the NEC; or

(C) The installation of Class 2 or 3 device(s) or wiring for thermostat, audio, security, burglar alarm, intercom, amplified sound, public address, or access control systems. This does not include fire alarm, nurse call, lighting control, industrial automation/control or energy management systems; or

(D) Telecommunications cabling and equipment requiring inspection in RCW 19.28.470;

(iv) The replacement of not more than ten standard receptacles with GFCI receptacles;

(v) The conversion of not more than ten snap switches to dimmers for the use of controlling a luminaire(s) conversion.

(b) Class B basic electrical work does not include any work in:

(i) Areas classified as Class I, Class II, Class III, or Zone locations per NEC 500; or

(ii) Areas regulated by NEC 517 or 680; or

(iii) Any work where electrical plan review is required; or

(iv) Fire alarm, nurse call, lighting control, industrial automation/control or energy management systems.

(8) An entity using a Class B basic inspection label is restricted to using no more than two labels per week per job site.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-908, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08.]

PART F - ADMINISTRATIVE

WAC 296-46B-909 Electrical/telecommunications contractor's license, administrator certificate and examination, master electrician certificate and examination, electrician certificate and examination, temporary electrician permit, copy, and miscellaneous fees.

Notes: (1) The department will deny renewal of a license, certificate, or permit if an individual owes money as a result of an outstanding final judgment(s) to the department or is in revoked status. The department will deny application of a license, certificate, or permit if an individual is in suspended status or owes money as a result of an outstanding final judgment(s) to the electrical program.

(2) Certificates may be prorated for shorter renewal periods in one-year increments. Each year or part of a year will be calculated to be one year.

(3) The amount of the fee due is calculated based on the fee effective at the date payment is made.

(1) **General or specialty contractor's license per twenty-four month period. (Nonrefundable after license has been issued.)**	
(a) **Initial application or renewal made in person, by mail, or by fax**	$232.90
(b) **Renewal fully completed using the on-line web process**	$221.00
(c) **Reinstatement of a general or specialty contractor's license after a suspension**	$47.30
(2) **Master electrician/administrator/electrician/trainee certificate.**	
(a) **Examination application (nonrefundable)**	
Administrator certificate examination application. (Required only for department administered examinations.) (Not required when testing with the department's contractor.)	$29.30

(b) **Examination fees (nonrefundable)**
Note:
Normal examination administration is performed by a state authorized contractor. The fees for such examinations are set by contract with the department. For written examinations administered by the department, use the following fee schedule.

(i) Master electrician or administrator first-time examination fee (when administered by the department)	$70.50
(ii) Master electrician or administrator retest examination fee (when administered by the department)	$82.50
(iii) Journeyman or specialty electrician examination fee (first test or retest when administered by the department)	$53.00
(iv) Certification examination review fee	$109.20
(c) **Original certificates (nonrefundable after certificate has been issued)**	
(i) Electrical administrator original certificate (except **09** telecommunication)	$105.40
(ii) Telecommunications administrator original certificate (for **09** telecommunications)	$70.20
(iii) Master electrician exam application (includes original certificate and application processing fee) **($29.30 is nonrefundable after application is submitted)**	$134.70
(iv) Journeyman or specialty electrician application (includes original certificate and application processing fee) **($29.30 is nonrefundable after application is submitted)**	$75.60
(v) Training certificate	
(A) Initial application made in person, by mail, or by fax	$37.10
(B) Initial application fully completed on-line using the on-line web process	$35.00
(C) 0% supervision modified training certificate. Includes trainee update of hours (i.e., submission of affidavit of experience) **($44.90 is nonrefundable after application is submitted)**	$67.40
(D) 75% supervision modified training certificate.	$44.90
(E) Unsupervised training certificate as allowed by RCW 19.28.161 (4)(b).	$22.40
(vi) Temporary electrician permit (valid as allowed and described in WAC 296-46B-940(27))	$23.40
(d) **Certificate renewal (nonrefundable)**	
(i) Master electrician or administrator certificate renewal	
(A) Renewal made in person, by mail, or by fax	$133.20
(B) Renewal fully completed using the on-line web process	$127.00
(ii) Telecommunications **(09)** administrator certificate renewal	
(A) Renewal made in person, by mail, or by fax	$88.80
(B) Renewal fully completed using the on-line web process	$84.00
(iii) Late renewal of master electrician or administrator certificate	
(A) Renewal made in person, by mail, or by fax	$266.40
(B) Renewal fully completed using the on-line web process	$254.00
(iv) Late renewal of telecommunications **(09)** administrator certificate	
(A) Renewal made in person, by mail, or by fax	$177.60
(B) Renewal fully completed using the on-line web process	$168.00
(v) Journeyman or specialty electrician certificate renewal	
(A) Renewal made in person, by mail, or by fax	$70.20
(B) Renewal fully completed using the on-line web process	$67.00
(vi) Late renewal of journeyman or specialty electrician certificate	
(A) Renewal made in person, by mail, or by fax	$140.40
(B) Renewal fully completed using the on-line web process	$134.00
(vii) Trainee update of hours outside of renewal period (i.e., submission of affidavit of experience outside of the timeline in WAC 296-46B-965 (7)(d))	$44.90
(viii) Trainee certificate renewal	
(A) Renewal made in person, by mail, or by fax	$44.90
(B) Renewal fully completed using the on-line web process when the affidavit of experience is submitted per WAC 296-46B-965 (7)(d)	$43.00
(ix) Late trainee certificate renewal	
(A) Renewal made in person, by mail, or by fax	$63.00
(B) Renewal fully completed using the on-line web process	$60.00
(e) **Reciprocal certificate (nonrefundable after certificate has been issued)**	
(i) Master electrician reciprocal certificate (includes original certificate and application processing fee) ($29.30 is **nonrefundable** after application is submitted)	$133.30
(ii) Journeyman or specialty electrician reciprocal certificate (includes original certificate and application processing fee) ($29.30 is **nonrefundable** after application is submitted)	$75.60
(f) **Certificate - reinstatement (nonrefundable)**	
(i) Reinstatement of a suspended master electrician or administrator's certificate (in addition to normal renewal fee)	$47.30
(ii) Reinstatement of suspended journeyman, or specialty electrician certificate (in addition to normal renewal fee)	$22.40
(g) **Assignment/unassignment of master electrician/administrator designation (nonrefundable)**	$35.00
(3) **Certificate/license.**	
(a) Replacement for lost or damaged certificate/license. (Nonrefundable.)	$15.40
(b) Optional display quality General Master Electrician certificate.	$25.00
(4) **Continuing education courses or instructors. (Nonrefundable.)**	
(a) If the course or instructor review is performed by the electrical board or the department	
The course or instructor review	$45.00
(b) If the course or instructor review is contracted out by the electrical board or the department	
(i) Continuing education course or instructor submittal and approval (per course or instructor)	As set in contract
(ii) Applicant's request for review, by the chief electrical inspector, of the contractor's denial	$109.50
(5) **Copy fees. (Nonrefundable.)**	
(a) **Certified copy of each document (maximum charge per file):**	$49.80
(i) First page:	$22.40
(ii) Each additional page:	$2.00
(b) Replacement RCW/WAC printed document:	$5.00
(6) **Training school program review fees. Initial training school program review fee. (Nonrefundable.)**	
(a) Initial training school program review fee submitted for approval. Valid for three years or until significant changes in program content or course length are implemented (see WAC 296-46B-971(4)).	$516.00
(b) Renewal of training school program review fee submitted for renewal. Valid for 3 years or until significant changes in program content or course length are implemented (see WAC 296-46B-971(4)).	$258.00

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-909, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-909, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06.]

WAC 296-46B-911 Electrical testing laboratory and engineer accreditation fees. The amount of the fee due is calculated based on the fee effective at the date payment is made.

Electrical testing laboratory	
Initial filing fee: (Nonrefundable)	$516.00
Initial accreditation fee:	
1 product category	$258.00
Each additional category for the next 19 categories	$103.20 each
Maximum for 20 categories or more	$2,218.80

Renewal fee: (Nonrefundable)	50% of initial filing fee
Renewal of existing accreditations	
Each additional category for the next 19 categories	$103.20 each
Maximum for 20 categories or more	$2,218.80
Engineer for evaluating industrial utilization equipment	
Initial filing fee: (Nonrefundable)	$516.00
Renewal fee: (Nonrefundable)	50% of initial filing fee

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 06-05-028, § 296-46B-911, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-911, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-911, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

WAC 296-46B-915 Civil penalty schedule. Each day that a violation occurs will be a separate offense.

Once a violation of chapter 19.28 RCW or chapter 296-46B WAC becomes a final judgment, any additional violation within three years becomes a "second" or "additional" offense subject to an increased penalty as set forth in the following tables.

In case of continued, repeated or gross violation of the provisions of chapter 19.28 RCW or this chapter, or if property damage or bodily injury occurs as a result of the failure of a person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity to comply with chapter 19.28 RCW or this chapter the department may double the penalty amounts shown in subsections (1) through (13) of this section.

Continued or repeated violation may occur if the person, firm, partnership, corporation or other entity who violates a provision of chapter 19.28 RCW, chapter 296-46B WAC has received one or more written warnings of a similar violation within a one-year period.

A person, firm, partnership, corporation or other entity who violates a provision of chapter 19.28 RCW or chapter 296-46B WAC is liable for a civil penalty based upon the following schedule.

(1) **Offering to perform, submitting a bid for, advertising, installing or maintaining cables, conductors or equipment:**
(a) That convey or utilize electrical current without having a valid electrical contractor's license.
(b) Used for information generation, processing, or transporting of signals optically or electronically in telecommunications systems without having a valid telecommunications contractor's license.

First offense:	$500
Second offense:	$1,500
Third offense:	$3,000
Each offense thereafter:	$6,000

(2) **Employing an individual for the purposes of chapter 19.28 RCW who does not possess a valid certificate of competency or training certificate to do electrical work.**

First offense:	$250
Each offense thereafter:	$500

(3) **Performing electrical work without having a valid certificate of competency or electrical training certificate.**

First offense:	$250
Each offense thereafter:	$500

(4) **Employing electricians and electrical trainees for the purposes of chapter 19.28 RCW in an improper ratio. Contractors found to have violated this section three times in a three-year period must be the subject of an electrical audit in accordance with WAC 296-46B-975.**

First offense:	$250
Each offense thereafter:	$500

(5) **Failing to provide proper supervision to an electrical trainee as required by chapter 19.28 RCW. Contractors found to have violated this section three times in a three-year period must be the subject of an electrical audit in accordance with WAC 296-46B-975.**

First offense:	$250
Each offense thereafter:	$500

(6) **Working as an electrical trainee without proper supervision as required by chapter 19.28 RCW.**

First offense:	$50
Second offense:	$250
Each offense thereafter:	$500

(7) **Offering, bidding, advertising, or performing electrical or telecommunications installations, alterations or maintenance outside the scope of the firm's specialty electrical or telecommunications contractors license.**

First offense:	$500
Second offense:	$1,500
Third offense:	$3,000
Each offense thereafter:	$6,000

(8) **Selling or exchanging electrical equipment associated with spas, hot tubs, swimming pools or hydromassage bathtubs which are not listed by an approved laboratory.**

First offense:	$500
Second offense:	$1,000
Each offense thereafter:	$2,000

Definition:
The sale or exchange of electrical equipment associated with hot tubs, spas, swimming pools or hydromassage bathtubs includes to: "Sell, offer for sale, advertise, display for sale, dispose of by way of gift, loan, rental, lease, premium, barter or exchange."

(9) **Covering or concealing installations prior to inspection.**

First offense:	$250
Second offense:	$1,000
Each offense thereafter:	$2,000

(10) **Failing to make corrections within fifteen days of notification by the department.**
Exception:
Where an extension has been requested and granted, this penalty applies to corrections not completed within the extended time period.

First offense:	$250
Second offense:	$1,000
Each offense thereafter:	$2,000

(11) **Failing to obtain or post an electrical/telecommunications work permit or provisional electrical work permit label prior to beginning the electrical/telecommunications installation or alteration.**
Exception:
In cases of emergency repairs, for owners, to existing electrical/telecommunications systems, this penalty will not be charged if the permit is obtained and posted no later than the business day following beginning work on the emergency repair.

First offense:	$250
Second offense:	$1,000
Each offense thereafter:	$2,000

(12) **Violating chapter 19.28 RCW duties of the electrical/telecommunications administrator or master electrician.**
(a) Failing to be a member of the firm or a supervisory employee and shall be available during working hours to carry out the duties of an administrator or master electrician.

First offense:	$1,000
Second offense:	$1,500
Each offense thereafter:	$3,000

(b) Failing to ensure that all electrical work complies with the electrical installation laws and rules of the state.

First offense:	$100
Second offense:	$250
Third offense:	$1,000
Each offense thereafter:	$3,000

(c) Failing to ensure that the proper electrical safety procedures are used.

First offense:	$500

Second offense:	$1,500
Each offense thereafter:	$3,000

(d) Failing to ensure that all electrical labels, permits, and certificates required to perform electrical work are used.

First offense:	$250
Each offense thereafter:	$500

(e) Failing to ensure that all electrical licenses, required to perform electrical work are used (i.e., work performed must be in the allowed scope of work for the contractor).

First offense:	$500
Second offense:	$1,500
Third offense:	$3,000
Each offense thereafter:	$6,000

(f) Failing to see that corrective notices issued by an inspecting authority are complied with within fifteen days.

Exception: Where an extension has been requested and granted, this penalty applies to corrections not completed within the extended time period.

First offense:	$250
Second offense:	$1,000
Each offense thereafter:	$2,000

(g) Failing to notify the department in writing within ten days if the master electrician or administrator terminates the relationship with the electrical contractor.

First offense:	$500
Second offense:	$1,000
Each offense thereafter:	$3,000

(13) **Violating any of the provisions of chapter 19.28 RCW or chapter 296-46B WAC which are not identified in subsections (1) through (12) of this section.**

RCW 19.28.161 through 19.28.271 and the rules developed pursuant to them.

First offense:	$250
Each offense thereafter:	$500

All other chapter 19.28 RCW provisions and the rules developed pursuant to them.

First offense:	$250
Second offense:	$750
Each offense thereafter:	$2,000

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-915, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-915, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-22-025, § 296-46B-915, filed 10/25/05, effective 11/25/05; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-915, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 04-21-086, § 296-46B-915, filed 10/20/04, effective 11/22/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-915, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-915, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

WAC 296-46B-920 Electrical/telecommunications license/certificate types and scope of work. (1) **General electrical (01):** A general electrical license and/or certificate encompasses all phases and all types of electrical and telecommunications installations and minor plumbing under RCW 18.106.150. For the purposes of RCW 18.106.150, the like-in-kind replacement includes the appliance or any component part of the appliance (e.g., such as, but not limited to, the thermostat in a water heater).

(2) All specialties listed in this subsection may perform the electrical work described within their specific specialty as allowed by the occupancy and location described within the specialty's scope of work. Except for residential (02), the scope of work for these specialties does not include plumbing work regulated under chapter 18.106 RCW. See RCW 18.106.150 for plumbing exceptions for the residential (02) specialty. For the purposes of RCW 18.106.150, the like-in-kind replacement includes the appliance or any component part of the appliance (e.g., such as, but not limited to, the thermostat in a water heater). **Specialty** (limited) electrical licenses and/or certificates are as follows:

(a) **Residential (02):** Limited to the telecommunications, low voltage, and line voltage wiring of one- and two-family dwellings, or multifamily dwellings not exceeding three stories above grade. All wiring is limited to nonmetallic sheathed cable, except for services and/or feeders, exposed installations where physical protection is required, and for wiring buried below grade.

(i) This specialty also includes the wiring for ancillary structures such as, but not limited to: Appliances, equipment, swimming pools, septic pumping systems, domestic water systems, limited energy systems (e.g., doorbells, intercoms, fire alarm, burglar alarm, energy control, HVAC/refrigeration, etc.), multifamily complex offices/garages, site lighting when supplied from the residence or ancillary structure, and other structures directly associated with the functionality of the residential units.

(ii) This specialty does not include wiring occupancies defined in WAC 296-46B-900(1), or commercial occupancies such as: Motels, hotels, offices, assisted living facilities, or stores.

(iii) See RCW 18.106.150 for plumbing exceptions for the residential (02) specialty.

(b) **Pump and irrigation (03):** Limited to the electrical connection of circuits, feeders, controls, low voltage, related telecommunications, and services to supply: Domestic water systems and public water systems include but are not limited to pumps, pressurization, filtration, treatment, or other equipment and controls, and irrigation water pumps, circular irrigating system's pumps and pump houses.

This specialty may also perform the work defined in (c) of this subsection.

Also see RCW 18.106.010 (10)(c).

(c) **Domestic pump (03A):** Limited to the extension of a branch circuit, which is supplied and installed by others, to signaling circuits, motor control circuits, motor control devices, and pumps which do not exceed 7 1/2 horsepower at 250 volts AC single phase input power, regardless of motor controller output or motor voltage/phase, used in residential potable water or residential sewage disposal systems. Domestic water systems and public water systems include but are not limited to pumps, pressurization, filtration, treatment, or other equipment and controls.

Also see RCW 18.106.010 (10)(c).

(d) **Signs (04):** Limited to placement and connection of signs and outline lighting, the electrical supply, related telecommunications, controls and associated circuit extensions thereto; and the installation of a maximum 60 ampere, 120/240 volt single phase service to supply power to a remote sign only. This specialty may service, maintain, or repair exterior luminaires that are mounted on a pole or other structure with like-in-kind components.

(i) Electrical licensing/certification is not required to:

(A) Clean the nonelectrical parts of an electric sign;

(B) To form or pour a concrete pole base used to support a sign;

(C) To operate machinery used to assist an electrician in mounting an electric sign or sign supporting pole; or

(D) To assemble the structural parts of a billboard.

(ii) Electrical licensing/certification is required to: Install, modify, or maintain a sign, sign supporting pole, sign face, sign ballast, lamp socket, lamp holder, disconnect switch, or any other part of a listed electric sign.

(e) **Limited energy system (06):** Limited to the installation of signaling and power limited circuits and related equipment. This specialty is restricted to low-voltage circuits. This specialty includes the installation of telecommunications, HVAC/refrigeration low-voltage wiring, fire protection signaling systems, intrusion alarms, energy management and control systems, industrial and automation control systems, lighting control systems, commercial and residential amplified sound, public address systems, and such similar low-energy circuits and equipment in all occupancies and locations.

(i) For the purposes of this section, when a line voltage connection is removed and reconnected to a replacement component located inside the control cabinet, the replacement must be like-in-kind or replaced using the equipment manufacturer's authorized replacement component. The line voltage circuit is limited to 120 volts 20 amps maximum and must have a means of disconnect.

(ii) The limited energy systems (06) specialty may repair or replace line voltage connections terminated inside the cabinet to power supplies internal to the low voltage equipment provided there are no modifications to the characteristics of the branch circuit/feeder load being supplied by the circuit.

(iii) The limited energy systems (06) specialty may not replace or modify the line voltage circuit or cabling or alter the means of connection of the line voltage circuit to the power supply or to the control cabinet.

Limited energy electrical contractors may perform all telecommunications work under their specialty **(06)** electrical license and administrator's certificate.

(f) **HVAC/refrigeration systems:**

(i) See WAC 296-46B-100 for specific HVAC/refrigeration definitions.

(ii) For the purposes of this section when a component is replaced, the replacement must be like-in-kind or made using the equipment manufacturer's authorized replacement component.

(iii) The HVAC/refrigeration specialties described in (f)(v) and (vi) of this subsection may:

(A) Install HVAC/refrigeration: Telecommunications, Class 2 low-voltage control circuit wiring/components in all residential occupancies;

(B) Install, repair, replace, and maintain line voltage components within HVAC/refrigeration equipment. Such line voltage components include product illumination luminaires installed within and powered from the HVAC/refrigeration system (e.g., reach-in beverage coolers, frozen food cases, produce cases, etc.) and new or replaced factory authorized accessories such as internally mounted outlets;

(C) Repair, replace, or maintain the internal components of the HVAC/refrigeration equipment disconnecting means or controller so long as the disconnecting means or controller is not located within a motor control center or panelboard (see Figure 920-1 and Figure 920-2);

(D) Install, repair, replace, and maintain short sections of raceway to provide physical protection for low-voltage cables. For the purposes of this section a short section cannot mechanically interconnect two devices, junction boxes, or other equipment or components; and

(E) Repair, replace, or maintain line voltage flexible supply whips not over six feet in length, provided there are no modifications to the characteristics of the branch circuit/feeder load being supplied by the whip. There is no limitation on the whip raceway method (e.g., metallic replaced by nonmetallic).

(iv) The HVAC/refrigeration specialties described in (f)(v) and (vi) of this subsection may not:

(A) Install line voltage controllers or disconnect switches external to HVAC/refrigeration equipment;

(B) Install, repair, replace, or maintain:

• Integrated building control systems, other than HVAC/refrigeration systems;

• Single stand-alone line voltage equipment or components (e.g., heat cable, wall heaters, radiant panel heaters, baseboard heaters, contactors, motor starters, and similar equipment) unless the equipment or component:

Is exclusively controlled by the HVAC/refrigeration system and requires the additional external connection to a mechanical system(s) (e.g., connection to water piping, gas piping, refrigerant system, ducting for the HVAC/refrigeration system, gas fireplace flume, ventilating systems, etc. (i.e., as in the ducting connection to a bathroom fan)). The external connection of the equipment/component to the mechanical system must be required as an integral component allowing the operation of the HVAC/refrigeration system; or

Contains a HVAC/refrigeration mechanical system(s) (e.g., water piping, gas piping, refrigerant system, etc.) within the equipment (e.g., "through-the-wall" air conditioning units, self-contained refrigeration equipment, etc.);

• Luminaires that serve as a building or structure lighting source, even if mechanically connected to a HVAC/refrigeration system (e.g., troffer luminaire used as a return air device, lighting within a walk-in cooler/freezer used for personnel illumination);

• Raceway/conduit systems;

• Line voltage: Service, feeder, or branch circuit conductors. However, if a structure's feeder/branch circuit supplies HVAC/refrigeration equipment containing a supplementary overcurrent protection device(s), this specialty may install the conductors from the supplementary overcurrent device(s) to the supplemental HVAC/refrigeration equipment if the supplementary overcurrent device and the HVAC/refrigeration equipment being supplied are located within sight of each other (see Figure 920-2); or

• Panelboards, switchboards, or motor control centers external to HVAC/refrigeration system.

(v) HVAC/refrigeration **(06A):**

(A) This specialty is not limited by voltage, phase, or amperage.

(B) No unsupervised electrical trainee can install, repair, replace, or maintain any part of a HVAC/refrigeration system

that contains any circuit rated over 600 volts whether the circuit is energized or deenergized.

(C) This specialty may:

• Install HVAC/refrigeration: Telecommunications, Class 2 low-voltage control circuit wiring/components in other than residential occupancies:

That have no more than three stories on/above grade; or

Regardless of the number of stories above grade if the installation:

• Does not pass between stories;

• Is made in a previously occupied and wired space; and

• Is restricted to the HVAC/refrigeration system;

• Repair, replace, and maintain HVAC/refrigeration: Telecommunications, Class 2 low-voltage control circuit wiring/components in all occupancies regardless of the number of stories on/above grade.

• Install a bonding conductor for metal gas piping to an existing accessible grounding electrode conductor or grounding electrode only when terminations can be made external to electrical panelboards, switchboards, or other distribution equipment.

(D) This specialty may not install, repair, replace, or maintain: Any electrical wiring governed under article(s) 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 510, 511, 513, 514, 515, or 516 NEC (i.e., classified locations) located outside the HVAC/refrigeration equipment.

(vi) HVAC/refrigeration - restricted **(06B):**

(A) This specialty may not perform any electrical work where the primary electrical power connection to the HVAC/refrigeration system exceeds: 250 volts, single phase, or 120 amps.

(B) This specialty may install, repair, replace, or maintain HVAC/refrigeration: Telecommunications, Class 2 low-voltage control circuit wiring/components in other than residential occupancies that have no more than three stories on/above grade.

(C) This specialty may not install, repair, replace, or maintain:

• The allowed telecommunications/low-voltage HVAC/refrigeration wiring in a conduit/raceway system; or

• Any electrical work governed under article(s) 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 510, 511, 513, 514, 515, or 516 NEC (i.e., classified locations).

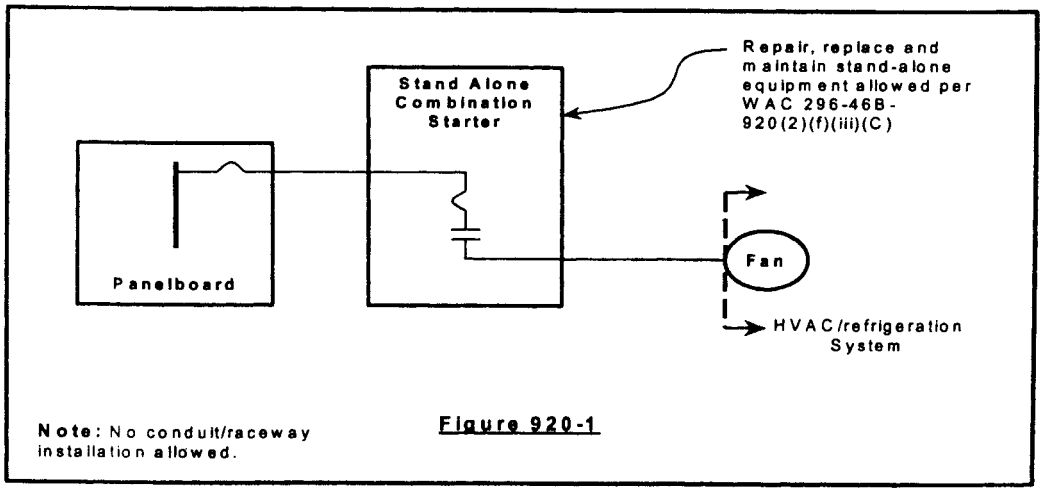


Figure 920-1

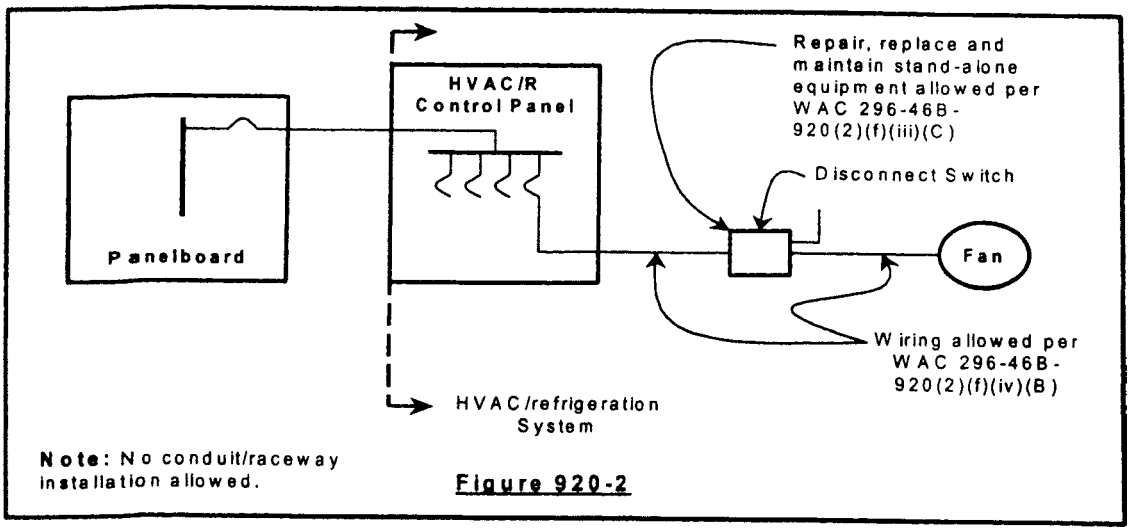


Figure 920-2

(g) **Nonresidential maintenance (07):** Limited to maintenance, repair and replacement of like-in-kind existing electrical equipment and conductors. This specialty does not include maintenance activities in residential dwellings defined in (a) of this subsection for the purposes of accumulating training experience toward qualification for the residential **(02)** specialty electrician examination.

This specialty may perform the work defined in (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) of this subsection.

(h) **Nonresidential lighting maintenance and lighting retrofit (07A):** Limited to working within the housing of existing nonresidential luminaires for work related to repair, service, maintenance of luminaires and installation of energy efficiency lighting retrofit upgrades. This specialty includes replacement of lamps, ballasts, sockets and the installation of listed lighting retrofit reflectors and kits. All work is limited to the luminaire body, except remote located ballasts may be replaced or retrofitted with approved products. This specialty does not include installing new luminaires or branch circuits; moving or relocating existing luminaires; or altering existing branch circuits.

(i) **Residential maintenance (07B):** This specialty is limited to residential dwellings as defined in WAC 296-46B-920 (2)(a), multistory dwelling structures with no commercial facilities, and the interior of dwelling units in multistory structures with commercial facilities. This specialty may maintain, repair, or replace (like-in-kind) existing electrical utilization equipment, and all permit exempted work as defined in WAC 296-46B-901.

This specialty is limited to equipment and circuits to a maximum of 250 volts, 60 amperes, and single phase maximum.

This specialty may disconnect and reconnect low-voltage control and line voltage supply whips not over six feet in length provided there are no modifications to the characteristics of the branch circuit or whip.

For the purpose of this specialty, "electrical equipment" does not include electrical conductors, raceway or conduit systems external to the equipment or whip. This specialty cannot perform any plumbing work regulated under chapter 18.106 RCW.

(j) **Restricted nonresidential maintenance (07C):** This specialty may maintain, repair, or replace (like-in-kind) existing electrical utilization equipment, and all permit exempted work as defined in WAC 296-46B-901 except for the replacement or repair of circuit breakers.

This specialty is limited to equipment and circuits to a maximum of 277 volts and 20 amperes for lighting branch circuits only and/or maximum 250 volts and 60 amperes for other circuits.

The replacement of luminaires is limited to in-place replacement required by failure of the luminaire to operate. Luminaires installed in suspended lay-in tile ceilings may be relocated providing: The original field installed luminaire supply whip is not extended or relocated to a new supply point; or if a manufactured wiring assembly supplies luminaire power, a luminaire may be relocated no more than eight feet providing the manufactured wiring assembly circuiting is not changed.

This specialty may disconnect and reconnect low-voltage control and line voltage supply whips not over six feet in length provided there are no modifications to the characteristics of the branch circuit. For the purpose of this specialty, "electrical equipment" does not include electrical conductors, raceway or conduit systems external to the equipment or whip.

This specialty may perform the work defined in (h) and (i) of this subsection.

This specialty cannot perform any work governed under Article(s) 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 510, 511, 513, 514, 515, or 516 NEC (i.e., classified locations). This specialty cannot perform any plumbing work regulated under chapter 18.106 RCW.

(k) **Appliance repair (07D):** Servicing, maintaining, repairing, or replacing household appliances, small commercial/industrial appliances, and other small electrical utilization equipment.

(i) For the purposes of this subsection:

(A) The appliance or electrical utilization equipment must be self-contained and built to standardized sizes or types. The appliance/equipment must be connected as a single unit to a single source of electrical power limited to a maximum of 250 volts, 60 amperes, single phase.

(B) Appliances and electrical utilization equipment include, but are not limited to: Ovens, office equipment, vehicle repair equipment, commercial kitchen equipment, self-contained hot tubs and spas, grinders, and scales.

(C) Appliances and utilization equipment do not include systems and equipment such as: Alarm/energy management/similar systems, luminaires, furnaces/heaters/air conditioners/heat pumps, sewage disposal equipment, door/gate/similar equipment, or individual components installed so as to create a system (e.g., pumps, switches, controllers, etc.).

(ii) This specialty includes:

(A) The in-place like-in-kind replacement of the appliance or equipment if the same unmodified electrical circuit is used to supply the equipment being replaced. This specialty also includes the like-in-kind replacement of electrical components within the appliance or equipment;

(B) The disconnection and reconnection of low-voltage control and line voltage supply whips not over six feet in length provided there are no modifications to the characteristics of the branch circuit; and

(C) The installation of an outlet box and outlet at an existing appliance or equipment location when converting the appliance from a permanent electrical connection to a plug and cord connection. Other than the installation of the outlet box and outlet, there can be no modification to the existing branch circuit supplying the appliance or equipment.

(iii) This specialty does not include:

(A) The installation, repair, or modification of branch circuits conductors, services, feeders, panelboards, disconnect switches, or raceway/conductor systems interconnecting multiple appliances, equipment, or other electrical components.

(B) Any work governed under Article(s) 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 510, 511, 513, 514, 515, or 516 NEC (i.e., classified locations).

(C) Any plumbing work regulated under chapter 18.106 RCW.

(l) **Equipment repair (07E):** Servicing, maintaining, repairing, or replacing utilization equipment.

See RCW 19.28.095 for the equipment repair scope of work and definitions. This specialty cannot perform any plumbing work regulated under chapter 18.106 RCW.

(m) **Telecommunications (09):** Limited to the installation, maintenance, and testing of telecommunications systems, equipment, and associated hardware, pathway systems, and cable management systems.

(i) This specialty includes:

(A) Installation of open wiring systems of telecommunications cables.

(B) Surface nonmetallic raceways designated and used exclusively for telecommunications.

(C) Optical fiber innerduct raceway.

(D) Underground raceways designated and used exclusively for telecommunications and installed for additions or extensions to existing telecommunications systems not to exceed fifty feet inside the building.

(E) Incidental short sections of circular or surface metal raceway, not to exceed ten feet, for access or protection of telecommunications cabling and installation of cable trays and ladder racks in telecommunications service entrance rooms, spaces, or closets.

(F) Audio or paging systems where the amplification is integrated into the telephone system equipment.

(G) Audio or paging systems where the amplification is provided by equipment listed as an accessory to the telephone system equipment and requires the telephone system for the audio or paging system to function.

(H) Closed circuit video monitoring systems if there is no integration of line or low-voltage controls for cameras and equipment. Remote controlled cameras and equipment are considered (intrusion) security systems and must be installed by appropriately licensed electrical contractors and certified electricians.

(I) Customer satellite and conventional antenna systems receiving a telecommunications service provider's signal. All receiving equipment is on the customer side of the telecommunications network demarcation point.

(ii) This specialty does not include horizontal cabling used for fire protection signaling systems, intrusion alarms, access control systems, patient monitoring systems, energy management control systems, industrial and automation control systems, HVAC/refrigeration control systems, lighting control systems, and stand-alone amplified sound or public address systems. Telecommunications systems may interface with other building signal systems including security, alarms, and energy management at cross-connection junctions within telecommunications closets or at extended points of demarcation. Telecommunications systems do not include the installation or termination of premises line voltage service, feeder, or branch circuit conductors or equipment. Horizontal cabling for a telecommunications outlet, necessary to interface with any of these systems outside of a telecommunications closet, is the work of the telecommunications contractor.

(n) **Door, gate, and similar systems (10):** This specialty may install, service, maintain, repair, or replace door/gate/similar systems electrical operator wiring and equipment.

(i) For the purposes of this subsection, door/gate/similar systems electrical operator systems include electric gates, doors, windows, awnings, movable partitions, curtains and similar systems. These systems include, but are not limited to: Electric gate/door/similar systems operators, control push buttons, key switches, key pads, pull cords, air and electric treadle, air and electric sensing edges, coil cords, take-up reels, clocks, photo electric cells, loop detectors, motion detectors, remote radio and receivers, antenna, timers, lock-out switches, stand-alone release device with smoke detection, strobe light, annunciator, control panels, wiring and termination of conductors.

(ii) This specialty includes:

(A) Low-voltage, NEC Class 2, door/gate/similar systems electrical operator systems where the door/gate/similar systems electrical operator system is not connected to other systems.

(B) Branch circuits originating in a listed door/gate/similar systems electric operator control panel that supplies only door/gate/similar systems system components providing: The branch circuit does not exceed 600 volts, 20 amperes and the component is within sight of the listed door/gate/similar systems electric operator control panel.

(C) Reconnection of line voltage power to a listed door/gate/similar systems electric operator control panel is permitted provided:

• There are no modifications to the characteristics of the branch circuit/feeder;

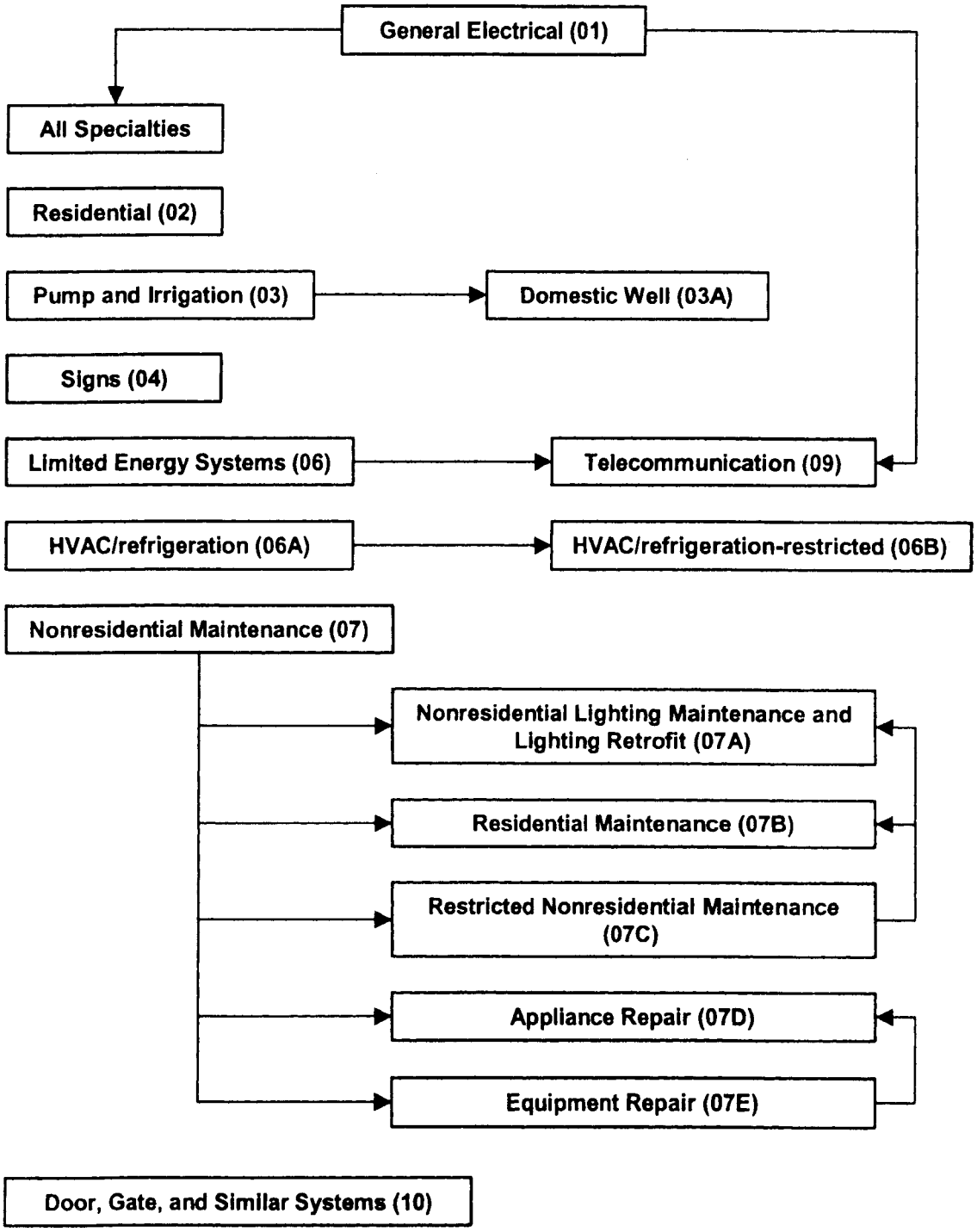
• The circuit/feeder does not exceed 600 volts, 20 amperes; and

• The conductor or conduit extending from the branch circuit/feeder disconnecting means or junction box does not exceed six feet in length.

(iii) This specialty does not include any work governed under Article(s) 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 510, 511, 513, 514, 515, or 516 NEC (i.e., classified locations). This specialty may not install, repair, or replace branch circuit (line voltage) conductors, services, feeders, panelboards, or disconnect switches supplying the door/gate/similar systems electric operator control panel.

(3) A specialty electrical contractor, other than the **(06)** limited energy specialty electrical contractor, may only perform telecommunications work within the equipment or occupancy limitations of their specialty electrical contractor's license. Any other telecommunications work requires a telecommunications contractor's license.

Table 920-1 Allowed Scope of Work Crossover



[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-920, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-920, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-920, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-22-025, § 296-46B-920, filed 10/25/05, effective 11/25/05; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-920, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-920, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-920, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

WAC 296-46B-925 Electrical/telecommunications contractor's license. General.

(1) The department will issue an electrical/telecommunications contractor's license that will expire twenty-four months following the date of issue to a person, firm, partnership, corporation or other entity that complies with requirements for such license in chapter 19.28 RCW. An electrical/telecommunications contractor's license will not be issued to or renewed for a person, firm, or partnership unless the Social Security number, date of birth, and legal address of the individual legal owner(s) are submitted with the application. The department may issue an electrical/telecommunications contractor's license for a period greater or less than twenty-four months for the purpose of equalizing the number of electrical contractor's licenses that expire each month. The department may prorate the electrical/telecommunications contractor's license fee according to the license period.

(2) Combination specialty contractor's license. The department may issue a combination specialty contractor's license to a firm that qualifies for more than one specialty electrical contractor's license. The assigned administrator must be certified in all specialties applicable to the combination specialty contractor's license. The license will plainly indicate the specialty licenses' codes included in the combination license. An administrator assigned to a telecommunications contractor must be certified as a telecommunications administrator. A combination license will not be issued for telecommunications **(09).**

(3) See RCW 19.28.041(1) for a contractor doing domestic pumping work as defined in RCW 18.106.010 (10)(c).

(4) The department may deny application or renewal of an electrical/telecommunications contractor's license if a firm, an owner, partner, member, or corporate officer owes money as a result of an outstanding final judgment(s) to the department.

Electrical/telecommunications contractor bond, cash or securities deposit.

(5) Bond, cash, or securities deposit.

(a) The electrical/telecommunications contractor may furnish the department with a cash or security deposit to meet the bond requirements in lieu of posting a bond. A cash or security deposit assigned to the department for bond requirements will be held in place for one year after the contractor's license is expired, revoked, or the owner notifies the department in writing that the company is no longer doing business in the state of Washington as an electrical/telecommunications contractor. Upon written request, the cash or security deposit will then be released by the department providing there is no pending legal action against the contractor under chapter 19.28 RCW of which the department has been notified.

(b) See RCW 19.28.041(7) for a contractor doing domestic pumping work as defined in RCW 18.106.010 (10)(c).

Telecommunications contractor insurance.

(6) To obtain a telecommunications contractor's license, the applicant must provide the department with an original certificate of insurance naming the department of labor and industries, electrical section as the certificate holder. Insurance coverage must be no less than twenty thousand dollars for injury or damages to property, fifty thousand dollars for injury or damage including death to any one person, and one hundred thousand dollars for injury or damage including death to more than one person. The insurance will be considered a continuing obligation unless canceled by the insurance company. The insurance company must notify the department in writing ten days prior to the effective date of said cancellation or failure to renew.

(7) The telecommunications contractor may furnish the department with an assigned account to meet the insurance requirements in lieu of a certificate of insurance. An account assigned to the department for insurance requirements will be held in place for three years after the contractor's license is expired, revoked, or the owner notifies the department in writing that the company is no longer doing business in the state of Washington as a telecommunications contractor. Upon written request, the account then will be released by the department providing there is no pending legal action against the contractor under chapter 19.28 RCW of which the department has been notified.

Electrical/telecommunications contractor exemptions.

(8) The following types of systems and circuits are considered exempt from the requirements for licensing and permitting described in chapter 19.28 RCW. The electrical failure of these systems does not inherently or functionally compromise safety to life or property.

Low-voltage thermocouple derived circuits and low-voltage circuits for:

(a) Built-in residential vacuum systems;

(b) Underground landscape sprinkler systems;

(c) Underground landscape lighting; and

(d) Residential garage doors.

For these types of systems and circuits to be considered exempt, the following conditions must be met:

(e) The power supplying the installation must be derived from a listed Class 2 power supply;

(f) The installation and termination of line voltage equipment and conductors supplying these systems is performed by appropriately licensed and certified electrical contractors and electricians;

(g) The conductors of these systems do not pass through fire-rated walls, fire-rated ceilings or fire-rated floors in other than residential units; and

(h) Conductors or luminaires are not installed in installations covered by the scope of Article 680 NEC (swimming pools, fountains, and similar installations).

(9) Firms who clean and/or replace lamps in luminaires are not included in the requirements for licensing in chapter 19.28 RCW. This exemption does not apply to electric signs as defined in the NEC.

(10) Firms who install listed plug and cord connected utilization equipment are not included in the requirements for licensing in chapter 19.28 RCW. The plug and cord must be a single listed unit consisting of a molded plug and cord and not exceeding 250 volt 60 ampere single phase. The plug and cord can be field installed per the manufacturer's instructions and the product listing requirements. The utilization equipment must be a single manufactured unit that does not require any electrical field assembly except for the installation of the plug and cord.

(11) Firms regulated by the Federal Communications Commission or the utilities and transportation commission, supplying telecommunications service to an end-user's property, are not required to be licensed as a telecommunications contractor under chapter 19.28 RCW for telecommunications installations made ahead of the telecommunications network demarcation point.

(12) Unregulated firms, supplying telecommunications service to an end-user's property, are not required to be licensed as a telecommunications contractor under chapter 19.28 RCW for telecommunications installations made ahead of the telecommunications network demarcation point.

(13) Leaseholders. For electrical installations, maintenance, or alterations to existing buildings only, any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity holding a valid, signed lease from the property owner authorizing the leaseholder to perform electrical work, on the property the leaseholder occupies, will be allowed to purchase an electrical permit(s) and do electrical work on or within the property described in the lease. The lessee and/or his or her regularly employed employees must perform the electrical installation, maintenance and alteration.

The lessee who performs the electrical maintenance or installation work must be the sole occupant of the property or space. Property owners or leaseholders cannot perform electrical work on new buildings for rent, sale, or lease, without the proper electrical licensing and certification. Refer to RCW 19.28.261 for exemptions from licensing and certification.

(14) Assisting a householder. A friend, neighbor, relative, or other person (including a certified electrician) may assist a householder, at his/her residence in the performance of electrical work on the condition that the householder is present when the work is performed and the person assisting the householder does not accept money or other forms of compensation for the volunteer work. For the purposes of this subsection, a residence is a single-family residence.

(15) Volunteering to do electrical work. There are no exceptions from the electrical contractor's license or electrician certification requirements to allow persons to perform volunteer electrical work for anyone other than a householder or a nonprofit organization as allowed by RCW 19.28.091(7). For the purpose of this section, volunteer means that there is no remuneration or receiving of goods or services in return for electrical installations performed.

(16) Farms or place of business. See RCW 19.28.261 for licensing/certification exemptions allowed for the owner(s) of a farm or other place of business and for the employees of the owner.

Exemptions - electrical utility and electrical utility's contractor.

(17) Electrical utility exemptions.

(a) Utility system exemption - RCW 19.28.010(1) and 19.28.091(1).

(i) Neither a serving electrical utility nor a contractor or subcontractor employed by the serving electrical utility is required to have an electrical contractor's license for work on the "utility system" or on service connections or on meters or other apparatus used to measure the consumption of electricity.

(ii) Exemption from inspection. The work of a serving electrical utility and its contractor(s) on the work exempted by NEC 90.2 (b)(5), 1981 edition, is not subject to inspection.

(b) Street/area lighting exemption - RCW 19.28.091 (2)(a)(A).

(i) On:

(A) Publicly owned streets, parks, athletic/play fields, beaches, and similar areas where the public has general, clear, and unrestricted access; or

(B) Outside area lighting installed on a utility owned pole(s) that is used to support the utility's electric distribution wiring or equipment that supplies a private property owner's property, the serving electrical utility is considered to be an owner and is not required to have an electrical contractor's license or electrical permit to install or work on wiring or equipment, owned by the utility and used in the lighting of those streets/areas.

(ii) On other privately or publicly owned property (e.g., private streets, parking lots, businesses, schools, etc.), the serving utility is not required to have an electrical contractor's license or electrical permit to install or work on outside street/area lighting where the light(s) is supplied directly from the utility system and installed according to the NESC or NEC.

This work is considered to be utility type work.

An electric utility is not allowed to install or work on street/area lighting:

(A) When the area is privately or publicly owned and the public does not have general, clear, and otherwise unrestricted access such as: Industrial property, residential property, or other property where the public's access is restricted in any manner.

(B) Where the lighting is supplied from a source of power derived from a customer-owned electrical system.

(C) Where the lighting or wiring is attached to a building or other customer-owned structure.

(D) If the utility does not directly perform the installation or work, it may only contract the work to an appropriately licensed electrical contractor(s). See RCW 19.28.091(3).

(c) Customer-owned equipment exemption - RCW 19.28.091 (2)(b). A serving electrical utility is not required to have an electrical contractor's license to work on electrical equipment owned by a commercial, industrial, or public institution customer if:

(i) The utility has not solicited such work; and

(ii) Such equipment:

(A) Is located outside a building or structure; and

(B) The work performed is ahead of the secondary side of the customer's transformer(s) which supplies power at the customer's utilization voltage.

If the utility does not directly perform the installation or work, it may only contract the work to an appropriately licensed electrical contractor(s). See RCW 19.28.091(3).

This work is considered to be utility type work.

The owner will provide the electrical work permit and be responsible for requesting inspections and for ensuring the work is installed per chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter.

Exemptions - electrical utility telecommunications transition equipment installations, maintenance and repair.

(18) No license, inspection or other permit will be required by the department of any electric utility or, of any person, firm, partnership or corporation or other entity employed or retained by an electric utility or its contractor, because of work in connection with the installation, maintenance, or repair of telecommunications transition equipment located ahead of the utility's telecommunications network demarcation point on the outside of a building or other structure when the work is performed by a qualified person consistent with the requirements of the National Electric Code (NEC) except as provided in (a) and (b) of this subsection:

(a) The following exceptions to the NEC shall be permitted:

(i) An additional service disconnect supplying power to the transition equipment can be connected on the supply side of the main service disconnect supplying general power to the building;

(ii) Service entrance disconnects may be separated when clearly labeled;

(iii) The service disconnect used for supplying power to the transition equipment must be connected to the grounding electrode system using:

(A) # 8 AWG copper or larger grounding electrode conductor if protected from physical damage; or

(B) # 6 AWG copper or larger grounding electrode conductor if not protected from physical damage;

(iv) Use of equipment or materials that have been listed/field evaluated by a recognized independent testing laboratory or the department;

(v) Low-voltage circuits do not require a separate disconnecting means and may be grounded to the transition equipment grounding system;

(vi) Any other variance to the NEC must be approved by the department.

(b) A variance recommended by a joint utility standards group composed of representatives of both public and private utilities or certified by a professional engineer will be approved by the department unless the recommendation is inconsistent with meeting equivalent objectives for public safety.

(c) For the purposes of this section, a qualified worker is employed by a utility or its contractor and is familiar with the construction or operation of such lines and/or equipment that concerns his/her position and who is proficient with respect to the safety hazards connected therewith, or, one who has passed a journey status examination for the particular branch of the electrical trades with which he/she may be connected or is in a recognized training or apprenticeship course and is supervised by a journey level person.

(d) Although the utility is responsible for inspection and approval of the installation, including the selection of material and equipment, the department reserves the right to audit worker qualifications and inspect such installations semiannually for conformance with the requirements of (a), (b) and (c) of this subsection but shall not collect a permit fee for such inspection or audit.

(e) If a utility fails to meet the requirements of this section, the department may require the utility to develop and submit a remedial action plan and schedule to attain compliance with this section which may be enforced by the department.

(f) This exemption shall be in addition to any other exemption provided in chapter 19.28 RCW, this chapter or other applicable law.

Exemptions - independent electrical power production equipment exemption.

(19) An independent electrical power production entity is not required to have an electrical contractor's license to work on electrical equipment used to produce or transmit electrical power if:

(a) The entity is:

(i) The owner or operator of the generating facility is regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC);

(ii) A municipal utility, or other form of governmental electric utility, or by an electrical cooperative or mutual corporation; or

(iii) The owner or operator of the generating facility is an independent electrical power producer and the facility generates electrical power only for sale to one or more:

(A) Electrical utilities regulated by FERC, municipal utility, or other form of governmental utility, or to an electric cooperative or mutual corporation; and

(B) The electrical power generated by the facility is not used for self-generation or any other on- or off-site function other than sale to one or more utilities regulated by FERC or by one or more state public utilities commissions, or to a PUD, municipal utility, or other form of governmental electric utility, or to an electric cooperative or mutual corporation.

(b) The entity must supply the chief electrical inspector a valid master business license issued by the department of licensing, state of Washington so that the entity's status as a revenue generating business can be confirmed.

(c) The entity has entered into an agreement to sell electricity to a utility or to a third party; and

(d) The electrical equipment is used to transmit electricity from the terminals of an electrical generating unit located on premises to the point of interconnection with a utility system.

(e) The electrical power production facility's generation capacity exceeds 115 KVA.

(f) Notwithstanding that a generating facility may be granted an exemption pursuant to this section, the facility will be subject to all the requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW if the facility at any time in the future ceases to comply with the requirements for exemption. All site facilities not exclusively and directly required to generate and/or distribute the electrical power generated on the site are subject to all the licensing and inspection requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW. All facility services, feeders, and circuits not exclusively and directly required to generate and/or distribute the electrical power (e.g., lights, outlets, etc.) must comply with all requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW for licensing and inspection. Facility circuits supplied to equipment required for the function of generation equipment (e.g., block heaters, power supplies, etc.) must comply with all requirements of chapter 19.28

RCW for licensing and inspection up to and including the equipment termination point.

Exemptions - telegraph and telephone utility and telegraph and telephone utility's contractor.

(20) Telegraph and telephone utility exempted equipment and installations. No person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity is required to have an electrical contractor's license for work on electrical equipment and installations thereof that are exempted by RCW 19.28.151. For the purposes of this exemption, "building or buildings used exclusively for that purpose" may mean any separate building or space of a building where the space is separated from the remainder of the building by a two-hour fire wall. The telecommunications or telegraph equipment within such a space must supply telephone or telegraph service to other customer's buildings (i.e., telecommunications or telegraph equipment cannot solely supply the building containing the telephone/telegraph space).

Exemptions - manufacturers of electrical/telecommunications products.

(21) Manufacturers of electrical/telecommunications systems products will be allowed to utilize a manufacturer's authorized factory-trained technician to perform initial calibration, testing, adjustment, modification incidental to the startup and checkout of the equipment, or replacement of components within the confines of the specific product, without permit or required licensing:

(a) Provided the product:

(i) Has not been previously energized;

(ii) Has been recalled by the Consumer Product Safety Commission;

(iii) Is within the manufacturer's written warranty period; or

(iv) The manufacturer is working under the written request and supervision of an appropriately licensed electrical contractor.

(b) Modifications to the equipment, as designated above, must not include any changes to the original intended configuration nor changes or contact with external or field-connected components or wiring.

(c) The manufacturer will be responsible for obtaining any required reapproval/recertification from the original listing or field evaluation laboratory.

(d) The manufacturer must notify the department if any modifications have been made or reapproval/recertification is required.

Premanufactured electric power generation equipment assemblies and control gear.

(22) Premanufactured electric power generation equipment assemblies and control gear.

(a) Manufacturers of premanufactured electric power generation equipment assemblies and control gear will be allowed to utilize a manufacturer's authorized factory-trained technician to perform initial calibration, testing, adjustment, modification incidental to the startup and checkout of the equipment, or replacement of components within the confines of the specific product, without permit or required licensing, provided:

(i) For transfer equipment, the product has not been previously energized or is within the manufacturer's written warranty period;

(ii) Modifications to the equipment, as designated above, must not include any changes to the original intended configuration nor changes or contact with external or field-connected components or wiring;

(iii) The manufacturer will be responsible for obtaining any required reapproval/recertification from the original listing or field evaluation laboratory; or

(iv) The manufacturer must notify the department if any modifications have been made or reapproval/recertification is required.

(b) Premanufactured electric power generation equipment assemblies are made up of reciprocating internal combustion engines and the associated control gear equipment. Control gear equipment includes control logic, metering, and annunciation for the operation and the quality of power being generated by the reciprocating internal combustion engine and does not have the function of distribution of power.

(c) Modifications of a transfer switch must not include changes to the original intended configuration or changes or contact with externally field-connected components.

(d) For the purposes of this subsection, the following work on premanufactured electric power generation equipment assemblies is not exempt from the requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW:

(i) Installation or connection of conduit or wiring between the power generation unit, transfer switch, control gear;

(ii) Installation of the transfer switch;

(iii) Connections between the power generation unit, transfer switch, control gear, and utility's transmission or distribution systems;

(iv) Connections between the power generation unit, transfer switch, control gear, and any building or structure; or

(v) Test connections with any part of:

(A) The utility's transmission or distribution system; or

(B) The building or structure.

(23) The installation, maintenance, or repair of a medical device deemed in compliance with chapter 19.28 RCW is exempt from licensing requirements under RCW 19.28.091, certification requirements under RCW 19.28.161, and inspection and permitting requirements under RCW 19.28.-101. This exemption does not include work providing electrical feeds into the power distribution unit or installation of conduits and raceways. This exemption covers only those factory engineers or third-party service companies with equivalent training who are qualified to perform such service.

(24) Coincidental electrical/plumbing work. See RCW 19.28.091(8) for the plumber exemption.

(25) Nothing in this section will alter or amend any other exemptions from or requirement for licensure or inspection, chapter 19.28 RCW or this chapter.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-925, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-925, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-925, filed 2/7/06,

effective 5/1/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-925, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 04-21-086, § 296-46B-925, filed 10/20/04, effective 11/22/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-925, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-925, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

WAC 296-46B-930 Assignment—Administrator or master electrician. An administrator or master electrician designated on the electrical/telecommunications contractor's license must be a member of the firm who fulfills the duties of an assigned master electrician/administrator as required in RCW 19.28.061(5), or be a full-time supervisory employee. In determining whether the individual is a member of the firm, the department will require that the individual is named on the electrical contractor application or at subsequent renewal and:

(1) Partners must be on file with the department of licensing; or

(2) Corporate officers or members of an LLC must be on file with the secretary of state.

In determining whether an individual is a full-time supervisory employee, the department will consider whether the individual is on the electrical/telecommunications contractor's full-time payroll; receives a regular salary or wage similar to other employees; has supervisory responsibility for work performed by the electrical/telecommunications contractor, and carries out the duties shown in chapter 19.28 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, and 19.28.551. 05-10-024, § 296-46B-930, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-930, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, and chapter 19.28 RCW. 03-18-089, § 296-46B-930, filed 9/2/03, effective 10/3/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-930, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

WAC 296-46B-935 Administrator certificate. General.

(1) The department will deny application or renewal of a certificate if an individual owes money as a result of an outstanding final judgment(s) to the department.

(2) For special accommodation see WAC 296-46B-960.

(3) An applicant will not be issued a specialty administrator certificate that is a subspecialty of a certificate the applicant currently holds (i.e., the applicant is not eligible to take the domestic well administrator examination if the applicant currently possesses a pump and irrigation administrator certificate).

Qualifying for examination.

(4) There are no qualification requirements for taking an administrator certificate examination. Applicants should contact the testing agency directly.

Original - administrator certificates.

(5) The scope of work for electrical administrators is described in WAC 296-46B-920. The department will issue an original administrator certificate to a general administrator, or specialty administrator who:

(a) Successfully completes the appropriate administrator examination; and

(b) Submits the appropriate examination passing report from the testing agency with the applicant's: Date of birth, mailing address, and Social Security number; and

(c) Pays all appropriate fees as listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

For an examination report to be considered, all the above must be submitted within ninety days after the completion of the examination. After ninety days, the applicant will be required to successfully retake the complete examination. An individual's original administrator certificate will expire on their birth date at least one year, and not more than three years, from the date of original issue.

Combination - specialty administrator certificate.

(6) The department may issue a combination specialty administrator certificate to an individual who qualifies for more than one specialty administrators' certificate. The combination specialty administrators' certificate will plainly indicate the specialty administrator's certificate(s) the holder has qualified for. Telecommunications cannot be issued a combination because the renewal requirements are different from those required for electrical administrators. Temporary administrator certificates will not be issued as a part of a combination certificate.

Renewal - administrator certificate.

(7) An individual must apply for renewal of their administrator certificate on or before the expiration date of the certificate. The individual may not apply for renewal more than ninety days prior to the expiration date. Renewed certificates are valid for three years, with the exception of telecommunications administrators, who will be renewed for two years.

(8) An individual may renew their administrator certificate within ninety days after the expiration date without reexamination if the individual pays the late renewal fee listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

(9) All renewals received more than ninety days after the expiration date of the certificate will be denied. The administrator will be required to pass the appropriate administrator examination before being recertified.

(10) All applicants for certificate renewal must:

(a) Submit a complete renewal application;

(b) Pay all appropriate fees as listed in WAC 296-46B-909; and

(c) Provide accurate evidence on the renewal form that the individual has completed the continuing education requirements described in WAC 296-46B-970. If an individual files inaccurate or false evidence of continuing education information when renewing a certificate, the individual's certificate may be suspended or revoked.

Telecommunications administrators are not required to provide continuing education information.

Continuing education for pump and irrigation **(03)** and domestic pump **(03A)** administrators may be comprised of fifty percent electrical and fifty percent plumbing instruction.

(11) An individual who has not completed the required hours of continuing education can renew an administrator's certificate if the individual applies for renewal on or before the certificate expires and pays the appropriate renewal fee. However, the certificate will be placed in an inactive status.

When the certificate is placed in inactive status, an assigned administrator will be automatically unassigned from the electrical contractor. The electrical contractor will be notified of the unassignment and has ninety days to replace the administrator. An assignment fee will then be required per WAC 296-46B-909.

The inactive certificate will be returned to current status upon validation, by the department, of the required continuing education requirements. If the certificate renewal date occurs during the inactive period, the certificate must be renewed on or before the renewal date to allow the return to current status.

(12) An individual may renew a suspended administrator's certificate by submitting a complete renewal application including obtaining and submitting the continuing education required for renewal. However, the certificate will remain in a suspended status for the duration of the suspension period.

(13) An individual may not renew a revoked or temporary administrator's certificate.

Temporary specialty administrator certificate.

(14) See WAC 296-46B-930 for additional information.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-935, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-935, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-935, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-935, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-935, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

WAC 296-46B-940 Electrician/training/temporary certificate of competency or permit required.

Electrician - general.

(1) The department will deny application or renewal of a certificate or permit if an individual owes money as a result of an outstanding final judgment(s) to the department.

Electrician - scope of work.

(2) The scope of work for electricians and trainees is described in WAC 296-46B-920.

Electrician - certificate of competency required.

(3) To work in the electrical construction trade, an individual must possess a current valid:

(a) Master journeyman electrician certificate of competency issued by the department;

(b) Journeyman electrician certificate of competency issued by the department;

(c) Master specialty electrician certificate of competency issued by the department;

(d) Specialty electrician certificate of competency issued by the department;

(e) Temporary electrician permit. Unless continually supervised by an appropriately certified electrician, no temporary electrician can install, repair, replace, or maintain any electrical wiring or equipment where the system voltage is more than 600 volts, whether the system is energized or deenergized; or

(f) Electrical training certificate, learning the trade in the proper ratio, per RCW 19.28.161, under the supervision of a certified master journeyman electrician, journeyman electrician, master specialty electrician working in their specialty, or specialty electrician working in their specialty.

(4) The department issues master electrician and electrician certificates of competency in the following areas of electrical work:

(a) General journeyman **(01);**

(b) Specialties:

(i) Residential **(02);**

(ii) Pump and irrigation **(03);**

(iii) Domestic pump **(03A);**

(iv) Signs **(04);**

(v) Limited energy system **(06);**

(vi) HVAC/refrigeration **(06A);**

(vii) HVAC/refrigeration - restricted **(06B);**

(viii) Nonresidential maintenance **(07);**

(ix) Nonresidential lighting maintenance and lighting retrofit **(07A);**

(x) Residential maintenance **(07B);**

(xi) Restricted nonresidential maintenance **(07C);**

(xii) Appliance repair **(07D);**

(xiii) Equipment repair **(07E);** and

(xiv) Door, gate, and similar systems **(10).**

Exemptions - linemen.

(5) When performing the work described and allowed in WAC 296-46B-925 (17)(a) or (b)(i), when employed by the serving utility or its contractor or subcontractor(s), a lineman is exempt from the requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW.

(6) When performing the work described and allowed in WAC 296-46B-925 (17)(b)(ii) or (c), when employed by the serving utility or its licensed electrical contractor or subcontractor(s), a lineman must meet the requirements of RCW 19.28.261 (5)(b) or be an appropriately certified electrician. See the definition of a lineman in WAC 296-46B-100.

Exemptions - plumbers.

(7) Coincidental electrical/plumbing work. See RCW 19.28.091(8) for the plumber exemption.

Original - master electrician, journeyman, and specialty electrician certificates of competency.

(8) The department will issue an original certificate of competency to master, journeyman, or specialty electricians who meet the eligibility requirements listed in:

(a) RCW 19.28.191 (1)(a) or (b); and

(i) Submit an application for an original master electrician certificate including: Date of birth, mailing address and Social Security number; and

(ii) Pay all appropriate fees, as listed in WAC 296-46B-909;

(b) RCW 19.28.191 (1)(d) through (e);

(i) Submit an original master electrician certification examination application including: Date of birth, mailing address and Social Security number; and

(ii) Pay all appropriate fees, as listed in WAC 296-46B-909; or

(c) RCW 19.28.191 (1)(f) through (g);

(i) Submit an original electrician certification examination application including: Date of birth, mailing address and Social Security number; and

(ii) Pay all appropriate fees, as listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

(9) An individual's original electrician certificate of competency will expire on their birth date at least two years, and not more than three years, from the date of original issue.

Renewal - master electrician, journeyman, and specialty electrician certificates of competency.

(10) An individual must apply for renewal of their electrician certificate of competency on or before the expiration date of the certificate. The individual may not apply for renewal more than ninety days prior to the expiration date. Renewed certificates are valid for three years.

(11) An individual may renew their certificate of competency within ninety days after the expiration date without reexamination if the individual pays the late renewal fee listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

(12) All applications for renewal received more than ninety days after the expiration date of the certificate of competency require that the electrician pass the appropriate competency examination before being recertified.

(13) All applicants for certificate of competency renewal must:

(a) Submit a complete renewal application;

(b) Pay all appropriate fees; and

(c) Provide accurate evidence on the renewal form that the individual has completed the continuing education requirements described in WAC 296-46B-970. Continuing education classes are only valid when all the requirements of WAC 296-46B-970 are completed. If an individual files inaccurate or false evidence of continuing education information when renewing a certificate of competency, the individual's certificate of competency may be suspended or revoked.

Continuing education for pump and irrigation **(03)** and domestic pump **(03A)** electricians may be comprised of fifty percent electrical and fifty percent plumbing instruction.

(14) An individual who has not completed the required hours of continuing education can renew a certificate of competency if the individual applies for renewal before the certificate of competency expires and pays the appropriate renewal fee. However, the certificate of competency will be placed in an inactive status. The inactive certificate of competency will be returned to current status upon validation, by the department, of the required continuing education. If the certificate renewal date occurs during the inactive period, the certificate must be renewed on or before the renewal date to allow the return to current status.

(15) An individual may renew a suspended certificate of competency by submitting a complete renewal application including obtaining and submitting the continuing education required for renewal. However, the certificate will remain in a suspended status for the duration of the suspension period.

(16) An individual may not renew a revoked or temporary certificate of competency.

Reciprocal agreements between Washington and other states.

(17) The department negotiates reciprocal agreements with states that have equivalent requirements for certification of master electricians, journeymen, or specialty electricians. These agreements allow electricians from those reciprocal states to become certified in the state of Washington without examination and allow Washington certified electricians to become certified in the other states without taking competency examinations. An individual may only apply for reciprocity from another state(s) one time in Washington.

(18) An individual coming into the state of Washington from a reciprocal state will be issued a reciprocal electrician certificate of competency if all the following conditions are met:

(a) The department has a valid reciprocal agreement with the other state in the master electrician category requested, journeyman, or specialty category requested;

(b) The individual makes a complete application for the reciprocity certificate on the form provided by the department. A complete application includes:

(i) Application for reciprocal certificate of competency;

(ii) Evidence that the individual meets the eligibility requirements listed in RCW 19.28.191, by presenting a valid journeyman or specialty electrician certificate or certified letter from the issuing state; and

(iii) All appropriate fees as listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

(c) The individual obtained the reciprocal state's certificate of competency as a master electrician, journeyman, or specialty electrician by examination and the individual held the reciprocal state's certificate for a period of at least one year;

(19) An individual is not eligible for a reciprocal electrician certificate of competency if the individual:

(a) Has failed to renew a similar Washington master electrician or electrician certificate of competency as required in RCW 19.28.211;

(b) Has a similar Washington master electrician or electrician certificate of competency in suspended, revoked, or inactive status under this chapter;

(c) Has ever taken and failed a Washington exam; or

(d) Was a resident of the state of Washington at the time the examination was taken in the other state.

Military/shipyard experience.

(20) An individual who has worked in the electrical construction trade performing work described in WAC 296-46B-920 while serving in the armed forces of the United States may be eligible to take the examination for the certificate of competency as a journeyman or specialty electrician. Credit may be allowed for hours worked or training received.

If an individual has military experience in a specialized electrical field (e.g., rating) that is similar to a specialty electrician category listed in WAC 296-46B-920, credit may be allowed toward the appropriate specialty certificate. Nuclear, marine, shipyard, shipboard, radar, weapons, aeronautical experience, or similar experience may be acceptable for no more than fifty percent of the minimum required work experience for qualifying for electrician examination.

The department will evaluate and determine whether the submitted experience is related specifically to the electrical construction/maintenance trade regulated by chapter 19.28 RCW.

Experience in another country.

(21) If an individual has a journeyman electrician certificate from a country outside the United States that requires that at least four years of electrical construction training and certification is obtained by examination, the individual may be eligible for four thousand hours of the specialty credit allowed towards the qualification to take the Washington journeyman electrician examination.

No more than two years of the required training to become a Washington journeyman electrician may be for work described for specialty electricians or technicians in WAC 296-46B-920. In addition to the maximum of four thousand hours credit that may be allowed by this subsection, an additional four thousand hours of new commercial/industrial experience must be obtained using a training certificate in the state while under the supervision of a master journeyman electrician or journeyman electrician.

Documentation substantiating the individual's out-of-country experience must be submitted in English.

(22) Out-of-country experience credit is not allowed toward a specialty electrician certificate.

Training school credit.

(23) No more than fifty percent of the minimum work experience needed to qualify for specialty electrician certification is allowed for any training school program (e.g., a specialty requiring two thousand hours of minimum required work experience may receive no more than one thousand hours credit from an electrical construction training program).

(24) See RCW 19.28.191 (1)(h) for training school credit allowed for journeyman applicants.

(25) See WAC 296-46B-971 for additional information on training schools.

Temporary electrician permit.

(26) Temporary permits are not allowed for master electricians.

(27) Temporary electrician permit when coming from out-of-state. An individual coming from out-of-state must either obtain a reciprocal electrician certificate, valid training certificate, or make application and receive approval for a temporary electrician permit to perform electrical work in the state, or otherwise obtain an electrician certificate of competency.

(a) Initial temporary electrician permit when coming from out-of-state.

(i) If an individual can show evidence of work experience in another state similar to RCW 19.28.191, the department may issue the individual one initial temporary journeyman or specialty electrician permit. The individual must present appropriate evidence at the time of application showing work experience equivalent to that required by RCW 19.28.191.

The initial temporary electrician permit allows the individual to work as an electrician between the date of filing a completed application for the certification examination and the notification of the results of the examination. This initial permit will be issued for one twenty-day period and will become invalid on the expiration date listed on the temporary electrician permit or the date the individual is notified they have failed the examination, whichever is earlier.

(ii) To qualify for an initial temporary electrician permit, an individual must:

(A) Meet the eligibility requirements of RCW 19.28.-191; and

(B) Submit a complete application for an initial temporary electrician permit and original certification including:

• Date of birth, mailing address, Social Security number; and

• All appropriate fees as listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

(iii) The individual must not have ever possessed a Washington master electrician, journeyman electrician, specialty electrician, or temporary electrician certificate of competency in the specialty requested.

(iv) If the initial temporary electrician permit becomes invalid, it will not be extended or renewed. To continue to work in the electrical trade, the individual must apply for and receive a:

(A) Second temporary electrician permit; or

(B) Training certificate and work in the proper ratio, per RCW 19.28.161, under the direct supervision of either a certified master journeyman electrician, journeyman electrician, master specialty electrician working in the appropriate specialty, or a specialty electrician working in the appropriate specialty.

(b) Second temporary electrician permit.

(i) If the individual fails the certification examination during the initial temporary electrician period and provides verification of enrollment in an approved journeyman refresher course or approved appropriate specialty electrician refresher course, as prescribed in RCW 19.28.231, application may be made for a second temporary electrician permit.

A complete second application must include proof of enrollment in the refresher course and all appropriate fees as listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

(ii) The second temporary electrician permit will be issued for one ninety-day period and will become invalid: Upon withdrawal from the electrician refresher course, on the expiration date listed on the temporary electrician permit, or the date the individual is notified they have failed the examination, whichever is earlier;

(iii) After successfully completing the electrician refresher course, the individual must provide appropriate course completion documentation to the department and will be eligible to retake the appropriate competency exam.

(iv) If the second temporary electrician permit becomes invalid, it will not be extended or renewed. To continue to work in the electrical trade, the individual must apply for and receive a training certificate and work in the proper ratio, per RCW 19.28.161, under the direct supervision of either a certified master journeyman electrician, journeyman electrician, master specialty electrician working in the appropriate specialty, or a specialty electrician working in the appropriate specialty.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-940, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-940, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-940, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-940, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-940, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

WAC 296-46B-945 Qualifying for master, journeyman, specialty electrician examinations. Qualifying for master, journeyman, specialty electrician examinations.

(1) All applicants must be at least sixteen years of age.

Qualifying for the master electrician examination.

(2) An individual may take the master electrician's certificate of competency examination if the individual meets the requirements described in RCW 19.28.191 (1)(d) or (e).

Qualifying for the master electrician examination from out-of-state.

(3) No credit may be applied from out-of-state toward qualifying for a master electrician certificate of competency examination.

Qualifying for the journeyman electrician competency examination.

(4) An individual may take the journeyman electrician's certificate of competency examination if the individual held a current electrical training certificate and has worked for an employer who employs at least one certified master electrician, journeyman, or specialty electrician on staff and the individual:

(a) Has been employed, in the electrical construction trade, under the direct supervision of a master electrician, journeyman electrician or specialty electrician working in the appropriate specialty in the proper ratio, per RCW 19.28.161, for four years (eight thousand hours). Of the eight thousand hours:

(i) At least two years (four thousand hours) must be in new industrial and/or new commercial electrical installation (excluding all work described for specialty electricians or technicians) under the direct supervision of a master journeyman electrician or journeyman electrician while working for a general electrical contractor; and

(ii) Not more than a total of two years (four thousand hours) may be for work described as an electrical specialty in WAC 296-46B-920(2).

(b) Has completed a four-year apprenticeship program in the electrical construction trade that is registered with the state apprenticeship council while working under the direct supervision of a master journeyman or journeyman electrician in the proper ratio, per RCW 19.28.161; or

(c) Has completed a two-year electrical construction training program as described in RCW 19.28.191 for journeyman electricians, and two years (four thousand hours) of work experience in new industrial and/or new commercial electrical installations (excluding work described for specialty electricians or electrical technicians) under the direct supervision of a journeyman electrician while working for a general electrical contractor in the proper ratio, per RCW 19.28.161. See WAC 296-46B-971 for additional training school information.

Electrical construction training hours gained in specialties requiring less than two years (i.e., four thousand hours) will not be credited towards qualification for journeyman electrician.

The trainee and their employer and/or apprenticeship training director must attest to the accuracy of all information contained on affidavits of experience used to verify eligibility for the examination.

Qualifying for the journeyman/specialty electrician competency examination when work was performed in a state requiring electrician certification.

(5) An individual may take the journeyman/specialty electrician's competency examination when the appropriate state having authority certifies to the department that:

(a) The work was legally performed under the other state's licensing and certification requirements;

(i) For journeyman applicants who meet the minimum hour requirements described in WAC 296-46B-945(4).

(ii) For specialty applicants who meet the minimum hour requirements described in WAC 296-46B-945(9).

(b) The other state's certificate of competency was obtained by examination.

Electrical construction training hours gained in specialties requiring less than two years (i.e., four thousand hours) may not be credited towards qualification for journeyman electrician.

Qualifying for the journeyman/specialty electrician competency examination when work was performed in a state that does not require electrician certification.

(6) If the other state requires electrical contractor licensing:

(a) An individual may take the journeyman/specialty electrician's competency examination when an appropriately licensed electrical contractor(s), registered apprenticeship training director, or nationally recognized contractor or labor organization files a notarized letter of experience with the department accompanied by payroll documentation which certifies and shows that:

(i) For journeyman applicants: The individual meets the minimum hour requirements described in WAC 296-46B-945(4).

(ii) For specialty applicants: The individual meets the minimum hour requirements described in WAC 296-46B-945(9).

(b) An individual may take the journeyman/specialty electrician's competency examination when an employer(s), acting under a property owner exemption, files a notarized letter of experience from the property owner with the department accompanied by payroll documentation which certifies and shows that:

(i) For journeyman applicants: The individual meets the minimum hour requirements described in WAC 296-46B-945(4).

(ii) For specialty applicants: The individual meets the minimum hour requirements described in WAC 296-46B-945(9).

(7) If the other state does not require electrical contractor licensing or registration: An individual may take the journeyman/specialty electrician's competency examination when the individual's employer(s), registered apprenticeship training director, or nationally recognized contractor or labor organization files a notarized letter(s) of experience with the department accompanied by payroll documentation which certifies and shows that:

(a) For journeyman applicants: The individual meets the minimum work requirements described in WAC 296-46B-945(4).

(b) For specialty applicants: The individual meets the minimum work requirements described in WAC 296-46B-945(9).

(8) The letter of experience described in subsections (6) and (7) of this section should include a complete list of the individual's usual duties with percentages attributed to each.

Qualifying for a specialty electrician certificate of competency or examination.

(9) An individual may qualify for a specialty electrician's examination and certificate of competency if the individual held a current electrical training certificate, and has worked for an employer who employs at least one certified master journeyman electrician, journeyman electrician, appropriate master specialty electrician, or appropriate specialty electrician on staff and the individual:

(a) Has been employed, in the electrical construction trade, under the direct supervision of an appropriate electrician in the appropriate specialty as follows:

Table 945-1 Experience Hours

Specialty	Minimum Hours of Work Experience Required to be Eligible for Examination[4][5]	Minimum Hours of Work Experience Required for Certification
Residential certificate **(02)**	4,000[3]	4,000
Pump and irrigation certificate **(03)**	4,000[3]	4,000
Domestic pump certificate **(03A)**	720[1][2]	2,000[6]
Signs certificate **(04)**	4,000[3]	4,000
Limited energy system certificate **(06)**	4,000[3]	4,000
HVAC/refrigeration system certificate **(06A)**	4,000[3]	4,000[7]
HVAC/refrigeration - restricted **(06B)**	1,000[1][2]	2,000[6]
Nonresidential maintenance certificate **(07)**	4,000[3]	4,000
Nonresidential lighting maintenance and lighting retrofit certificate **(07A)**	720[1][2]	2,000[6]
Residential maintenance certificate **(07B)**	720[1][2]	2,000[6]
Restricted nonresidential maintenance certificate **(07C)**	1,000[1][2]	2,000[6]
Appliance repair certificate **(07D)**	720[1][2]	2,000[6]
Equipment repair certificate **(07E)**	1,000[1][2]	2,000[6]
Door, gate, and similar systems certificate **(10)**	720[1][2]	2,000[6]

Notes:

[1]Until the examination is successfully completed, the trainee must work under one hundred percent supervision. Once the appropriate examination is successfully completed, the modified supervision trainee may work under zero percent supervision.

[2]The trainee may have only one zero percent supervision certificate in a specialty (valid for no more than two years). If the trainee has not gained the required work experience by the time the zero percent supervision certificate has expired, the trainee must get a seventy-five percent supervision certificate and work under supervision until all required work experience hours are gained and credited towards the minimum work experience requirement.

[3]This specialty is not eligible for unsupervised trainee status as allowed in chapter 19.28 RCW.

[4]The trainee and their employer and/or apprenticeship training director must attest to the accuracy of all information contained on affidavits of experience used to verify eligibility for the examination.

[5]Neither previous work experience credit nor training school credit is allowed as a substitute for the initial hours of minimum work experience required to be eligible for examination unless the trainee's work experience hours under direct supervision are provided as required in RCW 19.28.191 (1) (g)(ii).

[6]Electrical construction training hours gained in specialties requiring less than two years for certification may not be credited towards qualification for journeyman electrician.

[7]The 2,000 minimum hours of work experience required for certification as a HVAC/refrigeration-restricted **(06B)** specialty electrician may be credited as 2,000 hours towards the 4,000 minimum hours of work experience required for certification as a HVAC/refrigeration **(06A)** specialty electrician. Hours of work experience credited from the HVAC/refrigeration-restricted **(06B)** specialty cannot be credited towards qualification for taking the general electrician **(01)** examination or minimum work experience requirements.

[8]Experience hours may be coincidentally credited towards qualifying for electrician and plumber certifications. See RCW 19.28.191 (1)(g)(v).

(b) Or has completed an appropriate two-year apprenticeship program in the electrical construction trade that is registered with the state apprenticeship council while working under the direct supervision of an electrician in the appropriate specialty in the proper ratio, per RCW 19.28.161.

Qualifying for a certificate of competency when the Washington electrical work experience is exempt from certification requirements in RCW 19.28.261.

(10) To receive credit for electrical work experience that is exempted in RCW 19.28.261, an individual must provide the department with verification from the employer or owner according to WAC 296-46B-965 (i.e., affidavit(s) of experience). For the purposes of this section, exempt work does not include work performed on property owned by the individual seeking credit.

(11) All exempt individuals learning the electrical trade must obtain an electrical training certificate from the department and renew it biannually in order to receive credit for hours worked in the trade according to WAC 296-46B-965.

(12) The department may require verification of supervision in the proper ratio from the certified supervising electrician(s).

(13) Telecommunications work experience:

(a) Credit may be verified only by employers exempted by RCW 19.28.261, general electrical **(01)** contractors, and limited energy system **(06)** electrical contractors for limited energy experience for telecommunications work done:

(i) Under the supervision of a certified journeyman or limited energy electrician; and

(ii) In compliance with RCW 19.28.191.

(b) Individuals who want to obtain credit for hours of experience toward electrician certification for work experience doing telecommunications installations must:

(i) Obtain an electrical training certificate;

(ii) Renew the training certificate biannually in order to receive credit for hours worked in the trade according to WAC 296-46B-965.

(c) Telecommunications contractors may not verify telecommunications work experience toward electrician certification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-945, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-945, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-945, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-945, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-945, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-945, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

WAC 296-46B-960 Administrator and electrician certificate of competency examinations. General.

(1) The minimum passing score on any examination or examination section is seventy percent. If examination is requested to be administered by the department, an application is required and the examination must be successfully completed within one year of application or the individual must submit a new application for exam including all appropriate fees.

(2) All examinations are open book.

(a) Candidates may use:

(i) Any original copyrighted material;

(ii) A silent, nonprinting, nonprogrammable calculator that is not designed for preprogrammed electrical calculations;

(iii) Copies of chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter; or

(iv) A foreign language dictionary that does not contain definitions.

(b) Candidates may not use:

(i) Copies of copyrighted material;

(ii) Copies of internet publications, except for RCWs or WACs;

(iii) Personal notes; or

(iv) A personal computing device of any type other than the calculator in (a)(ii) of this subsection.

(3) Administrator, master electrician, and electrician examinations may consist of multiple sections. All sections must be successfully completed within a one-year examination period after beginning the examination. Within the one-year examination period, the candidate does not have to retake any sections successfully completed within the examination period. If all sections are not successfully completed within the one-year period, the candidate must begin a new examination period and retake all sections.

Special accommodations for examination.

(4) An applicant for an examination who, due to a specific physical, mental, or sensory impairment, requires special accommodation in examination procedures, may submit a written request to the chief electrical inspector for the specific accommodation needed.

(a) The applicant must also submit to the department a signed and notarized release, authorizing the specifically identified physician or other specialist to discuss the matter with the department representative. The applicant must also submit an individualized written opinion from a physician or other appropriate specialist:

(i) Verifying the existence of a specific physical, mental, or sensory impairment;

(ii) Stating whether special accommodation is needed for a specific examination;

(iii) Stating what special accommodation is necessary; and

(iv) Stating if extra time for an examination is necessary and if so, how much time is required. The maximum allowance for extra time is double the normal time allowed.

(b) The written request for special accommodation and individualized written opinion must be submitted to the department at least six weeks in advance of the examination date and must be accompanied by a completed application and fees as described in WAC 296-46B-909.

(c) Only readers and interpreters provided from the administrative office of the courts and/or approved by the department may be used for reading or interpreting the examination. The applicant will be required to bear all costs associated with providing any reading or interpretive services used for an examination.

(d) Applicants who pass the examination with the assistance of a reader or interpreter will be issued a certificate with the following printed restriction: "Requires reading supervision for product usage." A competent reader or interpreter must be present on any job site where a person with this restriction is performing electrical work as described in chapter 19.28 RCW.

Applicants who pass the examination with the assistance of a mechanical device (e.g., magnifier, etc.) will be issued a certificate with the following printed restriction: "Requires mechanical reading assistance for product usage." Appropriate mechanical reading assistance must be present on any job site where a person with this restriction is performing electrical work as described in chapter 19.28 RCW.

If a candidate successfully retakes the examination without the assistance of a reader or translator, a new certificate will be issued without the restriction.

(5) Applicants who wish to use a foreign language dictionary during an examination must obtain approval at the examination site prior to the examination. Only dictionaries without definitions will be approved for use.

Failed examination appeal procedures.

(6) Any candidate who takes an examination and does not pass the examination may request a review of the examination.

(a) The department will not modify examination results unless the candidate presents clear and convincing evidence of error in the grading of the examination.

(b) The department will not consider any challenge to examination grading unless the total of the potentially revised score would result in a passing score.

(7) The procedure for requesting an informal review of examination results is as follows:

(a) The request must be made in writing to the chief electrical inspector and must be received within twenty days of the date of the examination and must request a rescore of the examination. The written request must include the appropriate fees for examination review described in WAC 296-46B-909.

(b) The following procedures apply to a review of the results of the examination:

(i) The candidate will be allowed one hour to review their examination.

(ii) The candidate must identify the challenged questions of the examination and must state the specific reason(s) why the results should be modified with multiple published reference material supporting the candidate's position.

(iii) Within fifteen days of the candidate's review, the department will review the examination and candidate's justification and notify the candidate in writing of the department's decision.

Subjects included in administrator certificate, or master electrician, journeyman, or specialty electrician competency examinations.

(8) The following subjects are among those that may be included in the examination for an administrator certificate or electrician certificate of competency. The list is not exclusive. The examination may also contain subjects not on the list.

(a) For general administrators, master journeyman, and journeyman electricians:

AC - Generator; 3-phase; meters; characteristics of; power in AC circuits (power factor); mathematics of AC circuits.

Administration - Chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter.

Air conditioning - Basic.

Blueprints - Surveys and plot plans; floor plans; service and feeders; electrical symbols; elevation views; plan views.

Building wire.

Cable trays.

Calculations.

Capacitive reactance.

Capacitor - Types; in series and parallel.

Circuits - Series; parallel; combination; basic; branch; outside branch circuits; calculations.

Conductor - Voltage drop (line loss); grounded.

Conduit - Wiring methods.

DC - Generator; motors; construction of motors; meters.

Definitions - Electrical.

Electrical units.

Electron theory.

Fastening devices.

Fire alarms - Introduction to; initiating circuits.

Fuses.

Generation - Electrical principles of.

Grounding.

Incandescent lights.

Inductance - Introduction to; reactance.

Insulation - Of wire.

Mathematics - Square root; vectors; figuring percentages.

Motors/controls - Motors vs. generators/CEMF; single phase; capacitor; repulsion; shaded pole; basic principles of AC motors.

Ohm's Law.

Power.

Power factor - AC circuits; correction of; problems.

Rectifiers.

Resistance - Of wire.

Rigging.

Safety - Electrical shock.

Services.

3-wire system.

Tools.

Transformers - Principles of; types; single-phase; 3-phase connections.

Voltage polarity across a load.

Wiring methods - Conduit; general.

Wiring systems - Less than 600 volts; 480/277 volts; single-and 3-phase delta or wye; distribution systems over 600 volts.

Note: The general administrator, master journeyman, and journeyman electrician examinations may also include the subjects listed below for specialty electrician examinations.

(b) For specialty administrators, master specialty and specialty electricians, the following subjects are among those that may be included in the examination. Examination subjects are restricted to those subjects related to the scope of work of the specialty described in WAC 296-46B-920. The list is not exclusive. The examination may also contain subjects not on the list.

AC - Meters.

Administration - Chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter.

Appliance circuits or controls.

Blueprints - Floor plans; service and feeders.

Cables - Wiring methods.

Calculations.

Circuits - Series; parallel; combination; basic; outside branch.

Conductor - Voltage drop (line loss); grounded; aluminum or copper.

Conduit - Wiring methods.

Electrical signs, circuits, controls, or services.

Electrical units.

First aid.

Fuses.

General lighting.

Grounding of conductors.

Insulation of wire.

Limited energy circuits or systems.

Maintenance of electrical systems.

Mathematics - Figuring percentage.

Motor circuits, controls, feeders, or services.

Ohm's Law.

Overcurrent protection.

Resistance of wire.

Safety - Electrical shock.

Services.

Sizes of building wire.

3-wire system.

Tools.

Transformer - Ratios; single-phase/3-phase connections.

Failing an administrator certificate exam or electrician certificate of competency examination.

(9) Anyone failing an administrator or electrician competency examination may retake the examination by making arrangements with the testing agency and paying the retesting fee.

(10) If the individual makes a score of less than sixty percent, the individual must wait two weeks before being eligible to retest.

(11) If the individual makes a score of sixty to sixty-nine percent, the individual must wait one day before being eligible to retest.

(12) If the individual fails an electrician examination or a part of an administrator or master electrician examination three times within a one-year period, the individual must wait three months to retake the failed portion of the examination.

(13) Anyone failing an electrician competency examination may continue to work in the electrical trade if they have a valid electrical training certificate and work under the direct supervision of a certified journeyman or specialty electrician in the proper ratio, per RCW 19.28.161.

Cheating on an examination.

(14) Anyone found cheating on an examination, attempting to bribe a proctor or other agent involved in administering an examination, or using inappropriate materials/equipment during an examination will be required to wait at least eleven months before being allowed to reexamine. All such reexaminations will be administered by the department in Tumwater, Washington and the candidate will be required to apply and schedule for the examination with the chief electrical inspector.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-960, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-960, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-960, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-960, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-960, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

WAC 296-46B-965 Training certificate required. General.

(1) A training certificate is required to work in the electrical construction trade if an individual does not:

(a) Possess a current journeyman certificate of competency issued by the department;

(b) Possess a current specialty electrician certificate of competency issued by the department while working in that specialty's scope of work;

(c) Possess a valid temporary electrician permit;

(d) Possess a valid temporary specialty electrician permit while working in that specialty's scope of work; or

(e) Is not working in exempt status as allowed by chapter 19.28 RCW.

(2) Trainees who have had their training certificates revoked or suspended (during the duration of the revocation or suspension) will not be issued a training certificate.

Original training certificates.

(3) The department will issue an original training certificate when the trainee applicant submits a complete training certificate application including:

(a) Date of birth, mailing address, Social Security number; and

(b) All appropriate fees as listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

All applicants for an electrical training certificate must be at least sixteen years of age. The original training certificate will be valid for two years.

(c) If an individual has previously held an electrical training certificate, then that individual is not eligible for a subsequent original training certificate.

Specialty specific - zero percent and seventy-five percent supervision modified training certificates.

(4) For specialties as allowed in Table 945-1 (i.e., specialties with seven hundred twenty minimum hours of work experience required to be eligible for examination):

(a) The department will approve the trainee to take the appropriate specialty competency examination necessary to qualify for a zero percent supervision modified training certificate. To qualify, the trainee applicant must submit a complete zero percent supervision modified training certificate application including:

(i) Date of birth, mailing address, Social Security number;

(ii) Affidavit of experience fulfilling the minimum work experience hours required to qualify for the specialty examination described in Table 945-1; and

(iii) All appropriate fees as listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

Upon successful completion of the appropriate examination, the trainee will be issued a nonrenewable zero percent supervision modified training certificate for the appropriate specialty. The zero percent supervision modified training certificate will be restricted in duration to the time allowed in Table 945-1, note 2.

(b) Prior to the expiration of the zero percent supervision modified training certificate or temporary specialty electrician permit obtained as described in WAC 296-46B-940(28), the individual must submit a complete application for a seventy-five percent supervision modified training certificate for the appropriate specialty including:

(i) Seventy-five percent supervision training certificate application including: Date of birth, mailing address, Social Security number; and

(ii) All appropriate fees as listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

(c) A trainee may possess multiple (i.e., in different specialties) modified supervision training certificates for specialties where reduced supervision is allowed in Table 945-1. Combination training certificates will not be issued.

Renewal of training certificates.

(5) An individual must apply for renewal of their training certificate on or before the expiration date of the certificate. The individual may not apply for renewal more than ninety days prior to the expiration date. Renewed certificates are valid for two years.

(6) An individual may renew their training certificate after the expiration date if the individual pays the late renewal fee listed in WAC 296-46B-909.

(7) All applicants for training certificate renewal must:

(a) Submit a complete renewal application;

(b) Pay all appropriate fees; and

(c) Provide accurate evidence on the renewal form that the individual has completed the continuing education requirements described in WAC 296-46B-970. Continuing education classes are only valid when all the requirements of WAC 296-46B-970 are completed. If an individual files inaccurate or false evidence of continuing education information when renewing a training certificate, the individual's training certificate may be suspended.

Continuing education for trainees seeking pump and irrigation **(03)** and domestic pump **(03A)** experience credit may be comprised of fifty percent electrical and fifty percent plumbing instruction.

(d) Within thirty days after renewing an electrical training certificate, the individual, if not enrolled in a department approved apprenticeship program, must submit a completed, signed, and notarized affidavit(s) of experience for all hours of experience gained since the individual's last training certificate was effective.

Employers are required to provide the necessary documentation and signed affidavit of experience to the trainee within twenty days after the trainee requests the affidavit. See WAC 296-46B-965(6). See WAC 296-46B-985(4) for the penalty for providing a false or inaccurate affidavit of experience. If the individual is enrolled in a department approved apprenticeship program, the program may submit the required affidavit(s) of experience upon the individual's completion of the required experience hours without cost to the individual. The affidavit of experience must accurately attest to:

(i) The electrical installation work performed for each employer the individual worked for in the electrical trade during the previous period;

(ii) The correct electrical category the individual worked in; and

(iii) The actual number of hours worked in each category worked under the proper supervision of a Washington certified, master journeyman electrician, journeyman electrician or appropriate master specialty electrician or specialty electrician under that specific training certificate. If a trainee possesses multiple training certificates, an affidavit must be submitted for each training certificate for the hours worked under that specific training certificate.

If the individual is enrolled in a department approved apprenticeship program, the program may submit the required affidavit(s) of experience upon the individual's completion of the required experience hours without cost to the individual.

(8) An individual who has not completed the required hours of continuing education can renew a training certificate if the individual applies for renewal before the training certificate expires and pays the appropriate renewal fee. However, the training certificate will be placed in an inactive status. The inactive training certificate will be returned to current status upon validation, by the department, of the required continuing education.

(9) An individual may renew a suspended training certificate by submitting a complete renewal application including obtaining and submitting the continuing education required for renewal. However, the certificate will remain in a suspended status for the duration of the suspension period.

(10) An individual will not be issued a renewed or reinstated training certificate if the individual owes the department money as a result of an outstanding final judgment.

(11) The individual should ask each employer and/or apprenticeship training director for an accurately completed, signed, and notarized affidavit of experience for the previous certification period. The employer(s) or apprenticeship training director(s) must provide the previous period's affidavit of experience to the individual within twenty days of the request. If an individual is enrolled in an approved electrical construction trade apprenticeship program under chapter

49.04 RCW when the individual renews an electrical training certificate, the individual and their apprenticeship training director and/or each employer must give the department an accurately completed, signed, and notarized affidavit of experience accurately attesting to:

(a) The electrical installation work the individual performed in the electrical trade during the previous certification period;

(b) The correct electrical category the individual worked in; and

(c) The actual number of hours worked in each category under the proper supervision of a Washington certified master journeyman electrician, journeyman electrician or appropriate master specialty or specialty electrician for each employer. For apprentices enrolled in a registered apprenticeship program, the applicant and the training director are the only authorized signatures the department will accept on affidavits of experience.

(12) The individual and their employer(s) and/or apprenticeship training director(s) must sign and have notarized the affidavit of experience attesting to the accuracy of all information contained in the affidavit.

Trainees without supervision present on the job site.

(13) When the supervising electrician is found to not be present on the job site, the trainee will be given a form by the inspector that must be returned or postmarked within twenty-four hours to the inspector. If the supervising electrician fails or refuses to assist the trainee in completing the form, the trainee must return the form with a signed and dated statement stating the supervising electrician's name and saying that the supervising electrician refused to assist. The form will require the following information:

(a) Date and time the form was given to the trainee;

(b) Job site address;

(c) Contractor's name and contractor's license number;

(d) Electrical work permit number;

(e) The times the supervising electrician left and returned to the job site;

(f) The trainee's beginning and ending times for that day for each job;

(g) The trainee's name, training certificate number, and signature;

(h) The supervising electrician's name, electrician certificate number, and signature.

(14) The trainee, supervising electrician, contractor, and assigned administrator or master electrician are responsible for ensuring compliance with subsection (13) of this section. See WAC 296-46B-985 (3)(c) and (f) for information about failing to submit or submitting false/fraudulent documents. Falsifying documents may be considered perjury and might result in criminal prosecution, civil penalty, or certificate revocation or suspension.

Trainees seeking a journeyman electrician certificate - working with no supervision.

(15) Trainee seeking a general **(01)** journeyman electrician certificate of competency. After review by the department, a trainee may be issued a six-month, nonrenewable unsupervised electrical training certificate that will allow the individual to work without supervision if the trainee:

(a) Has submitted a complete application for an unsupervised electrical training certificate;

(b) Has worked over seven thousand hours properly supervised not to include more than four thousand of specialty experience;

(c) Has successfully completed or is currently enrolled in an approved apprenticeship program or an electrical construction trade program in a school approved by the board of community and technical colleges;

(d) Has paid all appropriate training certificate fees listed in WAC 296-46B-909; and

(e) Is currently working for and continues to work for a licensed electrical contractor that employs at least one certified journeyman or specialty electrician in the appropriate specialty.

Trainees seeking certain specialty electrician certificates - working with reduced or no supervision.

(16) After review by the department, a trainee may be issued a nonrenewable zero percent supervision training certificate that will allow the individual to work without supervision if the trainee meets the requirements in subsection (4) of this section.

(17) Electrical trainees may work unsupervised when installing HVAC/R thermostat cable when the HVAC/R system consists of a single thermostat in one- and two-family dwelling units where line voltage power has not been connected to the dwelling's electrical system.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-965, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-965, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-965, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-965, filed 4/22/03, effective 4/22/03.]

WAC 296-46B-970 Continuing education. General requirements - continuing education classes requirements for administrator, master electrician, and electrician renewal.

(1) DEFINITIONS - for purposes of this section.

(a) "Applicant" means the entity submitting an application for review.

(b) "Application" means a submittal made by an applicant seeking instructor or class approval.

(c) "Calendar day" means each day of the week, including weekends and holidays.

(d) "Class" means continuing education class or course.

(e) "Contractor" means the entity who has contracted with the department to review and approve/deny continuing education classes and instructors.

(f) "Date of notification" means the date of a request for additional information from the contractor or the approval/denial letter sent to the applicant by the contractor.

(g) "Individual" means an administrator or electrician seeking credit for continuing education.

(h) "Instructor" means an individual who is authorized to instruct an approved continuing education class.

(i) "Working day" means Monday through Friday, excluding state of Washington holidays.

(2) GENERAL.

(a) The department and the electrical board have the right to monitor all approved classes without notice and at no charge.

If the department or electrical board determines that the class or instructor does not meet or exceed the minimum requirements for approval or course length or instructor qualifications, the department may revoke the class or instructor approval and reduce the number of credited hours for the class.

(b) Department-offered classes and the instructors used for those classes are automatically approved and do not need to be sent to the contractor for review.

(c) Instructors who meet the minimum requirements using subsection (5)(b)(i)(D) of this section may only instruct classes sponsored by the manufacturer(s) who verified the instructors' qualifications under subsection (5)(b)(i)(D) of this section.

(d) An individual will not be given credit for the same approved continuing education class taken more than once. No credit will be granted for any class not approved per this section.

(e) Telecommunications administrators do not require continuing educations.

(f) Other administrators, master electricians, and electricians:

(i) To be eligible for renewal of an administrator certificate, master electrician or electrician certificate of competency, the individual must have completed at least eight hours of approved continuing education for each year of the prior certification period. The individual is not required to take the classes in separate years.

(A) At least eight hours of the total required continuing education must be on the changes in the 2008 National Electrical Code. For certificate renewal, "currently adopted" means a valid course approved as code update by the department and taken by the applicant since their last renewal date.

(B) Four hours of the required continuing education must be on the currently adopted chapter 19.28 RCW and its related WAC(s).

(ii) An individual changing an electrical administrator and an electrician certificate of competency into a master electrician's certificate of competency as allowed in RCW 19.28.191 (1)(a) or (b) must have completed at least eight hours of approved continuing education for each year of the prior electrician certificate period. The individual is not required to take the classes in separate years.

(A) Eight hours of the required continuing education must be on the changes in the currently adopted National Electrical Code. For certificate renewal, "currently adopted" means a valid course approved as code update by the department and taken by the applicant since their last renewal date.

(B) Four hours of the required continuing education must be on the currently adopted chapter 19.28 RCW and its related WAC(s).

(iii) Any portion of a year of a prior administrator or electrician certificate period is equal to one year for the purposes of the required continuing educations.

(iv) An individual who has both an electrician certificate and an administrator certification may use the same class to fulfill the requirements for continuing education.

(g) Training certificates:

(i) To be eligible for renewal of a training certificate, the individual must have completed:

(A) At least sixteen hours of approved basic classroom electrical training classes; or

(B) Equivalent electrical training courses taken as a part of an approved:

• Apprenticeship program under chapter 49.04 RCW; or

• Electrical training program under RCW 19.28.191 (1)(h).

Note that only trainees seeking experience credit in the pump and irrigation **(03)** or domestic pumping **(03A)** specialties may take pumping industry basic classroom training classes;

In addition, trainees working in the pump and irrigation **(03)** or domestic pump **(03A)** specialties may be credited for courses approved as a part of the requirements for plumber trainees required in RCW 18.106.070(5).

(h) A continuing education class attended or completed by an individual before the class's effective date cannot be used to meet the certificate renewal requirements.

(i) If neither the electrical board nor the department has a contract in effect as described in this section, the department may, at its option, elect to act as the contractor. If a contractor is not in place and the department elects not to act as the contractor, the electrical board will act as the contractor. If either the electrical board or the department acts as the contractor, the following will apply:

(i) The fee for class or instructor submittal is as set in WAC 296-46B-909.

(ii) The electrical board or the department will:

(A) Review the application for completeness within fifteen working days after receipt.

(B) If the application is incomplete, notify the applicant within seven working days of the status of the review and what additional information is required.

(C) Complete the review and approval/denial process within fifteen working days upon receipt of a complete application or additional requested information.

(iii) An appeal of a denial by the department will be heard by the full electrical board in accordance with WAC 296-46B-995.

(3) CLASS AND INSTRUCTOR - GENERAL APPROVAL PROCESS.

(a) The contractor will review submitted class and instructor applications to determine whether the application meets the minimum requirements for approval.

(b) The contractor will deny approval of applications that do not meet the minimum requirements.

(c) All applications will be considered to be new applications (i.e., Classes and instructors may not be renewed. All applications must include all information necessary to show conformance with the minimum requirements).

(d) Minimum requirements:

(i) Application review fees:

(A) The contractor may charge a fee for review of an application. Such fees, paid by the applicant, are nonrefundable.

(B) The fee will be as set by contractor between the department and the contractor.

(C) The fee will be set for a minimum of one year.

(D) Upon mutual agreement between the department and the contractor, the fee may be raised or lowered.

(ii) Application:

(A) The applicant must submit a complete application to the contractor at least thirty calendar days prior to offering or instructing a class.

(B) The contractor will only consider material included with the application when reviewing an application.

(C) All applications will consist of:

• One copy of all material;

• Applicant's name, address, contact name, and telephone number;

• All required fees;

• Any other information the applicant wants to consider during the review; and

• Class applications will include:

– Sponsor's name, address, contact name, and telephone number;

– Class title;

– Number of continuing education hours requested for the class;

– Category of class for which approval is sought (i.e., code update, RCW/WAC update, industry related, basic classroom electrical training, pumping industry, or pumping industry basic classroom training);

– Any required examinations;

– Statement of whether the class is open to the public;

– Class syllabus (e.g., general description of the training, specific NEC articles referenced, time allowed for various subject matter, etc.). Note that for all pumping industry classes, curriculum must include fifty percent electrical and fifty percent plumbing instruction;

– List of resources (e.g., texts, references, etc.);

– Copies of all visual aids;

– Sample of the completion certificate.

• Instructor application will include:

– Instructor's name, address, telephone number;

– Copies of credentials or other information showing conformance with the instructor minimum qualifications.

(e) Contractor's review process:

(i) When the application is received, the contractor must:

(A) Date stamp the application;

(B) Review the application for completeness within seven working days after receipt.

(ii) If the application is incomplete, the contractor must within two working days notify the applicant of the status of the review and what additional information is required.

(A) The applicant must provide any additional information requested by the contractor within five working days after the date of notification.

(B) The contractor will deny the application if the additional required information is not received within the five working days after the date of notification.

(iii) When the contractor has received a complete application, the contractor must review and evaluate the application for compliance with the minimum requirements.

The contractor must complete the review and approval/denial process within seven working days upon receipt of a complete application or additional requested information and within two working days notify:

• The applicant in writing; and

• The chief electrical inspector in writing and electronically. The contractor's electronic notification to the chief electrical inspector must be made in a format approved by the chief electrical inspector.

(iv) A notification of denial must include:

(A) Applicant's name and telephone number;

(B) Date of denial;

(C) Sponsor's name and class title if applicable;

(D) Instructor's name if applicable; and

(E) The reason for denial.

(v) A notification of approval:

(A) For classes must include:

• Applicant's name and telephone number;

• Sponsor's name and telephone number;

• Class title;

• Class number;

• Number of hours approved for the class. Note that the contractor may reduce the hours requested in the application if the review shows that the requested number of hours is excessive;

• Effective date for this class;

• Expiration date of class;

• Category for which the class is approved (i.e., code update, RCW/WAC update, industry related, basic classroom electrical training, pumping industry, or pumping industry basic classroom training);

• Sample of written class roster and attendance sheet;

• Type of class (i.e., classroom, correspondence, internet); and

• Whether the class is open to the public.

(B) For instructors must include:

• Applicant's name and telephone number;

• Instructor's name and telephone number;

• Effective date for the approval; and

• Expiration date of the approval.

(vi) Applicant's request for review of the contractor's decision:

The applicant's may request a review of the contractor's decision to deny or modify an application:

• All requests for review must be:

• Made in writing;

• Received by the chief electrical inspector within twenty calendar days of the contractor's denial; and

• Accompanied by a review fee of $109.50. The review fee is nonrefundable.

(4) CLASS APPROVAL PROCESS.

(a) Class approval will be valid for three years except:

(i) If the class is "code update" and a new NEC is adopted by the department within the class approval period, the class approval will be considered automatically revoked; or

(ii) If the class is modified after the application is approved, the class approval will be considered automatically revoked (i.e., change in syllabus, hours, examination, etc.).

(b) Minimum requirements:

(i) Class content:

(A) Industry-related classes must be based on:

• Codes or rules included in the NEC chapters 19.28 RCW or 296-46B WAC;

• Electrical theory based on currently published documents that are readily available for retail purchase; and/or

• Materials and methods that pertain to electrical construction, building management systems, electrical maintenance, or workplace health and safety.

(B) Code update classes must be based on the latest adopted version of the NEC and must specify the NEC articles to be addressed in the class presentation.

(C) RCW/WAC update classes must be based on the latest adopted versions of chapter 19.28 RCW and/or chapter 296-46B WAC.

(D) All basic classroom electrical training classes and pumping industry basic classroom training classes must be classroom instruction only. Correspondence and internet classes are not allowed. All basic classroom electrical training classes must include an appropriate written examination to ensure the participant understands the basic concepts of the class. To successfully complete the class, the participant must score at least seventy percent on the examination.

(E) In addition, for pumping industry classes, curriculum must include fifty percent electrical and fifty percent plumbing instruction.

(ii) Class length:

(A) The minimum allowed length of a class is two hours; however, the minimum length for a basic classroom electrical trainee classroom training or pumping industry basic classroom trainee classroom training is eight hours that can be delivered in multiple classroom sessions of not less than two hours each.

(B) The maximum allowed credit for a class is twenty-four hours.

(C) Class length must based on two-hour increments (e.g., 2, 4, 6, 8, etc.).

(D) Class length must be based on the following:

• Classroom instruction will be based on the total hours the individual is in the classroom. A class may be divided into multiple sections so long as each section is not less than two hours in length and all sections are taken within a one month period.

• Correspondence instruction will be based on:

– A written examination (i.e., twenty-five questions will equal one hour of classroom instruction). Individuals must be responsible to determine the correct answer without the assistance of the sponsor.

• Internet instruction will be based on:

– A written examination (i.e., twenty-five questions will equal one hour of classroom instruction).

• Examinations must not direct or point the individual to a correct answer or reference. Individuals must be responsible to determine the correct answer without the assistance of the sponsor.

• To successfully complete a correspondence or internet class, a participant must score at least 70% on the examination required for the class.

(iii) Class material must include:

Supplementary written instruction material appropriate to the type and length of the class.

(iv) Class material may include:

• Supplementary internet material;

• Supplementary texts;

• Other material as appropriate.

(v) Certificates of completion:

(A) The sponsor must award a completion certificate to each individual successfully completing the approved class. To successfully complete a correspondence or internet class, a participant must score at least 70% on the examination required for the class.

(B) The completion certificate must include the:

• Name of participant;

• Participant's Washington certificate number;

• Name of sponsor;

• Name of class;

• Date of class;

• Name of instructor;

• Location of the class:

– If a classroom-type class, the city and state in which the class was given;

– If a correspondence class, state the class is a correspondence class;

– If an internet class, state the class is an internet class;

• Class approval number;

• Number of continuing units; and

• Type of continuing education units.

(vi) Instructors:

(A) For classroom instruction, all instructors must be approved per this section; and

(B) For correspondence and internet instruction, the applicant must show that the sponsor regularly employs at least one staff member who meets the requirements for instructors in this section.

(5) INSTRUCTOR APPROVAL PROCESS:

(a) Instructor approval will be valid for three years except:

(i) If the instructor's credentials are invalidated (e.g., suspension or revocation by the issuing entity) for any reason, approval will be automatically revoked.

(ii) When the instructor approval expires or is revoked, a new application must be submitted to regain approved instructor status.

(b) Minimum requirements:

(i) The application must show that the instructor meets one of the following:

(A) Has a valid Washington administrator, master electrician, or electrician's certificate and has appropriate knowledge of and experience working as an electrical/electronic trainer; or

(B) Is an instructor in a two-year program in the electrical construction trade licensed by the Washington work force training and education coordinating board. The instructor's normal duties must include providing electrical/electronic education; or

(C) Is a high school vocational teacher, community college, college, qualified instructor with a state of Washington approved electrical apprenticeship program, or university instructor. The instructor's normal duties must include providing electrical/electronic education; or

(D) Works for and is approved by a manufacturer of electrical products to teach electrical continuing education.

(ii) Any other information the applicant wants to be considered during the review.

(6) FORMS:

(a) The contractor will:

Develop an appropriate form(s) for the applicant's use when submitting for instructor or class approval;

(b) Applicants must use the contractor's form when submitting an application for review.

(7) PUBLICATIONS:

The contractor will provide the department with appropriate material for use by the department on the electrical program web site and may post the application process, review, and approval requirements on the contractor's web site.

(8) CLASS ATTENDANCE:

(a) The contractor is not responsible for monitoring any individual's attendance or class completion.

(b) The department is not responsible for providing verification of an individual's continuing education history with the class sponsor;

(c) Electrical approved classes offered in Washington:

(i) The sponsor must provide the department with an accurate and typed course attendance/completion roster for each class given. Class attendance will only be verified based on the attendance/completion roster provided by the sponsor. Completion certificates are not an acceptable method of verifying attendance at a class approved in Washington under this chapter.

(A) The typed attendance/completion roster must be provided within thirty days of class completion.

(B) In addition, within seven days, the course sponsor must provide the attendance/completion roster in an internet format provided by the department.

(C) The attendance/completion roster must show each individual's name, Washington certificate number, class number, location of class, date of completion, and instructor's name. The typed roster must contain the signature of the class sponsor's authorized representative.

(ii) The sponsor must provide the individual a certificate of completion within fifteen days after successful class completion. See subsection (4) of this section.

(iii) Individuals will not be granted credit for continuing education classes unless the sponsor's attendance/completion roster shows the individual successfully completed the class.

(iv) The department will keep submitted class rosters on file for four years.

(d) Classes approved under chapter 18.106 RCW for the pumping industry will be verified through the normal roster reporting method for those classes.

(e) Classes offered in other states:

(i) For individuals to apply continuing education units earned from out-of-state classes, one of the following conditions must be met:

(A) The individual must request that the class sponsor submit a complete continuing education class application and gain approval for the class as described in this section for classes and instructors. Application for class or instructor approval will not be considered more than three years after the date the class was offered; or

(B) The department must have entered into a reciprocal agreement with the state providing class approval.

(ii) The individual must provide a copy of an accurate and completed award or certificate from the class sponsor identifying the class location, date of completion, individual's names, and Washington certificate number. The department will only accept a copy of the sponsor's certificate or form as evidence that the individual attended and completed the class. The department must verify all out-of-state sponsor's certificates or forms with the issuing state prior to accepting them as evidence of class completion.

(9) Contractor requirements:

(a) The contractor cannot be a sponsor or instructor.

(b) The contractor cannot be an employee of the department.

(c) The contractor must:

(i) Be an independent entity with no organizational, managerial, financial, design, or promotional affiliation with any sponsor or instructor covered under the contractor's review and approval/denial process;

(ii) Employ at least one staff member having a valid 01-General Administrator or 01-General Master Electrician Certificate. This staff member:

(A) Is responsible for reviewing and determining an application's approval or denial; and

(B) Must sign the written notification provided to applicants for all approvals and denials:

(iii) Receive, review, and process all applications as required in this section;

(iv) Allow the department access to the contractor's facilities during normal working hours to audit the contractor's ability to conform to the contract requirements;

(v) Treat all applications as proprietary information;

(vi) Respond to and attempt to resolve complaints contesting the review or approval/denial process performed by the applicant;

(vii) Notify the department within ten working days of any change in business status or ability to conform to this section;

(viii) Maintain one copy, original or electronic, of all applications and associated materials for a period of three years from the date of receipt.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-970, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 08-08-084, § 296-46B-970, filed 4/1/08, effective 5/2/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-970, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-970, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.28 RCW. 04-21-086, § 296-46B-970, filed 10/20/04, effective 11/22/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-970, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-970, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-971 Training schools. (1) The department must evaluate and approve training school programs in the electrical trade as regulated by chapter 19.28 RCW for equivalency to hours of supervised work experience. Approved training programs must be from a Washington state public community or technical college, or a not-for-

profit nationally accredited technical or trade school licensed by the work force training and education coordinating board under chapter 28C.10 RCW.

(2) The minimum total hours for an electrical technical training program must be determined per RCW 19.28.191.

(3) Training school programs must be approved before their graduates may request credit for equivalent work experience hours toward journeyman or specialty electrician certification. Until December 31, 2003, existing electrical training programs, in effect after January 1, 2000, may apply for retroactive approval of their program to determine the number of hours that will be credited for the program graduates. After December 31, 2003, all training programs must be approved by the department prior to beginning instruction.

(4) Training schools must submit the curriculum of each journeyman or specific specialty electrical training program to the department for approval. The curriculum must include a detailed description of each course that is included in the total training hours required by RCW 19.28.191. The curriculum must be reviewed by the department whenever significant changes in program content or course length are implemented or at an interval not to exceed three years. After department review, the program may be renewed. In evaluating the relevance of the curriculum, the department will consider the following criteria:

(a) Scope of work for the appropriate electrician certification.

(b) Understanding whole systems related to and integrated with electrical equipment installation, maintenance, troubleshooting, and appliance repair (e.g., refrigeration, pumps, hydraulics, thermodynamics, compressed air, and similar systems).

(c) Courses not directly related to electrical technical instruction or specific scope of work, but required to complete the specific training program (i.e., mathematics, technical writing, business, safety, first aid, ergonomics, etc.), must not exceed ten percent of the total student/instructor contact time of the program.

(5) Within thirty days after beginning a program, the program sponsor must supply the department with a roster of individuals enrolled in the program. Within thirty days after each graduation cycle, approved training school programs must provide the department with a roster of individuals that have successfully completed the program. The roster must show each student's name, date of completion, Washington training or electrician certificate number or student identification number, and the training program title. An individual must provide a copy of the certificate of completion or proof of graduation from the electrical training program when making application to the department for an electrician examination.

(6) All school training activities involving electrical work or appliance repair done outside of in-school lab facilities must be done under a valid Washington electrical contractor's license. All students performing such work must have a valid training certificate and work under a supervising journeyman or specialty electrician in a ratio, per RCW 19.28.161, in compliance with RCW 19.28.161.

(7) Individuals in a two-year electrical construction trade training program for journeyman electrician must obtain the additional two years of work experience required in new industrial or commercial installation prior to the beginning, or after the completion, of the technical school program.

All student electrical training hours obtained when working for contractors or other employers in intern programs arranged by the school must be evaluated as part of the training program hours. Additional work experience credit gained in an intern program is not allowed.

This does not prohibit trainees in a training program for specialty electricians from having concurrent employment and obtaining additional specialty work experience while attending school. All such concurrent work must be documented in an affidavit of experience per WAC 296-46B-965 (5), (6), (7), and (8).

The following supervision requirements must be met when working as an intern or student:

(a) Intern when working for contractors or other employers as a:

(i) General electrician, there must be not more than one noncertified individual for every certified master journeyman electrician or journeyman electrician.

(ii) Specialty electrician, there must be not more than two noncertified individuals for every certified master specialty electrician working in that electrician's specialty, specialty electrician working in that electrician's specialty, master journeyman electrician, or journeyman electrician.

(b) Student when working for a public community or technical college, or not-for-profit nationally accredited trade or technical school licensed by the work force training and education coordinating board under chapter 28C.10 RCW as a journeyman or specialty electrician in the training program, the ratio requirements are one certified master specialty electrician working in that electrician's specialty, specialty electrician working in that electrician's specialty, master journeyman electrician, or journeyman electrician working as a specialty electrician to no more than four students enrolled in and working as part of an electrical construction program. All such work will be considered to be an integral part of the training program and work experience credit will not be allowed except as a part of the program.

When the ratio of certified electricians to noncertified individuals on a job site is one certified electrician to three or four noncertified individuals, the certified electrician must:

(i) Directly supervise and instruct the noncertified individuals and the certified electrician may not directly make or engage in an electrical installation; and

(ii) Be on the same job site as the noncertified individual for a minimum of one hundred percent of each working day.

The public community or technical colleges, or not-for-profit nationally accredited trade or technical schools must be an appropriately licensed electrical contractor when performing work outside the classroom.

(8) The department will use the criteria in this section to evaluate the hours of credit that may be allowed for United States armed forces experience and training in the electrical construction, electrical maintenance, and appliance repair trades. See WAC 296-46B-940(20).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-971, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-975 Electrical audit. General.

(1) The department may audit the employment records of the electrical contractor or employer to verify the employment status of trainees, assigned administrators, or assigned master electricians.

(2) Every employer or contractor must keep a record of trainee, assigned administrator/master electrician employment so the department may obtain the information it needs to verify electrical trainee, assigned administrator, or assigned master electrician status and trainee work experience. Upon the request of the department's auditors or agents, these records must be made available to the department for inspection within seven business days.

(3) Any information obtained from the contractor or employer during the audit is confidential and is not open to public inspection under chapter 42.17 RCW.

Trainee hours.

(4) The time period covered by a trainee audit will not exceed five years prior to the period included in the last affidavit verifying trainee hours is submitted.

(5) An employer or contractor must maintain payroll records, time cards, or similar records to verify:

(a) The number of hours the trainee worked as a supervised trainee;

(b) The type of electrical work the trainee performed; and

(c) Who provided the trainee's supervision.

(6) The department's audit may include, but will not be limited to, the following:

(a) An audit to determine whether the trainee was employed by the contractor or employer during the period for which the hours were submitted, the actual number of hours the trainee worked, the category of electrical work performed, and who provided the trainee's supervision; and

(b) An audit covering a specific time period and examining a contractor's or employer's books and records which may include their reporting of the trainee's payroll hours required for industrial insurance, employment security or prevailing wage purposes.

Administrator/master electrician - status.

(7) The time period covered by an administrator/master electrician audit will not exceed five years prior to the beginning of the audit.

(8) Every employer or contractor must maintain pay records, time cards, or similar records to verify the work relationship and status of the assigned administrator or master electrician so the department may obtain the information it needs to verify the contractor-administrator/master electrician relationship. Upon the request of the department's auditors or agents, these records must be made available to the department for inspection within seven business days.

(9) The department's audit may include, but will not be limited to, the following:

(a) An audit to determine whether the assigned administrator or assigned master electrician was employed by the contractor or employer during the period assigned which may include their reporting of the assigned administrator's/master electrician's payroll hours required for employment security, prevailing wage, worker's compensation, etc.; and

(b) An audit to determine the full-time supervisory status of the assigned administrator/master electrician.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-975, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-980 Enforcement—Installations, licensing, and certification requirements. (1) The department inspects the electrical worksites of individuals, employers, and employees with respect to the methods and installation requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter. The department's electrical inspectors and electrical auditors make electrical work inspections. The department's electrical inspectors, electrical auditors, and compliance officers make electrical licensing/certification inspections.

(2) The department ensures that individuals, employers, and employees comply with the electrical licensing and certification requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter. To do this, inspections are made by the department's electrical inspectors/auditors and compliance officers.

Compliance officers or electrical inspectors/auditors determine whether:

(a) Each person or entity advertising to do electrical work or doing electrical work on an electrical worksite has a proper license, certificate, or temporary electrician permit;

(b) The ratio, per RCW 19.28.161, of certified journeyman/specialty electricians to the certified trainees on the job site is correct; and

(c) Each certified trainee is directly supervised by an individual who possesses an appropriate certificate of competency or temporary electrician permit for the type of electrical work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-980, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-985 Penalties for false statements or material misrepresentations. (1) A person who knowingly makes a false statement or material misrepresentation on an application, statement of hours, or signed statement to the department may be referred to the county prosecutor for criminal prosecution under RCW 9A.72.020, 9A.72.030, and 9A.72.040. The department may also file a civil action under RCW 19.28.131 or 19.28.271 and may revoke or suspend a certificate under RCW 19.28.241 or 19.28.341.

(2) The department may file a civil action under RCW 19.28.131 or 19.28.271 and may revoke or suspend a certificate of competency under RCW 19.28.341 or 19.28.241 for inaccurate or false reporting of continuing education units on the administrator, master electrician, electrician, or training certificate renewal form.

(3) If the department determines that a course sponsor has issued an inaccurate or incomplete course application or attendance/completion roster, the department may suspend or revoke the course approval and deny future approval of a continuing education course(s) by the course sponsor.

(4) The department may file a civil action under RCW 19.28.271 against both the trainee and the contractor, apprentice training director, or other entity verifying the training hours and may subtract up to two thousand hours of employment from a trainee's total hours if the department determines a false statement or material misrepresentation has been made in an affidavit of experience.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 06-24-041, § 296-46B-985, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-985, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-990 Failure to comply with the electrical contractor licensing, administrator certification, or electrician certification laws. General.

(1) If the compliance officer or electrical inspector/auditor determines that an individual, employer, or employee has violated chapter 19.28 RCW or this chapter, the department will issue a citation that describes the violation.

Suspension or revocation - of an electrical contractor's license, administrator's certificate, master electrician's certificate of competency, electrician's certificate of competency, temporary electrician's permit, or training certificate.

(2) The department may revoke or suspend, for such time as it determines appropriate, an electrical contractor's license, administrator's certificate, master electrician's certificate of competency, electrician's certificate of competency, temporary electrician's permit, temporary specialty electrician's permit, or training certificate if:

(a) The license, certificate, or permit was obtained through error or fraud;

(b) The license, certificate, or permit holder is judged to be incompetent to work in the electrical construction trade as a master electrician, journeyman electrician, specialty electrician, electrical technician, temporary electrician, temporary specialty electrician, or electrical trainee;

(c) For serious noncompliance as described below. See RCW 19.28.241 and 19.28.341 for other grounds and procedures.

(d) A temporary electrician permit or temporary specialty electrician permit holder has violated any of the provisions of chapter 19.28 RCW or any rule adopted under chapter 19.28 RCW;

(e) The license or certificate holder incompletely or inaccurately reported continuing education units on an application for renewal; or

(f) The certificate holder falsely, incompletely, or inaccurately reported previous work experience.

The department will deny an application for any license/certificate during the period of revocation or suspension of the same or another license/certificate under chapter 19.28 RCW.

(3) For the purposes of this section, serious noncompliance includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

(a) Failure to correct a serious violation. A serious violation is a violation of chapter 19.28 RCW or chapter 296-46B WAC that creates a hazard of fire or a danger to life safety. A serious violation is also a violation that presents imminent danger to the public. Imminent danger to the public is present when installations of wire and equipment that convey or utilize electric current have been installed in such a condition that a fire-hazard or a life-safety hazard is present. Imminent danger to the public is also present when unqualified, uncertified, or fraudulently certified electricians or administrators; or unlicensed or fraudulently licensed contractors are continuously or repeatedly performing or supervising the performance of electrical work covered under chapter 19.28 RCW. For the purposes of this section, a certified electrician is considered qualified, provided the electrician is working within his or her certification;

(b) The license or certificate was obtained through error or fraud;

(c) Submitting a fraudulent document to the department;

(d) Continuous noncompliance with the provisions of chapter 19.28 RCW or this chapter. For the purposes of this section, continuous noncompliance will be defined as three or more citations demonstrating a disregard of the electrical law, rules, or regulations within a period of three years, or where it can be otherwise demonstrated that the contractor, master electrician, electrician, or administrator has continuously failed to comply with the applicable electrical standards;

(e) Failure to make any books or records, or certified copies thereof, available to the department for an audit to verify the hours of experience submitted by an electrical trainee;

(f) Making a false statement or material misrepresentation on an application, statement of hours, or signed statement required by the department;

(g) The certificate holder falsely or inaccurately reported continuing education units on an application for renewal;

(h) Installing a shortened rod/pipe grounding electrode, improper splicing of conductors in conduits/raceways or concealed within walls, or installing a fake equipment grounding conductor.

For any act of serious noncompliance, the person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity may be referred to the county prosecutor for criminal prosecution under chapter 9A.72 RCW. The department may also file a civil action under chapter 19.28 RCW.

(4) Before a license, certificate, or temporary electrician permit is revoked or suspended, the certificate holder will be given written notice of the department's intention to suspend or revoke. Notification will be sent by registered mail to the certificate holder's last known address. The notification will list the allegations against the certificate holder, and provide the certificate holder with the procedures necessary to request a hearing before the electrical board as described in WAC 296-46B-995.

Confiscation - of an electrical contractor's license, administrator certificate, electrician certificate of competency, temporary electrician permit, or training certificate.

(5) The department may confiscate a license, certificate, or temporary electrician permit that is counterfeit, revoked, expired, suspended, or altered. The individual may be referred to the county prosecutor for criminal prosecution

under chapter 9A.72 RCW. The department may also file a civil action under chapter 19.28 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-990, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-990, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-995 Electrical board—Appeal rights and hearings. General.

(1) Chapter 19.28 RCW provides the authority for the duties and responsibilities of the electrical board. Except as provided in chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter, all proceedings will be conducted according to chapter 34.05 RCW the Administrative Procedure Act and chapter 10-08 WAC, Model rules of procedure. See chapter 34.05 RCW the Administrative Procedure Act for specific definitions not described in this chapter.

(2) See RCW 19.28.311 for the composition of the electrical board.

(3) The board adopts the current edition of the "*Roberts' Rules of Order, Newly Revised.*"

(4) The board will hold regular meetings on the last Thursday of January, April, July, and October of each year per RCW 19.28.311.

(5) The director or the chairperson of the board may call a special meeting at any time.

(6) Each board member must be notified in writing of the agenda, date, time, and place of each regular and special meeting. "Writing" includes by electronic mail, also known as "e-mail," if the member has provided an e-mail address for such notice.

(7) The board or department may elect to have an appeal heard by the office of administrative hearings either tape recorded or transcribed by a court reporter; and the board may so elect regarding hearings or board reviews heard by the board as a whole.

(8) A majority of the board constitutes a quorum for purposes of rendering any decision.

(a) If a majority does not attend a hearing or board review on an appeal, the board may either continue the hearing or board review to a date certain or may hear the testimony and arguments.

(b) If the board hears the testimony and arguments, the members of the board who are absent may make their decisions after hearing the tape recording or reading the transcript, of the hearing or board review.

(c) If the board selects the method in subsection (8)(b) of this section, at the time of the hearing, the board shall set a date certain for the absent members to complete review of the record and for the board as a whole to vote on the decision. The vote in subsection (8)(b) and (c) of this section may occur by U.S. mail, facsimile or by electronic mail and shall be determined by the board at the hearing; the members' votes shall be public record.

(9) All filings and documents for any matter before the board must be submitted to the chief electrical inspector, as secretary to the board, 7273 Linderson Way, P.O. Box 44460, Olympia, WA 98504-4460. Twenty copies of filings and documents must be submitted by ordinary mail, certified or registered mail, or by personal delivery. Filings and documents must be received no later than forty-five days prior to the scheduled meeting. When filings or documents are received after the deadlines, the filings and documents will be presented to the board at the second regularly scheduled board meeting.

(10) All hearings before the board as a whole shall be held on regularly scheduled meeting dates, as listed in subsection (4) of this section, unless the board determines that an alternate date is necessary. All notices of appeal, with a certified check payable to the department in the sum of two hundred dollars if required, must be received in the office of the chief electrical inspector, as secretary to the board, at least forty-five days before the regularly scheduled board meeting at which the hearing would occur. For original appeals to the board, the appellant must submit twenty copies of any written argument, briefs testimony or documents for the board's consideration at least forty-five days prior to the scheduled hearing. When appeals, written argument, briefs, testimony, or documents are received after the deadlines, the appeals, written argument, briefs, testimony, or documents will be presented to the board at the second regularly scheduled board meeting.

Appeals

(11) Appeals of penalties issued by the department.

(a) A party may appeal a penalty issued by the department, pursuant to chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter, to the board. The appeal shall be assigned to the office of administrative hearings.

(b) The appeal must be filed within twenty days after the notice of the decision or penalty is given to the assessed party either by personal service or by certified mail, return receipt requested, sent to the last known address of the assessed party and shall be made by filing a written notice of appeal with the chief electrical inspector, as secretary to the board. The request for an appeal must be accompanied with a certified check payable to the department in the sum of two hundred dollars.

(12) Appeals of proposed decisions issued by the office of administrative hearings.

(a) A party may appeal a proposed decision issued by the office of administrative hearings pursuant to chapter 19.28 RCW to the board. The appeal must be filed within twenty days after service of the decision and must be made by filing a written notice of appeal with the chief electrical inspector, as secretary to the board.

(b) The notice of appeal of a proposed decision must be received in the office of the chief electrical inspector, as secretary to the board, at least thirty days before a regularly scheduled board meeting. All parties must submit any written argument, briefs testimony or documents for the board's consideration at least twenty days prior to the scheduled hearing.

(13) Appeals of suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal.

(a) An appeal of the suspension or revocation of a license or certificate of competency under RCW 19.28.241 and

19.28.341 or of nonrenewal of a license or certificate of competency under this chapter will be heard by the board in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW and not assigned to the office of administrative hearings. The board will conduct the hearing and may elect to have the assistance of an administrative law judge in the proceeding.

(b) The notice of appeal, with the certified check payable to the department in the sum of two hundred dollars for appeals of a revocation or suspension of a contractor's or administrator's license, must be filed within twenty days after the notice of suspension or revocation is served on the subject of said action, either by personal service or by certified mail, return receipt requested, sent to the last known address of the subject and shall be filed by written notice of appeal with the chief electrical inspector, as secretary to the board.

(14) Appeals of decisions on installation.

(a) A party may seek board review for disputes relating to the interpretation and application of electrical/telecommunications installation or maintenance standards under RCW 19.28.111, 19.28.480, and 19.28.531. The board will conduct the hearing and may elect to have the assistance of an administrative law judge in the proceeding.

(b) The notice of appeal, with the certified check payable to the department in the sum of two hundred dollars, must be received in the office of the chief electrical inspector, as secretary to the board, at least thirty days before a regularly scheduled board meeting. All parties must submit any written argument, briefs testimony or documents for the board's consideration at least twenty days prior to the scheduled hearing.

(15) Appeals of a continuing education class or instructor for denials or revocations.

A party may appeal a decision issued by the department, pursuant to WAC 296-46B-970 (3)(e)(vi), if the department acts as the contractor pursuant to WAC 296-46B-970 (2)(i) to the superior court per RCW 34.05.542(3).

(16) Appeals pertaining to engineer approval or electrical testing laboratory recognition and accreditation.

(a) A party may appeal a decision issued by the department pursuant to WAC 296-46B-997 or 296-46B-999. The appeal will be heard by the board in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW and not assigned to the office of administrative hearings. The board will conduct the hearing and may elect to have the assistance of an administrative law judge in the proceeding.

(b) The notice of appeal, with the certified check payable to the department in the sum of two hundred dollars for appeals pertaining to engineer approval or recognition and accreditation of an electrical testing laboratory, must be filed within twenty days after the notice of the department's decision is served on the subject of said action, either by personal service or by certified mail, return receipt requested, sent to the last known address of the subject and shall be filed by written notice of appeal with the chief electrical inspector, as secretary to the board.

(17) Judicial review of final decisions of the board.

A party may seek judicial review of a final order of the board within thirty days after service of the decision. Appeals of final decisions and orders must be done in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW.

(18) If appeal(s) according to subsections (11), (12), (13), and (15) of this section are not filed or the appeal is not filed timely, the proposed decision or action becomes final with no further action on the part of the department or the board.

(19) Appeals - general requirements.

(a) Appeals according to subsections (11), (12), or (15) of this section must specify the contentions of the appellant, and must for subsection (12) of this section specify to which conclusions of law and findings of fact the party takes exception. The appeal will be based on the record of the hearing. The board shall not grant a hearing de novo.

(b) In appeals under subsections (12), (13), (14), and (15) of this section, the issues to be adjudicated must be made as precise as possible, in order that the board may proceed promptly to conduct the hearing on relevant and material matter only.

(c) In all appeals of chapter 19.28 RCW and this chapter heard before the office of administrative hearings or directly by the board, the department has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

(d) In all appeals of a decision by the office of administrative hearings to the board, the party aggrieved by the decision of the office of administrative hearings has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

Appearance and practice before board.

(20) No party may appear as a representative in proceedings other than the following:

(a) Attorneys at law qualified to practice before the supreme court of the state of Washington;

(b) Attorneys at law qualified to practice before the highest court of record of another state, if the attorneys at law of the state of Washington are permitted to appear as representatives before administrative agencies of the other state, and if not otherwise prohibited by Washington law; or

(c) An owner, officer, partner, or full-time employee of a firm, association, organization, partnership, corporation, or other entity who appears for the firm, association, organization, partnership, corporation or other entity.

(21) All persons appearing in proceedings as a representative must conform to the standards of ethical conduct required of attorneys before the courts of Washington. If a person does not conform to these standards, the board may decline to permit the person to appear as a representative in any proceeding before the board.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-995, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 08-08-084, § 296-46B-995, filed 4/1/08, effective 4/1/08; 06-24-041, § 296-46B-995, filed 11/30/06, effective 12/31/06; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-995, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-995, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-995, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

WAC 296-46B-997 Engineer approval. (1) This section describes the methods required to obtain recognition and accreditation of professional engineers registered under chapter 18.43 RCW to approve industrial utilization equipment. This section provides assurance to the general consuming public that electrical products have been tested for safety and identified for their intended use.

(2) Industrial utilization equipment is considered to be safe when it is certified by an engineer accredited by the department.

(a) The department may declare industrial utilization equipment unsafe if:

(i) The equipment is not being manufactured or produced in accordance with all standards of design and construction and all terms and conditions set out in the certification report for the equipment referred to in this chapter;

(ii) The equipment has been shown by field experience to be unduly hazardous to persons or property;

(iii) An examination of the equipment or of the certification report for the equipment shows that the equipment does not comply with all applicable standards; or

(iv) An examination of the certification report or the equipment shows that the equipment cannot be installed in accordance with this chapter.

(b) When the department declares industrial utilization equipment unsafe, the department will notify the product owner and the certifying engineer in writing.

Accreditation - general.

(3) The department's chief electrical inspector's office reviews requests for accreditation. Applicants must submit supporting data to document and verify the requirements of this section have been met.

(4) The accreditation of an engineer will be valid for the period of three years.

(5) On-site inspection of an engineer's facilities.

(a) On-site inspection of the facility(ies) may be required during the initial application process or the renewal process. Representative(s) of the department will evaluate for compliance with accreditation criteria.

(b) The applicant must pay all costs associated with the on-site inspection.

(6) For purposes of chapter 19.28 RCW, all engineers who certify industrial utilization equipment offered for sale in the state of Washington must be accredited by the department.

(7) Fees are payable as required in WAC 296-46B-911.

(8) The engineer must apply for renewal of accreditation at least thirty days prior to the accreditation expiration date. The department will renew accreditation for the period of three years or notify the renewing engineer of the department's reason(s) of refusal following receipt of the completed form and renewal fee.

(9) The department accepts or denies engineer accreditation for engineers seeking to evaluate industrial utilization equipment within the state. Accreditation is determined when an engineer provides evidence to the department that all the requirements of this chapter are met. Accreditation is determined by the department and prior to making a determination, the department may require information and documentation to be provided by the engineer.

(a) Accreditation is subject to review when deemed necessary by the department. The engineer must pay all costs associated with on-site review.

(b) Every accredited engineer must continue to satisfy all the conditions specified in this chapter during the period of the accreditation. An engineer must furnish the department an annual report detailing the extent of its activities for the year. The report must include, but not be limited to:

(i) The number of industrial utilization equipment items approved;

(ii) Organizational structure of the engineer's company;

(iii) Statement of ownership of the engineer's company; and

(iv) Reports of litigation, which in any way were the result of or may affect any accreditation or testing of products covered by this chapter.

(c) The department will notify the applicant of the accreditation results. A letter of accreditation from the department is proof of the accreditation of the engineer.

(10) The engineer will be approved to certify industrial utilization equipment.

Suspension or revocation.

(11) The department may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the department's accreditation of any engineer found to be in noncompliance with requirements of this chapter, the laws of the state of Washington, or submitting false information.

(12) The department will serve written notice of intent prior to suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew the accreditation of an engineer.

(13) An engineer, whose accreditation has been suspended, may not reapply for accreditation during the period of such suspension. An engineer, whose accreditation has been revoked, may reapply for accreditation no sooner than two years after the date of revocation of accreditation.

Business structure, practices, and personnel.

(14) The engineer must be an independent, third-party organization with no organizational, managerial, financial, design, or promotional affiliation with owners, manufacturers, suppliers, installers, or vendors of products covered under the engineer's certification or evaluation programs.

The engineer must have an adequate diversity of clients or activity so that the loss or award of a specific contract regarding certification or evaluation would not be a deciding factor in the financial well-being of the engineer.

(15) The engineer must adequately meet the following business practices:

(a) Perform the examinations, tests, evaluations, and inspections required under the certifications programs in accordance with the designated standards and procedures;

(b) Assure that reported values accurately reflect measured and observed data;

(c) Limit work to that for which competence and capacity is available;

(d) Treat test data, records, and reports as proprietary information;

(e) Respond to and attempt to resolve complaints contesting certifications and evaluation results;

(f) Maintain an independent relationship between its clients, affiliates, and other organizations so the engineer's capacity to give certifications and evaluations objectively and without bias is not adversely affected; and

(g) Notify the department within thirty calendar days should it become unable to conform to any of the requirements of this chapter.

(16) Engineers accredited under this chapter must notify the department within thirty calendar days of any of the following:

(a) Change in company name and/or address;

(b) Changes in major test equipment which affect the ability to perform work for which accredited; or

(c) Change in independent status.

(17) The engineer must develop and maintain a certification or evaluation program plan that includes, but is not limited to:

(a) The procedures and authority to ensure the product complies with the standard(s) established by the program;

(b) A quality control system;

(c) Verification and maintenance of facilities and/or equipment; or

(d) Sample selection as applicable for product certifications, and for component testing as necessary for evaluations.

The plan must demonstrate that the engineer has adequate facilities, and equipment to perform all certifications and testing for which it is accredited by the state of Washington. These elements must be contained in the engineer's operations control manual.

(18) The engineer must develop and maintain a quality control system adequate to assure the accuracy and technical integrity of its work as follows:

(a) The engineer's quality control system must include a quality control or engineer's operations control manual;

(b) The quality control or engineer's operations control manual must be adequate to guide a testing technician or inspector in conducting the inspection, evaluation, and/or test in accordance with the test methods and procedures required for the engineer's certification and/or evaluation program(s); and

(c) The engineer must have a current copy of the quality control or engineer operations control manual available for the engineer's use.

(19) The engineer must have training, technical knowledge, and experience adequate to perform the tests, examinations, and evaluations for the certification and/or evaluation activities for which recognition is sought.

(20) The engineer must:

(a) Provide adequate safeguards protecting the engineer's status from the influence or control of manufacturers, vendors, owners, or installers of electrical products certified or tested by the engineer; and

(b) Develop and maintain an adequate training program assuring that the engineer will be able to perform tasks properly and uniformly.

Recordkeeping and reporting - general.

(21) The engineer must develop and maintain records and reports of those testing, inspection, certification, and evaluation activities associated with each piece of industrial utilization equipment. The engineer must retain these records for a minimum of three years.

(22) The engineer must make available to the department, upon request, all records required by the department to verify compliance with this chapter.

(23) Before beginning the work, the engineer must notify the department of the intent to evaluate using forms provided by the department. See WAC 296-46B-905 for fee information. The engineer's evaluation report must include:

(a) Name and address of the engineer;

(b) Name of client;

(c) Address where the evaluated product is or will be installed;

(d) Designation of standards used to certify or test the product including edition and latest revision (e.g., UL 508, 16th Edition, Feb. 1993, Revision Oct. 9, 1997);

(e) Description of the overall product evaluated to include full nameplate data and equipment type;

(f) A statement as to whether or not the results comply with the requirements of the standard;

(g) Pertinent test evaluation data and identification of tests or inspections including anomalies;

(h) The engineer's stamp; and

(i) Any condition of acceptability or restrictions on use/relocation.

(24) Within ten calendar days after affixing the evaluation mark, the engineer must submit a copy of the evaluation report to:

(a) The department's chief electrical inspector submitted electronically in a format approved by the department;

(b) Local electrical inspection office submitted electronically in a format approved by the department; and

(c) Client submitted in any format acceptable to the client and engineer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 08-24-048, § 296-46B-997, filed 11/25/08, effective 12/31/08; 06-05-028, § 296-46B-997, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06.]

WAC 296-46B-999 Electrical testing laboratory requirements. General.

(1) This section describes the methods required to obtain recognition and accreditation of electrical product(s) certification and/or field evaluation laboratories by the state of Washington. This section provides assurance to the general consuming public that electrical products have been tested for safety and identified for their intended use.

(2) An electrical product is considered to be safe when it is either certified by a laboratory accredited by the department or labeled with a field evaluation mark by a laboratory accredited by the department.

(a) The department may declare electrical equipment unsafe if:

(i) The equipment is not being manufactured or produced in accordance with all standards of design and construction and all terms and conditions set out in the certification report for the equipment referred to in this chapter;

(ii) The equipment has been shown by field experience to be unduly hazardous to persons or property;

(iii) An examination of the equipment or of the certification report for the equipment shows that the equipment does not comply with all applicable standards; or

(iv) An examination of the certification report or the equipment shows that the equipment cannot be installed in accordance with this chapter.

(b) When the department declares an electrical product unsafe, the department will:

(i) Notify the product manufacturer and the appropriate testing laboratory in writing;

(ii) Notify the general public by:

(A) Report to the Consumer Product Safety Commission;

(B) A published article in the *Electrical Currents*;

(C) Internet web site posting; and/or

(D) News release.

Accreditation - general.

(3) The department's chief electrical inspector's office reviews requests for accreditation or evaluation. Applicants must submit supporting data to document and verify the requirements of this section have been met.

(4) The accreditation of a NRTL will be valid for the period of the laboratory's current OSHA NRTL accreditation. The accreditation of a non-NRTL will be valid for the period of five years from the date of the department's accreditation.

(5) On-site inspection of a laboratory.

(a) On-site inspection of the laboratory may be required during the initial application process or the renewal process. Technically qualified representative(s) of the department will evaluate for compliance with accreditation criteria.

(b) On-site inspection is not required for NRTL-recognized laboratories requesting approval as certification laboratories using standards for which NRTL recognition has been approved.

(c) The department may waive on-site inspection for:

(i) Laboratories recognized or accredited by another state determined to provide an accreditation program acceptable to the department; or

(ii) NRTL-recognized laboratories requesting approval as certification laboratories for using other standards for which NRTL recognition has not been approved.

(d) The applicant must pay all costs associated with the on-site inspection.

(6) For purposes of chapter 19.28 RCW, all laboratories which certify and/or field evaluate electrical products offered for sale in the state of Washington must be accredited by the department. A NRTL requesting approval as a certification laboratory will be approved for accreditation by the department upon completion of the application process.

(7) Fees are payable as required in WAC 296-46B-911.

(8) The laboratory must apply for renewal of accreditation at least thirty days prior to the accreditation expiration date. The department will renew accreditation for the period specified in subsection (4) of this section or notify the renewing laboratory of the department's reason(s) of refusal following receipt of the completed form and renewal fee. Accreditation may be renewed or refused for one or more electrical product category(ies).

(9) The department accepts or denies laboratory accreditation for all laboratories within the state. Accreditation is determined when a laboratory provides evidence to the department that all the requirements of this chapter are met. Accreditation is determined by the department and prior to making a determination, the department may require information and documentation to be provided by the laboratory.

(a) Accreditation is subject to review when deemed necessary by the department. The laboratory must pay all costs associated with on-site review.

(b) Every accredited laboratory must continue to satisfy all the conditions specified in this chapter during the period of the accreditation. A non-NRTL accredited laboratory must furnish the department an annual report detailing the extent of its activities for the year. The report must include, but not be limited to:

(i) The number of factory inspections;

(ii) Organizational structure of the laboratory;

(iii) Statement of ownership of the laboratory;

(iv) Laboratory equipment verification;

(v) Client accreditation programs;

(vi) Reports of litigation, which in any way were the result of or may affect any accreditation or testing of products covered by this chapter; or

(vii) Assessment of recordkeeping (i.e., certification/evaluation plans, certification/evaluation reports).

(c) The department will notify the applicant of the accreditation results. A letter of accreditation from the department is proof of the accreditation of a laboratory.

(10) The laboratory will be approved to certify only those categories identified and authorized by the department. The department will approve and list electrical product category(ies) the laboratory is qualified to certify or evaluate. The accreditation letter will indicate the electrical product category(ies) for which accreditation is issued.

(11) The department may exclude specific electrical products from acceptance. When required, the laboratory must provide evidence, acceptable to the department, that the laboratory is qualified to certify or field evaluate the specific electrical product. Laboratory recognition as an NRTL for the standard(s) used to certify or field evaluate an electrical product will be acceptable evidence. The standards used for certification or field evaluation must be determined by the department to be acceptable and applicable to the electrical product being certified or field evaluated.

Suspension or revocation.

(12) Any laboratory failing to comply with the requirements of this chapter or submitting false information may have accreditation revoked or suspended for one or more electrical product category(ies).

(13) The department may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the accreditation of any laboratory found to be in noncompliance with this chapter or the laws of the state of Washington.

(14) The department will serve written notice of intent prior to suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew the accreditation of a laboratory.

(15) The laboratory must immediately notify all manufacturers whose products are covered by the accreditation that such products manufactured subsequent to the departmental revocation and offered for sale in the state of Washington can no longer bear the laboratory's label that identified

it as a certified product in the state of Washington. A laboratory, whose accreditation has been suspended, may not reapply for accreditation during the period of such suspension. A laboratory, whose accreditation has been revoked, may reapply for accreditation no sooner than one year after the date of revocation of accreditation.

Business structure, practices, and personnel.

(16) The laboratory must be an independent, third-party organization with no organizational, managerial, financial, design, or promotional affiliation with manufacturers, suppliers, installers, or vendors of products covered under its certification or evaluation programs.

The laboratory must have an adequate diversity of clients or activity so that the loss or award of a specific contract regarding certification or evaluation would not be a deciding factor in the financial well-being of the laboratory.

(17) The laboratory must adequately meet the following business practices:

(a) Perform the examinations, tests, evaluations, and inspections required under the certifications programs in accordance with the designated standards and procedures;

(b) Assure that reported values accurately reflect measured and observed data;

(c) Limit work to that for which competence and capacity is available;

(d) Treat test data, records, and reports as proprietary information;

(e) Respond and attempt to resolve complaints contesting certifications and evaluation results;

(f) Maintain an independent relationship between its clients, affiliates, and other organizations so the laboratory's capacity to give certifications and evaluations objectively and without bias is not adversely affected; and

(g) Notify the department within thirty calendar days should it become unable to conform to any of the requirements of this chapter.

(18) Laboratories accredited under this chapter must notify the department within thirty calendar days of any of the following:

(a) Change in company name and/or address;

(b) Changes in major test equipment which affect the ability to perform work for which accredited;

(c) Changes in principal officers, key supervisory and responsible personnel in the company including the director of testing and engineering services, director of follow-up services, and the laboratory supervisor; or

(d) Change in independent status.

(19) The laboratory must develop and maintain a certification or evaluation program plan that includes, but is not limited to:

(a) The procedures and authority to ensure the product complies with the standard(s) established by the program;

(b) A quality control system;

(c) Adequate personnel to perform the certification or evaluation;

(d) Verification and maintenance of facilities and/or equipment; or

(e) Sample selection as applicable for product certifications, and for component testing as necessary for field evaluations.

The plan must demonstrate that the laboratory has adequate personnel, facilities, and equipment to perform all certifications and testing for which it is accredited by the state of Washington. These elements must be contained in the laboratory operations control manual.

(20) The laboratory must develop and maintain a quality control system adequate to assure the accuracy and technical integrity of its work as follows:

(a) The laboratory's quality control system must include a quality control or laboratory operations control manual;

(b) The quality control or laboratory operations control manual must be adequate to guide a testing technician or inspector in conducting the inspection, evaluation, and/or test in accordance with the test methods and procedures required for the laboratory's certification and/or evaluation program(s); and

(c) The laboratory must have a current copy of its quality control or laboratory operations control manual available in the laboratory for use by laboratory personnel.

(21) Competent personnel who must have training, technical knowledge, and experience adequate to perform the tests, examinations, and evaluations for the certification and/or evaluation activities for which recognition is sought must staff the laboratory.

(22) The laboratory must:

(a) Provide adequate safeguards protecting the employment status of personnel from the influence or control of manufacturers, vendors, or installers of electrical products certified or tested by the laboratory;

(b) Develop and maintain a job description for each technical position category;

(c) Ensure the competency of its staff to perform assigned tasks through individual yearly observation and/or examination by a person(s) qualified by the person who has technical responsibility for the laboratory;

(d) Develop and maintain records of the results and dates of the observation or examination of personnel performance;

(e) Maintain information on the training, technical knowledge, and experience of personnel; and

(f) Develop and maintain an adequate training program assuring that new or untrained personnel will be able to perform assigned tasks properly and uniformly.

Recordkeeping and reporting - general.

(23) The laboratory must develop and maintain records and reports of those testing, inspection, certification, and evaluation activities associated with each program for which accreditation is sought. The laboratory must retain these records for a minimum of three years.

(24) The laboratory must make available to the department, upon request, all records required by the department to verify compliance with this chapter.

Recordkeeping and reporting - certification.

(25) Certification reports must contain, as applicable:

(a) Name and address of the laboratory;

(b) Pertinent data and identification of tests or inspections;

(c) Name of client;

(d) Appropriate product title;

(e) Designation of standards used to certify or test the product including edition and latest revision (e.g., UL 508, 16th Edition, Feb. 1993, Revision Oct. 9, 1997);

(f) Description and identification of the sample including, as necessary, where and how the sample was selected;

(g) Identification of the test, inspection, or procedure as specified for certification or evaluation by the standard;

(h) Known deviations, additions to, or exclusions from evaluation and certification activities in order to be appropriate for new or innovative products not contemplated by the standard;

(i) Measurements, examinations, derived results, and identification of test anomalies;

(j) A statement as to whether or not the results comply with the requirements of the standard;

(k) Name, contact information, and signature of person(s) having responsibility for the report;

(l) Raw data, calculations, tables, graphs, sketches, and/or photographs generated during certification or evaluation must be maintained if not included in the report;

(m) Control forms documenting the receipt, handling, storage, shipping, and testing of samples;

(n) Laboratory records of its quality control checks and audits for monitoring its test work associated with its certification programs, including:

(i) Records of products assurance (follow-up) test results; and

(ii) Records of detected errors and discrepancies and actions taken subsequent to such detection.

(o) Record of written complaints and disposition thereof; and

(p) A statement that records required by these criteria will be maintained for a minimum of three years after cessation of the certification or evaluation.

Recordkeeping and reporting - field evaluation.

(26) The evaluation report must include:

(a) Name and address of the laboratory;

(b) Name of client;

(c) Address where the evaluated product is or will be installed;

(d) Designation of standards used to certify or test the product including edition and latest revision (e.g., UL 508, 16th Edition, Feb. 1993, Revision Oct. 9, 1997);

(e) Description and identification of the nonlisted and nonlabeled component(s) requiring evaluation by applicable standard(s);

(f) Description of the overall product evaluated to include full nameplate data and equipment type;

(g) A statement as to whether or not the results comply with the requirements of the standard;

(h) Pertinent test evaluation data and identification of tests or inspections including anomalies;

(i) Signature of person(s) having responsibility for the report;

(j) Any condition of acceptability or restrictions on use/relocation;

(k) Serial number(s) of the field evaluation label(s) applied must be included with the equipment identification; and

(l) The labor and industries department file identification number;

(27) Within thirty calendar days after affixing the evaluation mark, the laboratory must submit a copy of the evaluation report to:

(a) The department's chief electrical inspector submitted electronically in a format approved by the department;

(b) Local electrical inspection office submitted electronically in a format approved by the department; and

(c) Client submitted in any format acceptable to the client and testing laboratory.

Facilities and equipment.

(28) The laboratory must provide adequate evidence of the calibration, verification, and maintenance of the facilities and equipment specified for each certification or evaluation.

(29) Verification and maintenance of facilities and equipment must include as applicable, but not be limited to:

(a) Equipment description;

(b) Name of manufacturer;

(c) Model, style, serial number, or other identification;

(d) Equipment variables subject to calibration and verification;

(e) Statement of the equipment's allowable error and tolerances of readings;

(f) Calibration or verification procedure and schedule;

(g) Dates and results of last calibrations or verifications;

(h) Specified maintenance practices;

(i) Calibration and/or verification of equipment used;

(j) Name and contact information of personnel or outside contractor providing the calibration or verification service; and

(k) Traceability to National Institute of Standards and Technology or other equivalent standard reference authority.

Standards.

(30) The laboratory must have copies available, for laboratory personnel use, of applicable standards and other documents referred to or used in performing each certification or test for which approval is sought.

(31) If a laboratory desires to use a standard other than an ANSI standard, the department will evaluate the proposed standard to determine that it provides an adequate level of safety. The National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, will not be allowed to be the primary standard used to evaluate a product.

Product certification.

(32) The electrical product certification program must contain test procedure(s), standard(s) used, certification agreement(s), method(s) of identification of products, follow-up inspection, and other laboratory procedures and authority necessary to ensure that the product complies with the standards (requirements) established by the program.

(33) All components of certified or tested products must be labeled or evaluated for compliance with all standards and conditions of use applicable to such components.

(34) The laboratory must publish an *Annual Product Directory* identifying products that are authorized to bear the laboratory's certification mark. The products directory must

briefly describe the program, the products covered, the name of the manufacturer or vendor of the certified products, and the identification of the published standards or the compiled requirements on which the program is based. The product directory must be available to the public. Supplemental up-to-date information must be available to the public at the office of the laboratory during normal business hours.

Certification laboratory/manufacturer - agreement.

(35) Measures to provide for manufacturer compliance with the provisions of the product standard and laboratory control of the use of the certification mark must be embodied in an agreement between the manufacturer and the certification laboratory. The certification agreement must:

(a) Require the manufacturer to provide information and assistance as needed by the laboratory to conduct the necessary product conformity and production assurance evaluation;

(b) Allow the laboratory's representative(s) access to the manufacturer's facilities during working hours for inspection and may allow audit activities without prior notice;

(c) Restrict the manufacturer's application of certification marks to products that comply with requirements of the product standard;

(d) Secure the manufacturer's agreement to the publication of notice by the certification laboratory for any product already available in the marketplace that does not meet the safety standard;

(e) Require reevaluation of products whenever the standard covering the product is revised;

(f) Require the laboratory to notify the manufacturer's personnel responsible for and authorized to institute product recall in the case of a hazard;

(g) Provide for control of certification marks by the laboratory;

(h) Require that the laboratory provide the manufacturer with a report of original product evaluation. The report must document conformity with applicable product standards by test results and other data; and

(i) Require the identification of the manufacturer(s) of the product and the location(s) where the product is produced.

Certification mark.

(36) The laboratory owns the certification mark.

(37) The certification mark must be registered as a certification mark with the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

(38) The certification mark must:

(a) Not be readily transferable from one product to another;

(b) Be directly applied to each unit of production in the form of labels or markings suitable for the environment and use of the product. When the physical size of the unit does not permit individual marking, markings may be attached to the smallest package in which the unit is marketed;

(c) Include the name or other appropriate identification of the certification laboratory;

(d) Include the product category; and

(e) The laboratory must have a system of controls and records for all marks. The records must include marks removed or otherwise voided. See WAC 296-46B-999(25).

(39) The certification mark may be applied to the product prior to authorizing the use of a certification mark on a product. The laboratory must:

(a) Determine by examination and/or tests that representative samples of the product comply with the requirements (standards). Components of certified products must comply with the applicable safety requirements (standards) or be listed. Evaluation of the product design must be made on representative production samples or on prototype product samples with subsequent verification that factory productions are the same as the prototype;

(b) Determine that the manufacturer has the necessary facilities, test equipment, and control procedures to ensure that continuing production of the product complies with the requirements; and

(c) If the certification mark is not applied at the manufacturing facility, the laboratory must provide prior notification to the department of its intent to affix the certification mark in the field.

Certification laboratory product - assurance/follow up.

(40) To verify continued product acceptability, the laboratory must develop and maintain a factory follow-up inspection program and manual to determine continued compliance of certified products with the applicable standard.

(41) The follow-up inspection file must include the:

(a) Conditions governing the use of the certification mark on products;

(b) Identification of the products authorized for certification;

(c) Identification of manufacturer and plant location at which manufacture and certification are authorized;

(d) Description, specifications, and requirements applicable to the product;

(e) Description of processes needed for control purposes;

(f) Description of the manufacturer's quality assurance program when used as part of the follow-up program;

(g) Description of inspections and tests to be conducted by the manufacturer and the laboratory; and

(h) Description of follow-up tests to be conducted in the laboratory.

(42) Follow-up procedures and activities must include:

(a) Periodic inspections at the factory with testing at the factory or certification laboratory of representative samples selected from production and, if appropriate, from the market;

(b) Periodic auditing or surveillance of the manufacturer's quality assurance program through the witnessing of manufacturer's tests, review of the manufacturer's records, and verification of the manufacturer's produced data;

(c) Investigation of alleged field failures upon department request; and

(d) Procedures for control of the use of the certification mark by:

(i) Keeping records of the release and use of certification marks;

(ii) Removal of marks from noncomplying products;

(iii) Return or destruction of unused marks when the authority to use the marks is terminated; and

(iv) Legal action.

(43) The frequency of laboratory follow-up inspections must not be less than four times per year during production, unless adequate data is provided to the department to justify less frequent inspections. If there is no production during the year, at least one follow-up inspection is to be completed. The frequency of follow-up inspections must be sufficient to provide a reasonable check on the method(s) the manufacturer exercises to assure that the product bearing the certification mark complies with the applicable standards.

Field evaluation - requirements.

(44) The field evaluation laboratory may perform evaluations on any products or product categories previously approved by the department. NRTL recognition may be accepted by the department as a basis for approval to perform field evaluations. Since OSHA does not review or recognize laboratories for field evaluation purposes, laboratories seeking accreditation from the department for field evaluation may be required to provide additional justification of capability such as, but not limited to: Recordkeeping, employee standards and proficiency, equipment requirements, and other requirements described in this chapter.

(45) The laboratory must request permission from the department in writing two working days prior to conducting any field evaluation of an electrical product to be installed in any jurisdiction in the state. Requests must be made using a department-supplied form.

(46) The field evaluation process must be completed within six months following department approval. If the field evaluation is not completed within six months following department approval, the laboratory must request permission from the department in writing to continue the evaluation process. If this secondary permission is granted to the laboratory, the department may require the equipment to be placed out-of-service except as necessary to complete the field evaluation process.

(47) The scope of a field evaluation will depend on the status of the item to be evaluated as follows:

(a) A new piece of equipment must have a complete evaluation of all components and the assembly as provided by the manufacturer. For example: An industrial machine with a control panel, remote motors, sensors, controls, and other utilization equipment; and

(b) A product that has been modified internally or by an addition need have only those portions evaluated that were affected by the modification. For example: A switchboard with multiple sections that has a section added would only need the new section, the one section immediately adjacent, and any control modifications evaluated.

(48) Each unit that receives a field evaluation mark applied by the field evaluation laboratory must have sufficient inspections and/or testing completed to ensure it is in essential conformance with the applicable product standard(s).

(49) The laboratory may perform the preliminary evaluation in the manufacturer's facility. Final evaluation and acceptance of the product must be made on-site at the location of final installation, unless waived by the department.

Field evaluation mark.

(50) Only laboratory personnel may apply the field evaluation mark after final acceptance of the product. The field evaluation label must be applied on-site at the location of the final installation, unless waived by the department.

(51) The field evaluation laboratory must have a system of controls and records for all field evaluation marks it applies. The records must include labels removed or otherwise voided.

(52) A field evaluated product may be relocated or fed from a different power source if not prohibited by the field evaluation mark or the field evaluation report.

(53) The field evaluation mark must:

(a) Not be readily transferable from one product to another;

(b) Be directly applied by the laboratory personnel to each unit of production in the form of labels or markings suitable for the environment and use of the product;

(c) Include the name or other appropriate identification of the certification laboratory; and

(d) Include a unique evaluation laboratory reference number.

(54) The field evaluation laboratory must have a system of controls and records for all field evaluation marks it applies. The records must include labels removed or otherwise voided. See subsection (26) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.281, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551. 06-05-028, § 296-46B-999, filed 2/7/06, effective 5/1/06; 05-10-024, § 296-46B-999, filed 4/26/05, effective 6/30/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2003 c 399, 2003 c 211, 2003 c 78, and 2003 c 242. 04-12-049, § 296-46B-999, filed 5/28/04, effective 6/30/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 19.28.006, 19.28.010, 19.28.031, 19.28.041, 19.28.061, 19.28.101, 19.28.131, 19.28.161, 19.28.171, 19.28.191, 19.28.201, 19.28.211, 19.28.241, 19.28.251, 19.28.271, 19.28.311, 19.28.321, 19.28.400, 19.28.420, 19.28.490, 19.28.551, 2002 c 249, chapters 34.05 and 19.28 RCW. 03-09-111, § 296-46B-999, filed 4/22/03, effective 5/23/03.]

Chapter 296-49A WAC

DIRECTOR'S FACTORY ASSEMBLED STRUCTURES ADVISORY BOARD

WAC

296-49A-010	What definitions apply to this chapter?
296-49A-020	What is the purpose of these rules?
296-49A-030	What is the purpose of the board?
296-49A-040	Who are the members and officers of the board?
296-49A-050	When does the board meet?
296-49A-060	How are board meetings conducted?
296-49A-070	What are the duties of the board?
296-49A-080	Who can speak at board meetings?
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296-49A-100	What standards of ethical conduct are expected of board members and persons appearing before the board?
296-49A-110	What statute governs the adoption of FAS rules and regulations?

WAC 296-49A-010 What definitions apply to this chapter? "Board" is the director's factory assembled structures advisory board.

"Department" is the Washington state department of labor and industries.

"Director" is the director of the department of labor and industries.

"Section" is the factory assembled structures (FAS) section of the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-010, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

WAC 296-49A-020 What is the purpose of these rules? The primary purpose of these rules is to establish a uniform means of communication between the department and persons, firms or corporations engaged in the manufacture of factory assembled structures. Generally, this communication will involve either proposed WAC rule revisions or the operation of the section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-020, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

WAC 296-49A-030 What is the purpose of the board? The purpose of the board, as authorized by RCW 43.22.420, is to advise the director on all matters pertaining to the enforcement of chapter 43.22 RCW including but not limited to standards of body and frame design, construction and plumbing, heating and electrical installations, minimum inspection procedures and the adoption of rules and regulations pertaining to the manufacture of factory assembled structures, manufactured (mobile) homes, commercial coaches, recreational vehicles, and recreational park trailers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-030, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

WAC 296-49A-040 Who are the members and officers of the board? The board has nine members. Each is appointed by the director to a four-year term. The members must represent consumer interests, regulated industries and allied professionals. Consequently, the composition of the board will be:

- Two members representing consumers;
- Two members representing manufactured housing;
- Two members representing factory built structures;
- One member representing recreational vehicles and recreational park trailers;
- One member representing building officials; and
- One member who will either be an architect or an engineer.

The board will elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson. The department's chief prefab building specialist shall serve as secretary of the board.

According to RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060, each board member shall be paid travel expenses. Those expenses will be paid out of department appropriations upon the presentation of a voucher approved by the director or the director's designee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-040, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

WAC 296-49A-050 When does the board meet? The board holds regular quarterly meetings on the third Thursday of February, May, August and November. If needed, the director may call special meetings. Regular and special meetings are open to the public.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-050, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

WAC 296-49A-060 How are board meetings conducted? The board must adopt written rules of procedure governing its internal management. These rules must include *Roberts' Rules of Order, Revised*. Upon written request, copies of these rules of procedure must be provided to all interested persons.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-060, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

WAC 296-49A-070 What are the duties of the board? (1) Every three years the board must review existing FAS rules and recommend revisions if needed. Also, the board must review any new rules and regulations proposed by the director and make recommendations regarding their adoption.

(2) The board may periodically develop administrative procedures, organizational plans and rules for improving the operation of the section and submit them to the director for consideration.

(3) Upon the request of the director, the board will assist in the administrative interpretation of national codes and Washington state rules and regulations regarding all matters pertaining to the enforcement of chapter 43.22 RCW and the manufacture of factory assembled structures, manufactured (mobile) homes, commercial coaches, recreational vehicles, and recreational park trailers. This interpretative assistance will include but will not be limited to standards of body and frame design, construction and plumbing, heating and electrical installations, and minimum inspection procedures.

However, the board will neither function as a board of appeals nor will it render decisions regarding the application or interpretation of any adopted rule or regulation to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing factory assembled structures.

(4) At any board meeting, the board must consider any written proposals made by any person, firm or corporation regarding new rules and regulations or changes in administrative procedures related to the section.

However, these written proposals must be submitted to the board's secretary at least fifteen days prior to the meeting so that they can be included on the meeting agenda and in the meeting packet distributed to board members. If the parties submitting these proposals wish to address them at that meeting, their proposals must be accompanied by a written request to address the board.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-070, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

WAC 296-49A-080 Who can speak at board meetings? Any person, firm or corporation can speak at board meetings. **However,** those persons, firms and corporations wishing to formally address the board regarding specific proposals relating to any FAS rule adoptions, amendments or repeals or changes in the section's administrative procedures

must be in good ethical standing with the board. (See WAC 296-49A-100.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-080, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

WAC 296-49A-090 Can a person appearing before the board solicit business? The board considers it unethical for anyone appearing before the board to use any kind of solicitor to solicit business or to solicit business through circulars, advertisements or by personal communications or interviews unwarranted by personal relations. It is permissible to publish or circulate business cards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-090, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

WAC 296-49A-100 What standards of ethical conduct are expected of board members and persons appearing before the board? Anyone serving on the board or appearing before it must adhere to the standards described in "*Ethics and the Appearance of Fairness*," *State of Washington Boards and Commissions Membership Handbook*. Failure to conform to these standards may result in forfeiting the opportunity to either appear before the board or serve as a member.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-100, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

WAC 296-49A-110 What statute governs the adoption of FAS rules and regulations? All FAS rules and regulations will be adopted according to chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.22.340 and 43.22.420. 97-16-043, § 296-49A-110, filed 7/31/97, effective 12/1/97.]

Chapter 296-52 WAC

SAFETY STANDARDS FOR POSSESSION, HANDLING, AND USE OF EXPLOSIVES

WAC

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WATER-GEL AND EMULSION EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS

GENERAL

Note: Water-gels and emulsions must be transported, stored, and used in the same way as explosives or blasting agents according to product classification unless stated otherwise in WAC 296-52-67150, Water-gel and emulsion explosives and blasting agents, through WAC 296-52-67170, Bulk delivery/mixing vehicles.

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PART D
TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

Note: Requirements for transportation of blasting agents are located at WAC 296-52-67145, Transportation of blasting agents.

SCOPE

296-52-68010 Public highways.
296-52-68015 Job sites and off-highway roads.
296-52-68020 Safety precautions.
296-52-68025 Transportation of workers.
296-52-68030 Cargo.

TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES

296-52-68040 Vehicle strength and condition.
296-52-68045 Open top vehicles.
296-52-68050 Vehicle placards.
296-52-68055 Vehicle fire protection.
296-52-68060 Operation of vehicles transporting explosives.
296-52-68065 Transporting detonators and explosives in the same vehicle.
296-52-68075 Powder cars, vehicles, and conveyances.
296-52-68080 Notification—Hoist operator.
296-52-68085 Underground transportation.

PART E
STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

296-52-69005 Detonators.
296-52-69010 Explosives.
296-52-69015 Exempt explosives.
296-52-69020 Storage facilities.
296-52-69025 Quantity and distance tables.
296-52-69030 Storage within magazines.
296-52-69035 Storage limits.
296-52-69040 Notification of fire safety authority.
296-52-69045 Magazine repairs.
296-52-69050 Inventory.
296-52-69055 Inspection.
296-52-69060 Precautions for areas surrounding magazine.
296-52-69065 Deteriorated explosives.
296-52-69070 Explosives recovered from misfires.
296-52-69080 Blast site storage.
296-52-69085 Multiple magazines.
296-52-69090 Blasting agents and supplies.
296-52-69095 Ammonium nitrate.

QUANTITY AND DISTANCE TABLES

296-52-69105 Table H-20—Table of distances for storage of explosives.
296-52-69110 Table H-21—Quantity and distance table for separation between magazines.
296-52-69115 Table H-22—Separation distances of ammonium nitrate and blasting agents from explosives or blasting agents.
296-52-69120 Table H-23—Quantity and distance tables for manufacturing buildings.
296-52-69125 Table H-24—Low explosives.
296-52-69130 Table of distances for the storage of display fireworks (except bulk salutes).

PART F
MAGAZINE CONSTRUCTION

296-52-700 Magazine construction.
296-52-70005 Type 1 magazines: Permanent storage facilities.
296-52-70010 Building construction for Type 1 magazines.
296-52-70015 Igloos, army-type structures, tunnels, and dugouts.
296-52-70020 Type 2 magazines: Portable field storage.
296-52-70025 Construction for Type 2 magazines.
296-52-70030 Type 3 magazines: Indoor storage facilities.
296-52-70035 Storage facilities for detonators.
296-52-70040 Construction for Type 3 magazines.
296-52-70045 Type 4 magazines: Blasting agent, low explosive, or nonmass detonating detonator storage facilities.
296-52-70050 Construction for Type 4 magazines.
296-52-70055 Type 5 magazines: Blasting agent storage facilities.
296-52-70060 Construction for Type 5 magazines.
296-52-70065 Explosives day box.
296-52-70070 Detonator day box.

HEATING SYSTEMS

296-52-70080 Magazine heating system requirements.
296-52-70085 Lighting.

PART G
MISCELLANEOUS

296-52-710 Exemptions.

AMMUNITION

296-52-71015 Quantity limits.
296-52-71020 Storage with Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosives.
296-52-71025 Separation from flammable materials.

SMALL ARMS SMOKELESS POWDER

296-52-71035 Transportation.
296-52-71040 Shipping container.
296-52-71045 Storage.

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION PRIMERS

296-52-71055 Shipping containers.
296-52-71060 Separation from flammable materials.
296-52-71065 Storage.

BLACK POWDER

296-52-71075 Shipping containers.
296-52-71080 Storage.

EXPLOSIVES AT PIERS, RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY CARS, AND
VESSELS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-52-71090 Delivery to carriers.
296-52-71095 Hours of transfer.
296-52-71100 Storage in route.
296-52-71105 Railway cars.
296-52-720 Appendix A, sample explosives-blasting ordinance for local jurisdictions, nonmandatory.
296-52-725 Appendix B, sample format for a blast record, nonmandatory.

PART H
AVALANCHE CONTROL

296-52-800 Avalanche control.
296-52-802 Acceptable warning signs for typical avalanche control devices (duds).
296-52-803 Storage, makeup, and use of explosives for avalanche control blasting.
296-52-805 Hand charge makeup methods.
296-52-807 Avalanche control blasting.
296-52-809 Retrieving misfired explosives (duds).

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-52-010 Introduction. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 42.30 and 43.22 RCW, RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 78-07-052 (Order 78-10), § 296-52-010, filed 6/28/78; Order 70-4, § 296-52-010, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-012 Incorporation of standards of national organizations and federal agencies. [Order 75-41, § 296-52-012, filed 12/19/75.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-020 Purpose. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-020, filed 12/24/81; Order 70-4, § 296-52-020, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-025 Variance and procedure. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-025, filed 12/24/81; Order 75-41, § 296-52-025, filed 12/19/75.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-027 Equipment approval by nonstate agency or organization. [Order 75-41, § 296-52-027, filed 12/19/75.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-030 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-52-030, filed 12/11/84; 81-07-048 (Order 81-4), § 296-52-030, filed 3/17/81; Order 75-41, § 296-52-030, filed 12/19/75; Order 70-4, § 296-52-030, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-040 User's (blaster's) license. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-52-040, filed 12/11/84; 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-040, filed 12/24/81; Order 70-4, § 296-52-040, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-043 Use of explosives and blasting agents. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-52-043, filed 12/11/84; 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-52-043, filed 3/30/82; 81-07-048 (Order 81-4), § 296-52-043, filed 3/17/81; Order 76-6, § 296-52-043, filed 3/1/76; Order 75-41, § 296-52-043, filed 12/19/75.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-050 Transportation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-050, filed 12/24/81; 81-07-048 (Order 81-4), § 296-52-050, filed 3/17/81; Order 75-41, § 296-52-050, filed 12/19/75; Order 70-4, § 296-52-050, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-060 More stringent ordinances prevail. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-060, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-080 Temporary permit for existing storage facilities. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-080, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-090 Construction of magazines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-52-090, filed 12/11/84; 82-08-026 (Order 82-10), § 296-52-090, filed 3/30/82; 81-07-048 (Order 81-4), § 296-52-090, filed 3/17/81; Order 75-41, § 296-52-090, filed 12/19/75; Order 70-4, § 296-52-090, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-095 Storage of explosives. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-52-095, filed 12/11/84; 81-07-048 (Order 81-4), § 296-52-095, filed 3/17/81; Order 75-41, § 296-52-095, filed 12/19/75.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-100 Quantity and distance tables for storage. [Order 75-41, § 296-52-100, filed 12/19/75; Order 70-4, § 296-52-100, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-110 Limit on storage quantity. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-110, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-120 Quantity and distance tables for factory buildings. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-120, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-140 Quantity and distance table for separation between magazines. [Order 75-41, § 296-52-140, filed 12/19/75; Order 70-4, § 296-52-140, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-150 Storage of blasting caps with other explosives prohibited. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-150, filed 12/24/81; Order 70-4, § 296-52-150, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-160 License for manufacturing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-52-160, filed 12/11/84; Order 70-4, § 296-52-160, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-165 Blasting agents. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-165, filed 12/24/81; Order 76-6, § 296-52-165, filed 3/1/76; Order 75-41, § 296-52-165, filed 12/19/75.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-167 Water gel (slurry) explosives and blasting agents. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-167, filed 12/24/81; Order 75-41, § 296-52-167, filed 12/19/75.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-170 Storage magazine license. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-170, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-180 Storage magazine license fees. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-180, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-190 Dealer's license. [Order 76-6, § 296-52-190, filed 3/1/76; Order 70-4, § 296-52-190, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-200 Annual inspection. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-200, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-220 Purchaser's license. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-220, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-230 Unlawful access to explosives. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-230, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-260 Coal mining code unaffected. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-260, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-270 Shipments out-of-state. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-270, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-330 Explosives containers to be marked—Penalty. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-330, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-350 Small arms ammunition, primers, and propellants—Transportation regulations. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-350, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-360 Small arms ammunition, primers, and propellants—Separation from flammable materials. [Order 70-4, § 296-52-360, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-4 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-370 Smokeless propellants and black powder, transportation, storage and display requirements. [Order 76-6, § 296-52-370, filed 3/1/76; Order 70-4, § 296-52-370, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-380 Small arms ammunition primers, transportation, storage, and display requirements. [Order 76-6, § 296-52-380, filed 3/1/76; Order 70-4, § 296-52-380, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-390 Storage of ammonium nitrate. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-390, filed 12/24/81; Order 76-6, § 296-52-390, filed 3/1/76; Order 75-41, § 296-52-390, filed 12/19/75; Order 70-4, § 296-52-390, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-400 Enforcement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-52-400, filed 12/11/84; Order 70-4, § 296-52-400, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), filed 5/6/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-52-401 Scope and application. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-401, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 92-17-022 (Order 92-06), § 296-52-401, filed 8/10/92, effective 9/10/92; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-401, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-401, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-405 Incorporation of standards of national organizations and federal agencies. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-405, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-409 Variance and procedure. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-409, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-409, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-413 Equipment approval by nonstate agency or organization. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-413, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-413, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-417 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-417, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-52-417, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-52-417, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-417, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-419 Basic legal obligations. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-419, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-52-419, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-419, filed 11/14/88.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-421 Licenses—Information verification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-52-421, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-421, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-421, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-421, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-423 Revoking or suspending licenses. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-423, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-423, filed 11/14/88.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-425 Dealer's license. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-52-425, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-425, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-425, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-425, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-429 License for manufacturing. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-52-429, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-429, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-429, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-429, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-433 Purchaser's license. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-52-433, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-433, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-433, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-433, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-437 User's (blaster's) license. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-52-437, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-437, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-437, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-437, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-441 Storage magazine license requirements. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-441, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-441, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-441, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-

125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-445 Licenses and inspections. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-445, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-445, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-449 Storage magazine license fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-52-449, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-449, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-449, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-449, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-52-453 Construction of magazines. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-453, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-453, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-457 Storage of caps with other explosives prohibited. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-457, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-461 Storage of explosives. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-461, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 92-17-022 (Order 92-06), § 296-52-461, filed 8/10/92, effective 9/10/92; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-52-461, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-461, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-465 Storage of ammonium nitrate. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-52-465, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-465, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-52-465, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-465, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-469 Storage of blasting agents and supplies. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-469, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-469, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-473 Quantity and distance tables for storage. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-473, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-52-477 Quantity and distance table for separation between magazines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].-040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-094, § 296-52-477, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-477, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-52-477, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-477, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].-050.

296-52-481 Recommended separation distances of ammonium nitrate and blasting agents from explosives or blasting agents. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-481, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-52-481, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-481, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-485 Quantity and distance tables for manufacturing buildings. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-485, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-487 Low explosives. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-487, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-487, filed 11/14/88.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-489 Transportation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-52-489, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01;99-17-094, § 296-52-489, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 98-19-056, § 296-52-489, filed 9/15/98, effective 11/8/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-489, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 92-17-022 (Order 92-06), § 296-52-489, filed 8/10/92, effective 9/10/92; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-52-489, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91; 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-52-489, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-489, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-493 Use of explosives and blasting agents. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].-050. 99-17-094, § 296-52-493, filed 8/17/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-493, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 92-17-022 (Order 92-06), § 296-52-493, filed 8/10/92, effective 9/10/92; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-52-493, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-493, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-497 Blasting agents. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-52-497, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-497, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 91-03-044 (Order 90-18), § 296-52-497, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-497, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-501 Water gel (slurry) explosives and blasting agents. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-52-501, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-501, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-501, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-505 Coal mining code unaffected. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-505, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-509 Small arms ammunition, primers, propellants and black powder. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-509, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95; 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-52-509, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-10-044 (Order 86-24), § 296-52-509, filed 5/6/86.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-52-510 Explosives at piers, railway stations, and cars or vessels not otherwise specified in this standard. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-03-029 (Order 89-20), § 296-52-510, filed 1/11/90, effective 2/26/90.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.

	Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.
296-52-550	Appendix I—IME two-compartment transportation units (mandatory). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-550, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.
296-52-552	Appendix II—Radio frequency warning signs (mandatory). [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-552, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.
296-52-555	Appendix III—ATF regulations. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-07-014, § 296-52-555, filed 3/6/95, effective 4/20/95.] Repealed by 02-03-125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.
296-52-66055	Transfer or lease of a magazine or mobile storage site. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66055, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.] Repealed by 06-19-074, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.
296-52-9001	Appendix Figure 1—Application for user's (blaster's) license. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-9001, filed 12/24/81; Order 75-41, Appendix Figure 1 (codified as WAC 296-52-9001), filed 12/19/75; Order 70-4, Appendix Figure 1, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.
296-52-9002	Appendix Figure 2—Request for inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-9002, filed 12/24/81; Order 70-4, Appendix Figure 2 (codified as WAC 296-52-9002), filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.
296-52-9003	Appendix Figure 3—Application for license to manufacture explosives. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-9003, filed 12/24/81; Order 70-4, Appendix Figure 3 (codified as WAC 296-52-9003), filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.
296-52-9004	Appendix Figure 4—Application for license to operate a storage magazine for explosives. [Order 75-41, Appendix Figure 4 (codified as WAC 296-52-9004), filed 12/19/75; Order 70-4, Appendix Figure 4, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.
296-52-9005	Appendix Figure 5—Application for dealer's license. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-9005, filed 12/24/81; Order 70-4, Appendix Figure 5 (codified as WAC 296-52-9005), filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.
296-52-9006	Appendix Figure 6—Application for license to purchase explosives. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-9006, filed 12/24/81; Order 75-41, Appendix Figure 6 (codified as WAC 296-52-9006), filed 12/19/75; Order 70-4, Appendix Figure 6, filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.
296-52-9007	Appendix Figure 7—Dealer's record. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 82-02-003 (Order 81-32), § 296-52-9007, filed 12/24/81; Order 70-4, Appendix Figure 7 (codified as WAC 296-52-9007), filed 4/29/70.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

PART A
PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND APPLICATION

WAC 296-52-60005 Implementation of the Washington State Explosives Act. This chapter places into effect the Washington State Explosives Act (chapter 70.74 RCW (Revised Code of Washington)).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60005, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60010 Purpose and intent. The purpose of this chapter is to define minimum requirements for the prevention and control of hazards related to the possession, handling, and use of explosives in order to:

• Protect the safety and health of the general public

• Protect the safety and health of explosive industry employees covered under the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (chapter 49.17 RCW)

• Develop, support, and maintain safe and healthy use of explosives in Washington state.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60010, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60015 Coverage. This chapter applies to:

• Any person, partnership, company, corporation, government agency, or other entity

• All aspects of explosives, blasting agents, and pyrotechnics including:

– Manufacture
– Sale
– Possession
– Purchase
– Use
– Storage
– Transportation
– Avalanche control

• Display fireworks.

Note: Class A and B display fireworks are partially exempt from the requirements of this chapter (see WAC 296-52-60020 (5)).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-60015, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60015, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60020 Exemptions. (1) **The following are exempt from this chapter:**

(a) Explosives or blasting agents transported by railroad, water, highway, or air under the jurisdiction of the Federal Department of Transportation (DOT), the Washington state utilities and transportation commission, and the Washington state patrol.

(b) Laboratories of schools, colleges, and similar institutions if confined to the purpose of instruction or research and if the quantity does not exceed one pound.

(c) Explosives in the forms prescribed by the official United States Pharmacopoeia.

(d) The transportation, storage, and use of explosives or blasting agents in the normal and emergency operations of:

• The United States agencies and departments including the regular United States military departments on military reservations

• Arsenals, navy yards, depots, or other establishments owned by, operated by, or on behalf of, the United States

• The duly authorized militia of any state

• The emergency operations of any state department or agency, any police, or any municipality or county

(e) A hazardous devices technician when they are carrying out:

• Normal and emergency operations

• Handling evidence

• Operating and maintaining a specially designed emergency response vehicle that carries no more than ten pounds of explosive materials

• When conducting training and whose employer possesses the minimum safety equipment prescribed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for hazardous devices work

Note: A hazardous devices technician is a person who is a graduate of the FBI Hazardous Devices School and who is employed by a state, county, or municipality.

(f) The importation, sale, possession, and use of fireworks, signaling devices, flares, fuses, and torpedoes.

(g) Reserved.

(h) Any violation under this chapter if any existing ordinance of any city, municipality, or county is more stringent.

(2) **Noncommercial military explosives.** Storage, handling, and use of noncommercial military explosives are exempt from this chapter while they are under the control of the United States government or military authorities.

(3) **Import, sale, possession, or use of:**

• Consumer fireworks

• Signaling devices

• Flares

• Fuses

• Torpedoes

(4) **Consumer fireworks.** Fireworks classified as Division 1.4 explosives by U.S. DOT and regulated through the state fireworks law (chapter 70.77 RCW) and the fireworks administrative code (chapter 212-17 WAC) by the Washington state fire marshal.

Note: Consumer fireworks are classified as fireworks UN0336 and UN0337 by U.S. DOT (49 CFR 72.101).

(5) **Partial exemption—Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 display fireworks.** Display fireworks are fireworks classified as Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosives by US DOT. Users of Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 display fireworks must comply with all storage or storage related requirements (for example, licensing, construction, and use) of this chapter.

Note: Display fireworks are classified as fireworks UN0333, UN0334, or UN0335 by U.S. DOT (49 CFR 172.101).

(6) **Conditional exemption small arms explosive materials.** Public consumers possessing and using:

• Black powder, under five pounds

• Smokeless powder, under fifty pounds

• Small arms ammunition

• Small arms ammunition primers

– Unless these materials are possessed or used illegally or for a purpose inconsistent with small arms use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-60020, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06; 03-06-073, § 296-52-60020, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT JURISDICTIONS

WAC 296-52-60030 The department. (1) **Administration and enforcement.** The director of labor and industries administers and enforces all activities governed by the Washington State Explosives Act through chapter 296-52 WAC using the full resources of the department.

(2) **Authority to enter, inspect, and issue penalties.** The department may enter and inspect any location, facility, or equipment and issue penalties for any violation whenever the director has reasonable cause to think there are:

• Explosives

• Blasting agents

• Explosive materials

(3) **Unlicensed activities.** Whenever the director requests an unlicensed person to surrender explosives, improvised devices, or their component parts, he may request the attorney general to apply to the county superior court in which the illegal practice was carried out for a temporary restraining order or other appropriate assistance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60035 Other government entities. (1) **Law enforcement authorities.** The department:

• Acknowledges the legal obligation of other law enforcement agencies to enforce specific aspects or sections of the Washington State Explosives Act under local ordinances and with joint and shared authority granted by RCW 70.74.201

• Will cooperate with all other law enforcement agencies in carrying out the intent of the Washington State Explosives Act and chapter 296-52 WAC

(2) **Local government authorities.**

(a) This chapte

r does not prevent local jurisdictions from adopting and administering local regulations relating to explosives. Examples of local jurisdictions/regulations include:

• City or county government explosive ordinances

• Other government authorities such as the Washington utilities and transportation commission, the Washington state patrol, or Washington administrative codes.

(b) Local regulations must not diminish or replace any regulation of this chapter.

Note: A nonmandatory sample-blasting ordinance for local jurisdictions is included in Appendix B.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60035, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

BASIC LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

WAC 296-52-60045 Responsibility to obtain an explosives license. Anyone manufacturing, purchasing, selling, offering for sale, using, possessing, transporting, or storing any explosive, improvised device, or components intended to be assembled into an explosive or improvised device must have a valid license issued by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60045, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60050 Unlicensed activities. Upon notice from the department or any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, an unlicensed person manufacturing, offering for sale, selling, possessing, purchasing, using, storing, or transporting any explosives, improvised device, or components of explosives or improvised devices must immediately surrender those explosive materials to the department or the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60050, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60055 Drug use. Explosives must not be handled by anyone under the influence of:

- Alcohol
- Narcotics
- Prescription drugs and/or narcotics that endanger the worker or others
- Other dangerous drugs

Note: This chapter does not apply to persons taking prescription drugs and/or narcotics as directed by a physician provided their use will not endanger the blaster, workers, or any other people.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60055, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60060 License revocation, suspension, and surrender. (1) **Revocation.** The department:

(a) Will revoke and not renew the manufacturer, dealer, purchaser, blaster, or storage license of any person as a result of a disqualifying condition identified in WAC 296-52-61040, Applicant disqualifications.

(b) May revoke the license of any person who has:

(i) Repeatedly violated the requirements of this chapter

(ii) Had a license suspended twice under this chapter

(2) **Suspension.** The department may suspend the license of any person for a period up to six months for any violation of this chapter.

(3) **Surrender.** Revoked or suspended licenses must be surrendered immediately to the department after the chapter violators have been notified.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60060, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60065 Violation appeals. An appeal of a citation, issued for a violation of a requirement of this chapter, which results in a license suspension or revocation (WAC 296-52-60060) may be filed with the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60065, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

BASIC HAZARD PRECAUTIONS

WAC 296-52-60075 Hazards to life. Explosives or blasting agents must not be stored, handled, or transported if they could create a hazard to life.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60075, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60080 Entry and access to explosive areas. Only the owner, owner's authorized agent, the director, or law enforcement officer(s) acting in an official capacity may enter into an:

- Explosives manufacturing building
- Magazine
- Vehicle
- Other common carrier containing explosives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60080, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60085 Abandonment of explosives. Explosives or improvised devices must not be abandoned.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60085, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60090 Firearms. Firearms cannot be discharged at or against any:

(1) Magazine.

(2) Explosives manufacturing building.

(3) Explosives material.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60090, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60095 Fire. (1) **Magazines/buildings.** Flame or flame producing devices must not be ignited within fifty feet of any magazine or explosives manufacturing building.

(2) **Explosives handling.**

(a) All sources of fire or flame, including smoking and matches, are prohibited within one hundred feet of the blast site while explosives are being handled or used.

(b) Explosives must not be handled near:

(i) Open flames

(ii) Uncontrolled sparks

OR

(iii) Energized electric circuits

(3) **Fire incident precautions.** In the event of a fire:

(a) All employees must be removed to a safe area

(b) The fire area must be guarded against intruders

(c) The fire must not be fought where there is danger of contact with explosives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60095, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60100 Daylight blasting. Blasting operations must be conducted during daylight hours whenever possible.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60100, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60105 Notification—Blasting near utilities. Whenever blasting is being conducted in the vicinity of gas, electric, water, fire alarm, telephone, telegraph, and steam utilities, the blaster in charge must notify appropriate utility representatives:

(1) At least twenty-four hours in advance of blasting.

(2) Of the specific location and intended time of blasting.

(3) To confirm the verbal notice with a written notice.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60105, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

MISCELLANEOUS

WAC 296-52-60115 Explosive industry employers. In addition to the requirements of this chapter:

(1) Explosive industry employers must comply with other applicable WISHA requirements:

• Chapter 296-800 WAC, Safety and health core rules

• Chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards

• Chapter 296-62 WAC, General occupational health standards

• Chapter 296-155 WAC, Safety standards for construction

• Other industry specific standards that may apply

(2) Manufacturers of explosives or pyrotechnics must comply with WISHA safety standards for process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals, chapter 296-67 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60115, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60120 Variance from a chapter requirement. The director may approve a variance from a chapter requirement pursuant to RCW 49.17.080 or 49.17.-090:

• After an application for a variance is received,

• After the department has conducted an investigation,

• When conditions exist that make the requirement impractical to use, and

• When equivalent means of protection are provided.

Note: Variance application forms may be obtained from and should be submitted to: Department of Labor and Industries, WISHA Services Division, Post Office Box 44650, Olympia, WA 98504-4650.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60120, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60125 Using standards from national organizations and federal agencies. To be in compliance with WISHA rules, the information provided in this section must be followed when safety and health standards from national organizations and federal agencies are referenced in WISHA rules.

• The edition of the standard specified in the WISHA rule must be used.

• Any edition published after the edition specified in the WISHA rule may be used.

Note: The federal and national consensus standards referenced in the WISHA rules are available through the issuing organization and the local or state library.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-60130 Definitions. Aerial blaster in charge means a person who:

• Is fully qualified, by means of training and experience in explosives use

• Is adequately trained, experienced, and capable of recognizing hazardous conditions throughout the blast area

• Is in charge of:

– The blast process

– All aspects of explosives and blasting agent storage, handling, and use as recommended by the manufacturer and as required by this chapter

• Is in a position of authority:

– To take prompt corrective action in all areas of the blast operation

– Over all other blasters at the blast sight

• Has a minimum of five missions under the supervision of a licensed aerial blaster in charge

• Successfully completes a written exam for aerial blaster in charge.

Alien means any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States.

American Table of Distances means the American Table of Distances for Storage of Explosives as revised and approved by Institute of the Makers of Explosives (IME).

Approved storage facility means a facility for the storage of explosive materials which is in compliance with the following chapter:

• Storage licensing (WAC 296-52-660)

• Storage of explosive materials (WAC 296-52-690)

• Magazine construction (WAC 296-52-700).

ATF means the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

Attended, as attending explosives, means the physical presence of an authorized person within the field of vision of explosives. The said attendant shall be awake, alert, and not engage in activities which may divert their attention so that in case of an emergency the attendant can get to the explosives quickly and without interference, except for brief periods of necessary absence, during which absence simple theft of explosives is not ordinarily possible.

Authorized, approved, or approval means authorized, approved, or approval by:

• The department

• Any other approving agency

• An individual as specified in this chapter.

Authorized agent means a person delegated by a licensed purchaser, who possesses a basic knowledge of explosives handling safety, to order and receive explosives on the purchaser's behalf.

Authorized agent list means a current list of agents the purchaser has authorized to order or receive explosives on their behalf.

Authorized person means a person approved or assigned by an employer, owner, or licensee to perform a specific type of duty or be at a specific location at the job site.

Avalanche means the sliding or falling of a large amount of snow down a steep slope which has a destructive force due to its mass.

Avalanche control pack means a specially designed and constructed pack for carrying explosives.

Avalanche control route means a route or specific path which is used by an authorized person in order to control the occurrence of avalanches.

Avalauncher means a device like a cannon which is used for avalanche control blasting. It has a rotating base calibrated for pointing and the barrel is mounted on an elevating mechanism. It uses a compressed gas to propel a projectile containing an explosive charge and detonating means. The gas source is connected to the gun by high pressure hose with

in-line control valves and pressure gauges ahead of the trigger mechanism.

Barricades

• **Barricade** means effectively screening a building containing explosives by means of a natural or artificial barrier from a magazine, another building, a railway, or highway.

• **Artificial barricade** means a barricade of such height that a straight line from the top of any sidewall of the building containing explosives to the eave line of any magazine or other building or to a point twelve feet above the center of a railway or highway shall pass through such barrier, an artificial mound or properly revetted wall of earth with a minimum thickness of three feet.

• **Natural barricade** means any natural hill, mound, wall, or barrier composed of earth, rock, or other solid material at least three feet thick.

Blast area means the area of a blast that is effected by:

• Flying rock missiles

• Gases

• Concussion.

Blast pattern means the plan of the drill holes laid out and a display of the burden distance, spacing distance, and their relationship to each other.

Blast site means the area where explosive material is handled during loading and fifty feet in all directions from loaded blast holes or holes to be loaded.

Blaster means a person trained and experienced in the use of explosives and licensed by the department.

Blaster in charge means a licensed blaster who is:

• Fully qualified, by means of training and experience in explosives use

• Adequately trained, experienced, and capable of recognizing hazardous conditions throughout the blast area

• In charge of:

– The blast process

– All aspects of explosives and blasting agent storage, handling, and use as recommended by the manufacturer and as required by this chapter

• In a position of authority:

– To take prompt corrective action in all areas of the blast operation

– Over all other blasters at the blast area

Blaster's license means an individual license issued by the department under the provisions of chapter 296-52 WAC.

Blasting agent means any material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer:

• That is intended for blasting

• Not otherwise defined as an explosive

• If the finished product, as mixed for use or shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a number 8 test blasting cap when unconfined

– A number 8 test blasting cap is one containing two grams of a mixture of eighty percent mercury fulminate and twenty percent potassium chlorate, or a blasting cap of equivalent strength. An equivalent strength cap comprises 0.40-0.45 grams of PETN base charge pressed in an aluminum shell with bottom thickness not to exceed 0.03 of an inch, to a specific gravity of not less than 1.4 g/cc., and primed with standard weights of primer depending on the manufacturer

Blasting cap or **cap** when used in connection with the subject of explosives shall mean detonator.

Blockholing means the breaking of boulders by firing a charge of explosives that has been loaded in a drill hole.

Buildings that are not inhabited means a building(s) which has no one in it while explosives are being made up in an adjacent explosives makeup room or while explosives are being held in an adjacent day box or hand charge storage facility.

Competent person means a person who:

• Is capable of identifying existing hazardous and the forecasting of hazards of working conditions which might be unsanitary or dangerous to personnel or property

• Has authorization to take prompt corrective action to eliminate such hazards.

Consumer fireworks means:

• Any small firework device:

– Designed to produce visible effects by combustion

– That must comply with the construction, chemical composition, and labeling regulations of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (Title 16 CFR, Parts 1500 and 1507),

• A small device designed to produce audible effects which include, but are not limited to:

– Whistling devices

– Ground devices containing 50 mg or less of explosive materials

– Aerial devices containing 130 mg or less of explosive materials

Note: Fused set pieces containing components, which, together, exceed 50 mg of salute powder are not included.

Conveyance means any unit used for transporting explosives or blasting agents, including, but not limited to:

• Trucks

• Trailers

• Rail cars

• Barges

• Vessels.

Day box means a box which:

• Is a temporary storage facility for storage of explosive materials

• Is not approved for unattended storage of explosives

• May be used at the worksite during working hours to store explosive materials, provided the day box is:

– Constructed as required (WAC 296-52-70065, Explosives day box)

– Marked with the word "explosives"

– Used in a manner that safely separates detonators from other explosives

– Guarded at all times against theft

Dealer means any person who purchases explosives or blasting agents for the sole purpose of resale and not for use or consumption.

Detonating cord means a round flexible cord containing a center core of high explosive and used to initiate other explosives.

Detonator means any device containing any initiating or primary explosive that is used for initiating detonation and includes, but is not limited to:

• Electric and electronic detonators of instantaneous and delay types

• Detonators for use with safety fuses, detonating cord delay connectors, and nonelectric instantaneous delay detonators which use detonating cord, shock tube, or any other replacement for electric leg wires.

Discharge hose means a hose with an electrical resistance high enough to limit the flow of stray electric currents to safe levels, but not high enough to prevent drainage of static electric charges to the ground. Hose not more than 2 megohms resistance over its entire length and of not less than 5,000 ohms per foot meets the requirement.

Display fireworks means large fireworks:

• Designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion, deflagration, or detonation, and include, but are not limited to:

– Salutes containing more than 2 grains (130 mg) of explosive materials

– Aerial shells containing more than 40 grams of pyrotechnic compositions

– Other display pieces, which exceed the limits of explosive materials for classification as "consumer fireworks"

– Fused set pieces containing components, which together exceed 50 mg of salute powder

Dud means an unexploded deployed charge which still has its initiation system in place.

Electric detonator means a blasting detonator designed for and capable of detonation by means of electric current.

Electric blasting circuitry consists of these items:

• **Bus wire.** An expendable wire used in parallel or series, or in parallel circuits, which are connected to the leg wires of electric detonators.

• **Connecting wire.** An insulated expendable wire used between electric detonators and the leading wires or between the bus wire and the leading wires.

• **Leading wire.** An insulated wire used between the electric power source and the electric detonator circuit.

• **Permanent blasting wire.** A permanently mounted insulated wire used between the electric power source and the electric detonator circuit.

Electric delay detonators means detonators designed to detonate at a predetermined time after energy is applied to the ignition system.

Electronic detonator means a detonator that utilizes stored electrical energy as a means of powering an electronic timing delay element/module that provides initiation energy for firing the base charge.

Emulsion means an explosive material containing:

• Substantial amounts of oxidizer dissolved in water droplets, surrounded by an immiscible fuel

• Droplets of an immiscible fuel surrounded by water containing substantial amounts of oxidizer.

Explosives means:

• Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture:

– Commonly intended or used for the purpose of producing an explosion

– That contains any oxidizing and combustible units or other ingredients in proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion, or detonation of any part of the compound or mixture may cause sudden generation of highly heated gases resulting in gaseous pressures capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb

• All material classified as Division 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, or 1.6 explosives by U.S. DOT

• For the purposes of public consumer use, the following are not considered explosives unless they are possessed or used for a purpose inconsistent with small arms use or other legal purposes:

– Small arms ammunition

– Small arms ammunition primers

– Smokeless powder, not exceeding fifty pounds

– Black powder, not exceeding five pounds

Explosive actuated power devices means any tool or special mechanized device, which is activated by explosives and does not include propellant actuated power devices.

Explosives classifications. Explosives classifications include, but are not limited to:

• Division 1.1 and Division 1.2 explosives (possess mass explosion or detonating hazard):

– Dynamite

– Nitroglycerin

– Picric acid

– Lead azide

– Fulminate of mercury

– Black powder (exceeding 5 pounds)

– Detonators (in quantities of 1,001 or more)

– Detonating primers

• Division 1.3 explosives (possess a minor blast hazard, a minor projection hazard, or a flammable hazard):

– Propellant explosives

– Smokeless powder (exceeding fifty pounds)

• Division 1.4 explosives:

– Explosives that present a minor explosion hazard

– Includes detonators that will not mass detonate in quantities of 1,000 or less

• Division 1.5 explosives:

– Explosives with a mass explosion hazard but are so insensitive that there is little probability of initiation

– ANFO and most other blasting agents are in this division

• Division 1.6 explosives:

– Explosives that are extremely insensitive and do not have a mass explosion hazard

Explosives exemption. The exemption for small arms ammunition, small arms ammunition primers, smokeless powder, not exceeding fifty pounds, and black powder, not exceeding five pounds:

• Applies to public consumer use only

• Does not apply to the employer employee relationship covered under the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act.

Explosives international markings.

• The department will accept U.S. DOT and/or ATF international identification markings on explosives and/or explosives containers or packaging

• This exception is under the authority of RCW 70.74.-020(3) and in lieu of Washington state designated markings (as defined by RCW 70.74.010(4) (Division 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3) and required by RCW 70.74.300).

Explosives manufacturing building means any building or structure, except magazines:

• Containing explosives where the manufacture of explosives, or any processing involving explosives, is conducted

• Where explosives are used as a component part or ingredient in the manufacture of any article or device.

Explosives manufacturing plant means all lands with buildings used:

• In connection with the manufacturing or processing of explosives

• For any process involving explosives

• For the storage of explosives

• To manufacture any article or device where explosives are used as a component part or ingredient in the article or device.

Fireworks means any composition or device:

• Designed to produce a visible or an audible effect by combustion, deflagration, or detonation

• Which meets the definition of "consumer fireworks" or "display fireworks."

Forbidden or not acceptable explosives means explosives which are forbidden or not acceptable for transportation by common carriers by rail freight, rail express, highway, or water in accordance with the regulations of the Federal Department of Transportation (DOT).

Fuel means a substance, which may react with oxygen to produce combustion.

Fuse (safety). See "safety fuse."

Fuse igniter means a special pyrotechnic device intended to be used to ignite safety fuses.

Hand charge means an explosive charge with a cap and fuse assembly inserted in place.

Handler means any individual who handles explosives or blasting agents for the purpose of transporting, moving, or assisting a licensed blaster in loading, firing, blasting, or disposal.

Note: This does not include employees of a licensed manufacturer engaged in manufacturing process, drivers of common carriers, or contract haulers.

Hand loader means any person who engages in the noncommercial assembly of small arms ammunition for personal use; specifically, any person who installs new primers, powder, and projectiles into cartridge cases.

Highway means roads, which are regularly and openly traveled by the general public and includes public streets, alleys, roads, or privately financed, constructed, or maintained roads.

Improvised device means a device, which is:

• Fabricated with explosives

• Fabricated with destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals, and designed, or has the capacity to disfigure, destroy, distract, and harass.

Inhabited building means:

• A building which is regularly occupied, in whole or in part, as a habitat for human beings

• Any church, schoolhouse, railroad station, store, or other building where people assemble.

Note: This does not mean any building or structure occupied in connection with the manufacture, transportation, storage, or use of explosives.

Low explosives means explosive materials, which can be caused to deflagrate when, confined. This includes:

• Black powder, safety fuses, igniters, igniter cords, fuse lighters, and display fireworks defined as Division 1.2 or Division 1.3 explosives by U.S. DOT (49 CFR Part 173).

Note: This does not apply to bulk salutes.

Magazine means any building, structure, or container approved for storage of explosive materials.

Note: This does not apply to an explosive manufacturing building.

Manufacturer means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing explosive materials for purposes of sale or distribution or for his or her own use.

EXEMPTIONS: The following exemptions are restricted to materials and components, which are not classified (by U.S. DOT) as explosives until after they are mixed. With this restriction, the definition of manufacturer *does not* include:

• Inserting a detonator into a cast booster or a stick of high explosive product to make a primer for loading into a blast hole

• The act of mixing on the blast site, either by hand or by mechanical apparatus, binary components, ammonium nitrate, fuel oil, and/or emulsion products to create explosives for immediate down blast hole delivery.

Misfire means the complete or partial failure of an explosive charge to explode as planned.

Mudcap (also known as bulldozing and dobying) means covering the required number of cartridges that have been placed on top of a boulder with a three or four-inch layer of mud, which is free from rocks or other material that could cause a missile hazard.

No-light means the failure of a safety fuse to ignite.

Nonelectric delay detonator means a detonator with an integral delay element in conjunction with and capable of being detonated by a:

• Detonation impulse

• Signal from miniaturized detonating cord

• Shock tube.

Oxidizer means a substance that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter or other fuel.

Permanent magazines means magazines that:

• Are fastened to a foundation

• Do not exceed permanent magazine capacity limits (RCW 70.74.040)

• Are approved and licensed

• Are left unattended.

Person means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, person or joint stock association or trustee, receiver, assignee, or personal representative of that entity.

Person responsible, for an explosives magazine, means:

• The person legally responsible for a magazine that actually uses the magazine

• The person is responsible for the proper storage, protection, and removal of explosives, and may be the owner lessee, or authorized operator.

Portable (field) magazines means magazines that are:

• Designed to be unattended

• Not permanently fastened to a foundation

• Constructed or secured to make sure they cannot be lifted, carried, or removed easily by unauthorized persons

• Limited to the capacity of explosives required for efficient blasting operation

• Approved and licensed.

Possess means the physical possession of explosives in one's hand, vehicle, magazine, or building.

Primary blasting means the blasting operation that dislodged the original rock formation from its natural location.

Primer means a unit, package, cartridge, or container of explosives inserted into or attached to a detonator or detonating cord to initiate other explosives or blasting agents.

Propellant actuated power device means any tool, special mechanized device, or gas generator system, which is actuated by a propellant and releases and directs work through a propellant charge.

Public utility transmission systems means:

• Any publicly owned systems regulated by:

– The utilities and transportation commission

– Municipalities

– Other public regulatory agencies, which include:

– Power transmission lines over 10 kV, telephone cables, or microwave transmission systems

– Buried or exposed pipelines carrying water, natural gas, petroleum, or crude oil or refined products and chemicals

Purchaser means any person who buys, accepts, or receives explosives or blasting agents.

Pyrotechnics, commonly referred to as fireworks, means any combustible or explosive compositions or manufactured articles designed and prepared for the purpose of producing audible or visible effects.

Qualified person means a person who has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to explosives, explosives work, or explosives projects by:

• Possession of a recognized degree or certificate

• Professional standing

• Extensive knowledge, training, and experience.

Railroad means any type of railroad equipment that carries passengers for hire.

Safety fuse (for firing detonators) means a flexible cord containing an internal burning medium by which fire is conveyed at a continuous and uniform rate.

Secondary blasting means using explosives, mudcapping, or blockholing to reduce oversize material to the dimension required for handling.

Shock tube means a small diameter plastic tube:

• Used for initiating detonators

• That contains a limited amount of reactive material so energy, transmitted through the tube by means of a detonation wave, is guided through and confined within the walls of the tube.

Small arms ammunition means any shotgun, rifle, pistol, or revolver cartridge, and cartridges for propellant actuated power devices and industrial guns.

Note: This does not mean military type ammunition containing explosive bursting incendiary, tracer, spotting, or pyrotechnic projectiles.

Small arms ammunition primers means small percussion sensitive explosive charges encased in a detonator or capsule used to ignite propellant power or percussion detonators used in muzzle loaders.

Smokeless powder means solid chemicals or solid chemical mixtures that function by rapid combustion.

Special industrial explosive devices means explosive actuated power devices and propellant-actuated power devices.

Special industrial explosives materials means shaped materials and sheet forms and various other extrusions, pellets, and packages of high explosives, which include:

• Dynamite

• Trinitrotoluene (TNT)

• Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN)

• Hexahydro-1, 3, 5-trinitro-s-triazine (RDX)

• Other similar compounds used for high-energy-rate forming, expanding, and shaping in metal fabrication, and for dismemberment and quick reduction of scrap metal.

Springing means the creation of a pocket in the bottom of a drill hole by the use of a moderate quantity of explosives so that larger quantities of explosives may be inserted.

Sprung hole means a drilled hole that has been enlarged by a moderate quantity of explosives to allow for larger quantities of explosives to be inserted into the drill hole.

Stemming means a suitable inert incombustible material or device used to confine or separate explosives in a drill hole or cover explosives in mudcapping.

Trailer means semi-trailers or full trailers, as defined by U.S. DOT, which are:

• Built for explosives

• Loaded with explosives

• Operated in accordance with U.S. DOT regulations.

U.S. DOT means the United States Department of Transportation.

Vehicle means any car, truck, tractor, semi-trailer, full trailer, or other conveyance used for the transportation of freight.

Water-gels or emulsion explosives. These explosives:

• Comprise a wide variety of materials used for blasting. Two broad classes of water-gels are those which:

– Are sensitized by material classed as an explosive, such as TNT or smokeless powder

– Contain no ingredient classified as an explosive which are sensitized with metals, such as aluminum, or other fuels

• Contain substantial proportions of water and high proportions of ammonium nitrate, some ammonium nitrate is in the solution in the water, and may be mixed at an explosives plant, or the blast site immediately before delivery into the drill hole.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-60130, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06; 05-08-110, § 296-52-60130, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05; 03-06-073, § 296-52-60130, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-60130, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

PART B
EXPLOSIVE LICENSING

WAC 296-52-61005 Types of explosive licenses.

Type of License	Where to Look for Requirements
Dealer's	WAC 296-52-620
Purchaser's	WAC 296-52-630
Blaster's	WAC 296-52-640
Manufacturer's	WAC 296-52-650
Storage	WAC 296-52-660

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-61005, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-61010 License applicants must provide this information. (1) Applicants must provide the following information to the department:

• An individual must provide:

– Their name, address, and citizenship.

• A partnership must provide:

– The name, address, and citizenship for each partner

– The name and address of the applicant.

• An association or corporation must provide:

– The name, address, and citizenship for each officer and director

– The name and address of the applicant.

(2) Applicants must:

• Meet any license specific requirements

• Provide their Social Security number (RCW 26.23.150)

• Provide any information requested by the department before a new or renewal license will be issued.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060, 70.74.137, 70.74.140, 70.74.142, 70.74.144, 70.74.146, 70.74.360, and 2008 c 285. 08-15-139, § 296-52-61010, filed 7/22/08, effective 12/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-61010, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-61015 License applicants must complete department forms. Applications must be completed on department forms.

• License application forms may be obtained from and submitted to:

Department of Labor and Industries, WISHA Services Division

Post Office Box 44655,

Olympia, WA 98504-4655.

Note: Purchaser and blaster license applications may also be obtained from explosive dealers or department service locations. (You will find a complete list of L&I service locations at www.lni.wa.gov.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-61015, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-61020 License fees. Applicable license fees must be included with new or renewal explosives license applications.

Type of License	Fee
Dealer's License	50.00
Purchaser's License	25.00
Blaster's License	50.00
Manufacturer's License	50.00
Storage License	(See table below)

Explosive Materials
STORAGE LICENSE FEES
RCW 70.74.140 applies

EXPLOSIVES	DETONATORS	FEE (for each magazine or mobile site)	
Maximum Weight (pounds) of explosives permitted in each magazine or mobile site.	**Maximum Number** of detonators permitted in each magazine or mobile site.	**Annual**	**Permanent Storage License for Two Years**
200	133,000	50.00	100.00
1,000	667,000	125.00	250.00
5,000	3,335,000	175.00	350.00
10,000	6,670,000	225.00	450.00
50,000	33,350,000	300.00	600.00
300,000	200,000,000	375.00	750.00

Note: License fees will not be refunded when a license is revoked or suspended for cause.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060, 70.74.137, 70.74.140, 70.74.142, 70.74.144, 70.74.146, 70.74.360, and 2008 c 285. 08-15-139, § 296-52-61020, filed 7/22/08, effective 12/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-61020, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-61020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-61025 Verification of applicant information. The department will verify license application statements before an explosives license is issued.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-61025, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-61030 Applicant participation. Applicants:

• Must cooperate and assist the department in all aspects of the application review

• Must provide all information requested by the department to:

– Verify application statements

– Help with any questions

• Must furnish their fingerprints to the department on department forms

– Fingerprinting and criminal history record information checks are required for management officials directly responsible for explosives operations

• Must pay the fee to the department for processing the fingerprint card (RCW 70.74.360(1)).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060, 70.74.137, 70.74.140, 70.74.142, 70.74.144, 70.74.146, 70.74.360, and 2008 c 285. 08-15-139, § 296-52-61030, filed 7/22/08, effective 12/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-61030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-61035 Criminal records. The Washington state patrol will provide any criminal records to the director upon request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-61035, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-61040 Reasons why applicants may be disqualified. (1) Licenses will not be issued for the manufacture, retail sale or purchase of explosives to any applicant who is any of the following:

• Does not provide proof of a valid explosive license or permit issued by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)

• Under twenty-one years of age

• Whose license is suspended or revoked, except as provided in this section

• Convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year

• Legally determined at the time of application to be:

– Mentally ill

– Insane

– Committed to a mental institution

– Incompetent due to any mental disability or disease at the time of application.

Note: The department will not reissue a license until competency has been legally restored.

• Physically ill or disabled, and cannot use explosives safely. Disqualifying disabilities may include, but are not limited to:

– Blindness

– Deafness

– Epileptic or diabetic seizures or coma.

Note: The department will not reissue a license until the applicant's physical ability is verified by a qualified physician through the appeal process (WAC 296-52-60065, Violation appeals).

• Who is an alien, unless:

– They are lawfully admitted for permanent residence

– They are in lawful nonimmigrant status

• Who has been dishonorably discharged from the United States armed forces

• Who has renounced their citizenship from the United States.

(2) A user (blaster) license will not be issued if the applicant is denied a receiver or employee possessor designation by ATF.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-61040, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06; 03-10-037, § 296-52-61040, filed 4/30/03, effective 5/24/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-61040, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-61045 License terms. All licenses, including storage licenses, are valid for one year from the date of issue, unless revoked or suspended by the department prior to the expiration date.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-61045, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-61045, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-61050 License renewal. An explosives license must be renewed before the expiration date of the license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-61050, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

DEALER'S LICENSE

WAC 296-52-62005 Responsibility to obtain a dealer's license. Any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or public agency wanting to purchase explosives (including black powder and blasting agents) for resale, must have a valid dealer's license issued by the department and a valid license or permit issued by the ATF.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 03-10-037, § 296-52-62005, filed 4/30/03, effective 5/24/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-62005, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-62010 Dealer applicant information. The dealer applicant must:

• Give the reason they want to participate in the business of dealing in explosives

• Provide information required by WAC 296-52-61010, License applicants must provide this information

• Provide other pertinent information required by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-62010, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-62010, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-62025 Prohibit explosives items from sale or display in these areas. Explosives, improvised devices, or blasting agents cannot be sold, displayed, or exposed for sale on any:

• Highway

• Street

• Sidewalk

• Public way

OR

• Public place.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-62025, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-62030 Container labeling. Any package, cask, or can containing any explosive, nitroglycerin, dynamite, or black and/or smokeless powder put up for sale or delivered to any warehouse worker, dock, depot, or common carrier, must be properly labeled with its explosive classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-62030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-62035 Authorized agent information. A dealer must make sure the purchaser provides a list of people on their authorized agent list with the following information:

• Name

• Address

• Driver's license number or valid identification

• Social Security number (as required by RCW 26.23.-150)

• Place of birth

• Date of birth.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-62035, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-62040 Verification of customer identity. (1) **Orders.**

(a) An order for explosives can be placed:

• In person

• By telephone

OR

• In writing

(b) The dealer must receive proper authorization and identification from the person placing the order to verify the person is either the:

• Purchaser

OR

• Purchaser's authorized agent

Note: This requirement does not apply to licensed common carrier companies when the common carrier:
• Is transferring explosive materials from the seller to the purchaser
AND
• Complies with transfer practices of the state and federal U.S. DOT regulations.

(2) **Deliveries.** The dealer must:

(a) Not distribute explosive materials to an unauthorized person.

(b) Make sure the recipient is the purchaser or the purchaser's authorized agent.

(c) Verify the recipient's identity from a photo identification card (for example, driver's license).

(d) Obtain the:

(i) Purchaser's magazine license number when explosives are delivered to a storage magazine.

(ii) Legal signature of the purchaser or the purchaser's authorized agent on a receipt documenting the explosives were received.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-62040, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-62045 Recordkeeping and reporting. (1) **Sale documentation.** A dealer must document the following information when an explosive materials order is placed. A dealer's record must include the:

• Date explosive materials were sold

• Purchaser's name and license number

• Name of the person authorized by the purchaser to physically receive the explosive materials

• Kind of explosive materials sold

• Amount of explosive materials sold

• Date code

Note: Black powder sales less than five pounds are not required to be reported to the department.

(2) **Retention of records and receipts.** Dealers must keep:

• Signed receipts for a minimum of one year from the date explosives were purchased

• Records of explosives purchased and sold for a minimum of five years

(3) **Monthly report.**

• A monthly report of the dealer's records must be submitted to the department at the following address:

Department of Labor and Industries
WISHA Services Division
Post Office Box 44655
Olympia, WA 98504-4655

• Dealer records must be received by the 10th day of each month.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-62045, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

PURCHASER'S LICENSE

WAC 296-52-63005 Responsibility to obtain a purchaser's license. Any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or public agency wanting to purchase explosives or blasting agents must have a valid purchaser's license or permit issued by the department and a valid license issued by the ATF.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 03-10-037, § 296-52-63005, filed 4/30/03, effective 5/24/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-63005, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-63010 Applicant information. Applicants must provide the following information to the department:

• The reason explosives or blasting agents will be used

• The location where explosives or blasting agents will be used

• The kind of explosives or blasting agents to be used

• The amount of explosives or blasting agents to be used

• An explosives storage plan:

– Documenting proof of ownership of a licensed storage magazine

OR

– With a signed authorization to use another person's licensed magazine

OR

– With a signed statement certifying that the explosives will not be stored

• An authorized agent list, if the purchaser chooses to authorize others to order or receive explosives on their behalf

• The identity and current license of the purchaser's blaster

• Information required by WAC 296-52-61010, License applicants must provide this information

• Any other pertinent information requested by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-63010, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-63010, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-63020 Authorized agents. (1) **Required information.**

The purchaser must provide the following written information for people on their authorized agent list:

• Legal name

• Address

• Driver's license number or other valid identification

• Date of birth

• Place of birth.

(2) **List distribution.** The purchaser must provide a current authorized agent list to:

• The department when applying for a new or renewal license

• Any dealer the purchaser plans to order explosive materials from, prior to placing the order.

(3) **Notification of list changes.** The purchaser must make sure the dealer's and department's authorized agent lists are updated as changes occur.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-63020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-63025 Explosive order deliveries. (1) **Receiver identification.** Any person receiving explosives purchased from a dealer must:

• Provide proper identification and prove to the satisfaction of the dealer that they are:

– The purchaser

OR

– Their authorized agent

• Sign their legal signature on the dealer's receipt.

(2) **Delivery locations.** Explosives must be delivered into:

• Authorized magazines

• Approved temporary storage

OR

• Handling areas.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-63025, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-63030 Notify the department of blaster changes. The purchaser must:

• Notify the department when the licensed blaster changes

• Provide their current blaster's license number to the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-63030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

BLASTER'S LICENSE

WAC 296-52-64005 Responsibility to obtain a blaster's license. No one may conduct a blasting operation without a valid blaster's license issued by the department.

Note: A blaster's license is not required for a "hand loader."

Blaster license classifications table. The following information shows classification for blasting licenses.

• **Classification list assignment.** Classification list assignment is determined by the use of single or multiple series charges; and the knowledge, training, and experience required to perform the type of blasting competently and safely.

• **Multiple list applications.** When an applicant wants to apply for multiple classifications and the classifications desired are from two or more classification table lists:

– All classifications must be requested on the application

– Qualifying documentation for all classifications being applied for must be included in the applicant's resume (WAC 296-52-64050, Applicant information). Training and experience may fulfill qualification requirements in multiple classifications.

• **Request classifications not lists.** Applicants must request specific classifications (not list designations) on their blaster application. Licenses are not issued or endorsed for Classification Table lists A, B, or C.

• **License additions.** To add a classification to an existing license, see WAC 296-52-64085, Changes to a blaster's license classification.

License Classifications Table

LIST A		LIST B		LIST C	
AB	Aerial Blasting	DE	Demolition	BT	Bomb Technician*
AG	Agriculture	SB	Surface Blasting*	UL	Unlimited*
AV	Avalanche Control	UB	Underground Blasting		
ED	Explosives Disposal*	UW	Underwater Blasting		
FO	Forestry*				
LE	Law Enforcement*				
IO	Industrial Ordnance				
SE	Seismographic				
TS	Transmission Systems				
WD	Well Drilling				

* Detailed classification information.

• **Aerial blasting.** Will require experience and passing aerial blasting test.

• **Bomb technician.** Disposal of bombs, illegal fireworks and explosive devices.

• **Explosives disposal.** Disposal of explosive materials by licensed blasters.

• **Forestry.** Includes logging, trail building, and tree topping.

• **Law enforcement.** Diversionary devices, explosive detection K-9 dog handlers, crowd control devices (stingers) requires taking a handlers test. Tactical entry (breaching) requires taking the tactical entry test.

• **Surface blasting.** Includes construction, quarries, and surface mining.

• **Unlimited.** Includes all classifications except underground blasting and law enforcement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-64005, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06; 05-08-110, § 296-52-64005, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64005, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64020 General qualifications for blasters. (1) **Physical condition.** An applicant must be in good physical condition.

(2) **Drug use.** An applicant cannot be addicted to narcotics, intoxicants, or similar types of drugs.

Note: This rule does not apply to physician prescribed drugs and/or narcotics when taken as directed if their use will not place the blaster, or other employees in danger.

(3) **Knowledge, experience, and performance in transportation, storage, handling, and use of explosives.** A blaster applicant must:

• Have working knowledge of state and local explosives laws and regulations

• Have adequate blaster training, experience, and knowledge

• Be able to:

– Safely perform the type of blasting to be used

AND

– Recognize hazardous conditions

• Be competent in the use of each type of blasting method to be used

• Have the ability to understand and give written and oral directions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64030 List A qualifications. To be considered for a blaster's license, limited to one or more List A classifications, an applicant must have a minimum of forty hours documented training accrued during the previous six years.

The training must include a minimum of one of these three requirements:

• Eight hours basic blaster safety classroom training and thirty-two hours classification specific field training experience under a qualified blaster

• Sixteen hours basic blaster safety classroom training and twenty-four hours classification specific field training experience under a qualified blaster

• Twelve months classification specific field training experience.

Aerial blasting classification shall require:

• Standard avalanche control blaster's license

• Experience requirement of five missions under the supervision of a licensed aerial blaster

• Successful completion of a written exam.

Note: Additional personnel on board with a standard avalanche control blaster's license may log each mission toward the aerial blasting endorsement experience requirement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-64030, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64035 List B qualifications. To be considered for a blaster's license, which includes one or more List B classifications, the applicant must meet one of the following requirements listed below:

• Eighteen months of documented blasting experience which includes a minimum of twelve months of documented experience in List A and six months documented blasting experience in each classification being applied for in List B

• Twelve months of documented blasting experience in the past six years in the specific classification being applied for in List B.

Note: Up to eighty hours of classroom training may be substituted for experience.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64035, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64040 List C qualifications. (1) **Unlimited classification.** To be considered for unlimited classification, the applicant must submit a detailed resume documenting:

• Experience in the majority of the classifications in Lists A and B

• A minimum of five years of continuous full time blasting experience in the explosives industry where blasting has been the applicant's primary responsibility during the previous five years.

(2) **Bomb technician.** To be considered for a bomb technician classification, the applicant must:

• Submit a copy of the certificate of graduation from the FBI Hazardous Devices School (HDS) basic course in Redstone, Alabama.

• Submit a copy of the applicant's FBI Bomb Technician Certification identification card. The FBI Bomb Technician Certification card must bear a date that indicates that it is current at the time of application.

• Submit a letter from the applicant's law enforcement agency's head (chief or sheriff) stating that the applicant is a full-time employee assigned to perform bomb technician duties as part of an FBI accredited bomb squad.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-64040, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64040, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64045 Application.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64045, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64050 Blaster license applicant information. An applicant for a blaster's license must provide the following information to the department:

• The application must be signed by the blasting course instructor and the qualified blaster the applicant trained under

• A detailed resume of blasting training and experience

• Satisfactory evidence of competency in handling explosives

• Information required by WAC 296-52-61010, License applicants must provide this information.

Note: The department may request additional information for the classification being applied for upon review of a blaster's resume.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-64050, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64050, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64055 Blaster license testing. List A and B applicants must pass a written test prepared and administered by the department. List C applicants are exempt from testing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64055, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64065 Blaster license limits. (1) **A blaster's license documents:**

(a) The classifications the blaster is authorized to perform

(b) Any limitations imposed on the licensee.

(2) The licensee cannot:

(a) Perform blasting for which they are not licensed

OR

(b) Exceed the limits specified on the license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64065, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64075 Blaster license disclosure. A blaster must provide their blaster's license and a valid identification card to the department or other law enforcement representatives upon request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64075, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64080 Purchaser disclosure. A blaster may be required to verify the name of the explosives purchaser.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64080, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64085 Changes to a blaster's license classification. Additional blaster classifications may be added to a license. Applicants must:

• Submit a detailed resume which documents blasting experience in the specific classification being applied for

• Pass a written exam prepared and administered by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64085, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64090 Blaster license renewal. The following requirements are for license renewal:

• General applicant qualifications, WAC 296-52-64020, General qualifications, apply.

• Renewal qualifications include the requirements of WAC 296-52-64090 License renewal, through WAC 296-52-64100, List C renewal qualifications.

• Training, experience, and responsibility requirements must be accrued during the one year before the application is submitted.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-64090, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64090, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64095 List A and B renewal qualifications. The following requirements are for List A and B renewal qualifications:

(1) An application for a license renewal must include documentation of:

• Blasting experience, by providing a minimum of one blast record

OR

• Successful completion of eight hours of basic blaster's classroom training. The blasting course instructor must witness the submitted documentation.

(2) List A or B applicants who do not meet the minimum classification qualifications must pass a written exam administered by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-64095, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64095, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-64100 List C renewal qualifications. The following requirements are for List C renewal qualifications:

(1) **Unlimited classification.** To be considered for a renewal of an unlimited license, an applicant must submit a detailed resume documenting:

• Experience in the majority of classification in List A and B

• Full-time blasting experience in the explosives industry, where blasting has been the applicant's primary responsibility.

(2) **Bomb technician.** To be considered for a renewal of the bomb technician classification, an applicant must:

• Have continuous employment as a law enforcement bomb technician accrued during the previous year

• Submit a copy of their FBI Bomb Technician Certification identification card bearing the name of the person making application and an expiration date that indicates that the card is current and valid as of the date of renewal

• Submit a letter from the applicant's law enforcement agency's head (chief or sheriff) stating that the applicant is a full-time employee assigned to perform bomb technician duties as part of an FBI accredited bomb squad.

Note: • If the applicant's card has expired at the time of renewal, they need to show that they are enrolled in the next available course at Redstone, Alabama.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-64100, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-64100, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-650 Manufacturer's license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-650, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-65005 Responsibility to obtain a manufacturer's license. Any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or public agency wanting to manufacture explosives or blasting agents, or use any process involving explosives as a component part in the manufacture of any device, article, or product must have a valid manufacturer's license from the department and a valid permit or license issued by the ATF.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-65005, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05; 03-10-037, § 296-52-65005, filed 4/30/03, effective 5/24/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-65005, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-65010 Manufacturer applicant information. The manufacturer applicant must provide the following information to the department:

• The reason the applicant wants to manufacture explosives

• The manufacturing or processing location

• The kind of explosives manufactured, processed, or used

• The distance that the explosives manufacturing building is located, or intended to be located, from other buildings, magazines, inhabited buildings, railroads, highways, and public utility transmission systems

• A site plan. The site plan must:

– Include the distance each manufacturing building is located from:

❖ Other buildings on the premises where people are employed

❖ Other occupied buildings on adjoining property

❖ Buildings where customers are served

❖ Public highways

❖ Utility transmission systems

– Demonstrate compliance with:

❖ Applicable requirements of the Washington State Explosives Act

❖ The separation distance requirements of this chapter

– Identify and describe all natural or artificial barricades used to influence minimum required separation distances

– Identify the nature and kind of work being performed in each building

– Specify the maximum amount and kind of explosives or blasting agents to be permitted in each building or magazine at any one time

• Information required by WAC 296-52-61010, License applicants must provide this information

• Other pertinent information required by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-65010, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-65010, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-65015 Manufacturing site inspections. The department will:

• Inspect all manufacturing or processing locations:

– Before they are placed in operation or service

AND

– Prior to licensing

• Schedule inspections:

– Once a complete application is received

– At the earliest available and mutually agreeable date.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-65015, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-65020 Conditions of a manufacturer's license. The department will issue a license to the manufacturer applicant(s) provided:

(1) The required inspection confirms that the site plan is accurate and the facilities comply with applicable regulations of the department.

(2) The applicant(s) or operating superintendent and employees are sufficiently trained and experienced in the manufacture of explosives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-65020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-65025 Annual inspection. The department will inspect manufacturing or processing locations annually.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-65025, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-65030 Site plan. The site plan must include:

(1) A copy of the site plan and manufacturer's license must be posted in the main office of each manufacturing plant.

(2) The site plan must be maintained and updated to reflect the current status of manufacturing facilities, occupancy changes, or other pertinent information.

(3) Notifying the department:

• When a significant change occurs in the site plan

• For a consultation before changing operations if the change is of such nature or magnitude that compliance with requirements of this chapter is questionable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-65030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-660 Storage license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-660, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-66005 Responsibility to obtain a storage license. Any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or public agency wanting to store explosive materials must have a valid license from the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-66005, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05; 03-10-037, § 296-52-66005, filed 4/30/03, effective 5/24/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66005, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-66010 Storage applicant information. Applicants must provide the following information to the department:

• The address or a legal description of the existing or proposed magazine or mobile storage site must be clearly identified

• The reason explosive materials will be stored

• The kind of explosives or blasting agents that will be stored

• The maximum quantity of explosive materials that are or will be stored

• Identify the total weight, in pounds, of all explosive materials to be stored on site

• The distance that the magazine is located or intended to be located from other magazines, inhabited buildings, explosives manufacturing buildings, railroads, highways, and public utility transmission systems

• How long the storage license is needed

• Information required by WAC 296-52-61010, License applicants must provide this information

• Any other pertinent information requested by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-66010, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66010, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-66015 Storage site inspections. The department will:

• Inspect magazines, mobile-storage sites, and manufacturing plants:

– Before being placed in operation or service

– Prior to licensing

• Will schedule inspections:

– Once a complete application is received

– At the earliest available and mutually agreeable date.

Note: See WAC 296-52-66040, Annual storage inspection, for mobile storage site qualifications.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66015, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-66020 Demonstration of handling and storage experience. Applicants or officers, agents, or employees of the applicant, must demonstrate satisfactory experience in:

• Handling explosives

• The storage requirements for any type of explosive materials to be stored.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-66030 Storage license number. The storage license number must:

(1) Be permanently affixed on the inside and outside of each storage magazine.

(2) Stay with each magazine throughout its life.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-66035 Storage limit. A storage license documents the storage limits imposed on the licensee. Storage cannot exceed the limits specified on the license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66035, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-66040 Annual storage inspection. Magazines, mobile storage sites, and manufacturing plants will be inspected annually.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66040, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-66045 Mobile storage sites. Semi-trailers or other mobile facilities used to transport blasting agents on site or on highways are considered adequate for blasting agent storage, provided they meet:

(1) U.S. DOT requirements for transportation of blasting agents.

(2) The requirements of Table H-20, Table of Distances for Storage of Explosives with respect to inhabited buildings, passenger railways, and public highways.

(3) The requirements of Table H-22, Separation Distances of Ammonium Nitrate and Blasting Agents from Explosives or Blasting Agents with respect to one another.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66045, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-66050 Moving a licensed magazine. (1) When a magazine is moved the owner of the magazine must notify the department with:

(a) The license number of the magazine

(b) The new location of the magazine

(2) A magazine may be moved on a job site within a reasonable distance from the original location stated on the application without notifying the department, provided the:

(a) New location complies with the requirements of this chapter and the Washington State Explosives Act

(b) Magazine can be quickly located for an inspection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-66050, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66050, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-66053 Altering or destroying a licensed magazine. (1) When a magazine is altered, the licensee must notify the department with:

• The license number of the magazine.

• The specific alterations made to the magazine.

(2) When a magazine is destroyed, the licensee must notify the department with the license number of the magazine.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-66053, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06.]

WAC 296-52-66057 Transfer, sale or lease of a magazine or mobile storage site. (1) When a magazine or mobile storage site is leased, the owner of the magazine or mobile storage site must notify the department with:

(a) The magazine license number or site license number

(b) The name of the individual or company leasing the magazine or mobile storage site

(2) When a magazine or mobile storage site is transferred or sold from one entity to another, the previous owner/licensee shall notify the department with:

(a) The magazine license number or site license number

(b) The date of the sale or transfer

(c) The name of the individual or company to whom the magazine or mobile storage site was sold or transferred to

(d) Who will be licensing the magazine or mobile storage site

(e) The name of the contact person and phone number.

(3) A new owner/licensee of a magazine or mobile storage site:

(a) Is responsible for the safe operation of the magazine or mobile storage site

(b) They must also:

• Submit a magazine storage application to the department

• Pay the license fee for a minimum of one year

• Obtain a storage license prior to storing explosive materials in the magazine or at the mobile storage site

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-66057, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06.]

WAC 296-52-66060 Reporting changes in conditions. Any change in conditions around a magazine, mobile storage site, or manufacturing plant that could adversely affect compliance with any requirement of this chapter must be

promptly reported to the department. Examples of reportable changes include:

(1) Construction of occupied buildings.

(2) Public utilities transmission systems.

(3) Roads or railroads that have been built closer to the manufacturing plant or magazine.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-66060, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

PART C
USE OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

WAC 296-52-67010 Blaster in charge responsibilities. The blaster in charge is responsible for all aspects of explosives use and must:

(1) Carry a current license with the correct blaster classification for the type of blasting being performed.

(2) Comply with all federal, state, and local government regulations.

(3) Meet the general license qualifications identified in WAC 296-52-64020, General qualifications.

(4) Use every reasonable precaution to ensure the safety of the general public and workers. Reasonable precautions include the use of:

(a) Blast area surveys.

(b) Warning signal posters, which must be posted in suitable locations. Table T-1 shows the information that must be on the poster.

TABLE T-1

WARNING SIGNAL	A 1 minute series of long blasts 5 minutes prior to blast signal.
BLAST SIGNAL	A series of short blasts 1 minute prior to the shot.
ALL CLEAR SIGNAL	A prolonged blast following the inspection of the blast.

(c) Flags and barricades.

(d) Blasting mats or other suitable protective material.

(5) Exercise and apply independent professional judgment regarding blasting activities, when following instructions from others could result in an illegal act or affect the outcome of a blast.

(6) **Blast operation activities.** The blaster in charge must:

• Have authority over all blasters and be able to promptly correct all actions taken in any area of the blast operation

• Manage the blast operation properly for any type of blasting being performed

• Control blast activities associated with a blast

• Supervise explosive material activities, which include:

– Keeping a running inventory of all explosives and blasting agents stored at the blast area

– Supervising all on-site transportation, storage, loading, and firing of explosives

• Notify local jurisdictions when blasting may affect them

• Designate safe locations for personnel during the blast

• Designate a method to determine when all personnel are accounted for in designated safe locations

• Make sure blast observers are able to communicate with the blaster in charge

• Make sure all possible exits to the blast site are observed immediately prior to each blast

• Distribute explosives in the shot

• Be present when a charge is detonated

• Personally detonate the charge or give an order to a designated blaster to detonate the charge

(7) **Notification - Blast incidents.** The blaster in charge must notify the department within twenty-four hours when:

(a) A misfire is not cleared

(b) Vibration and air blast limits cause injury or property damage

(c) Flyrock causes injury or property damage

(8) **Blast records.** The blaster in charge must:

(a) Keep an accurate inventory of all explosives and blasting agents stored at the blast operation

(b) Keep a blast record with the following information:

• Name of the company or contractor

• Exact location of the blast

• Date and time of detonation

• Name, signature, and license number of the blaster in charge

• Type of material blasted

• Type of explosives used

• Number of holes, burden, and spacing

• Diameter and depth of holes

• Total amount of each type of explosives used

• Maximum amount of explosives per delay period within eight milliseconds

• Maximum number of hole per delay period within eight milliseconds

• Method of firing

• Type of circuit

• Direction, distance in feet, and identification of the nearest dwelling, house, public building, school, church, or commercial/institutional building not owned or leased by the blaster in charge conducting the blasting

• Weather conditions

• Type and height (or length) of stemming

• A statement indicating whether blast mats or other flyrock protection were used

• Type of initiation system used

• Type of delay periods used

• Seismograph records and readings, if required or used, must accurately identify the:

– Name of the person and business analyzing the record

– Exact location of the seismograph

– Distance of the seismograph from the blast

• Sketch of the blast pattern. The sketch must include the:

– Number of hole

– Burden

– Spacing distance delay pattern

• Sketch of the hole profile if decking was used

• General comments which include:

– Unusual conditions/situations during the blast

– The calculated scale distance number

– Misfires

• Complete and sign each blast record

• Retain blast records for a minimum of three years

• Make sure blast records are available for department inspection.

Note: A nonmandatory sample blast record can be found in Appendix B. You may use this format or create your own but all the information in this section must be included.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67010, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

GENERAL EXPLOSIVES RULES

WAC 296-52-67020 Black powder. Black powder, including black powder manufactured for muzzle loading firearms, cannot be used for blasting.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67025 Age of explosives. The oldest explosive of the kind needed for a blast, must be used first.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67025, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67030 Blast site storage. Explosive materials at blast sites must be attended.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67035 Day box storage. A day box used for temporary storage of explosive materials at a job site during working hours at a job site must be:

(1) Constructed in accordance with WAC 296-52-70065, Explosives day box and WAC 296-52-70070, Detonator day box.

(2) Fire, weather, and theft resistant.

(3) Marked with the word "EXPLOSIVES."

(4) Safely separates detonators from other explosives.

(5) Attended to at all times against theft.

(6) On ground which slopes away from the day box for proper drainage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67035, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67040 Attendants must be present. An authorized attendant must be:

(1) Physically present.

(2) Awake.

(3) Alert.

(4) Able to see the explosives at all times.

(5) Able to reach the explosives quickly, without interference.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67040, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67045 Handling explosives. Explosives must:

• Be handled by only competent and authorized personnel

• Be delivered and issued only to a purchaser or a purchaser's authorized agent

• Be delivered into authorized magazines, approved temporary storage, or handling areas

• Be carried to the blast site from the main storage magazines by the blaster or blaster's helper in special insulated containers, day boxes, or original U.S. DOT shipping containers

• Never be carried in pockets or clothing, including detonators.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67045, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67050 Trainee supervision. Trainees and inexperienced personnel must work under the direct supervision of a fully qualified licensed blaster who knows the sites:

• Blasting method

• Safety procedures

• Blasting signals.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67050, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67055 Storms. (1) **Dust storms.** Blasting operations must be completely stopped and all personnel removed from the blast area if a heavy dust storm approaches or is present because it could cause static lightning.

(2) **Thunderstorms.** Blasting operations must stop and all personnel be removed from the blast area if a thunderstorm approaches or is present.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67055, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67060 Extraneous electricity and radio frequency (RF) transmitters. Precautions must be taken to prevent unintended electric detonator discharge from extraneous electricity and radio frequency (RF) transmitters. The following are sources of common hazards for extraneous electricity and RF transmissions:

(1) **Extraneous electricity.** Common hazardous sources of extraneous electricity include:

• Adjacent power lines

• Dust storms

• Lightning storms

(2) **RF transmission sources.** Common hazardous sources of RF transmissions include:

• **Mobile transmitters**

– Citizen band (CB)

– Side band radio

– VHF (FM) radio

– UHF cellular telephones

– Radar

• **Fixed location transmitters**

– Base stations for CB

– Side band or FM radio communications

– UHF cellular telephone transmitters and service extension repeater systems

– AM and FM (commercial) radio broadcast transmitters

– TV broadcast transmitters and repeater system transmitters

– Surface scan and radio navigation beacons

• **Low flying aircraft** (in particular military aircraft) create the most common serious RF exposures. These highly unpredictable mobile transmitters are very powerful and transmit on a broad spectrum of frequencies, which include, but are not limited to:

– Radar

– Laser

– All common communications bands

Note: The two most dangerous examples are:

– Low flying automatic terrain following guidance systems

– Airplanes which are equipped to jam all common radar and communications frequencies for a distance of several miles around the airborne transmitters.

(3) **Transportation.** Transportation of explosives must meet these requirements:

• **Public highways.** The Washington utilities and transportation commission (UTC) and Washington state department of transportation (WSDOT) require compliance with ANSI D6.1-1988, Uniform Traffic Control Devices

• **Private roads.** You do not have to comply with ANSI on private roads under department jurisdiction if required warning signs are properly placed when electric detonators are present

(4) **Site survey.** The blaster in charge must conduct or assign a designated appointee to conduct an accurate survey of the entire blast area, to determine:

• The clearance points where roads or right of ways enter and exit the required clearance zone

• If the one thousand-foot clearance zone needs adjusting to maintain the permissible clearance zone at all times, if the blast area moves as the job progresses

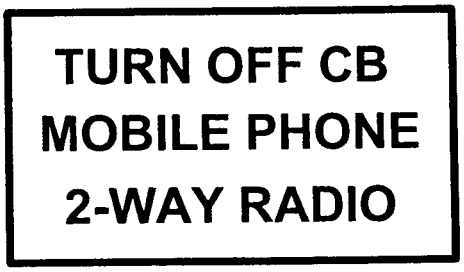
(5) **Clearance zones.**

Required clearance zones for:	Number of feet
Construction operations	1000 feet
Demolition operations	1000 feet
General industry operations, not subject to construction requirements	350 feet

(6) **RF-transmitter warning signs.**

RF-TRANSMITTER WARNING SIGNS

W22-1
48" X 48"



42" X 36"

W22-3
42" X 36"

(a) RF-transmitter **warning-sign specifications.**

Signs must:

• Be a specific size. See the signs above for sign dimensions

• Have a "construction" orange background

• Have black letters and borders

• Use all upper case letters that are at least the size shown above

Note: Larger signs may be required where the highway speed limit is more than fifty-five miles per hour.

(b) **Posting** warning signs must:

• Be adequately placed to warn:

– All transmitter users against the use of:

• Radio frequency transmitters

• CBs

• Mobile phones

• Two-way radios

• All users of routes into the electric detonator clearance zone

• Be prominently displayed when an electric detonator initiation system is being used during blasting operations and when the electric detonators have been removed from the original U.S. DOT approved shipping container

• Be posted at the beginning of the blast zone minimum clearance point saying:

"TURN OFF CB, MOBILE PHONE, 2-WAY RADIO"

(c) **Blast zone signs.**

• The "BLAST ZONE 1,000 FEET" sign must be posted one thousand feet before the "TURN OFF CB, MOBILE PHONE, 2-WAY RADIO" sign

• The one thousand-foot separation distance limit may be reduced (not less than three hundred feet) in very slow vehicle travel zones (such as off-road construction right of ways, rock pits, or quarries)

(d) An "END BLAST ZONE" sign must be posted outside the blasting zone clearance limits.

(e) Signs must be covered or removed when blasting operations are not being conducted.

(7) **Voltage identification.** Electrical transmission and distribution line voltage must be accurately identified.

(8) **System clearance identification.** The required clearance for each system must be accurately identified.

(9) **RF transmitters.** Mobile RF transmitters must be deenergized or disconnected when they are less than one hundred feet from electric detonators that are not fully contained in their original U.S. DOT shipping containers.

Note: Fixed location RF transmitters represent a higher level of hazard to both storage and blasting operations involving electric detonators because the transmitters are more powerful and transmit dangerous levels of RF exposure over much greater distances.

(10) **Prevention of radio frequency hazards:**

(a) Electric detonators in storage or at blasting operations must meet the appropriate distance table requirements published in the IME Publication Number 20, 1988, "*Safety Guide for the Prevention of Radio Frequency Hazards in the Use of Commercial Electric Detonators (Blasting Caps).*"

(b) If it is necessary to conduct blasting operations inside the required separation distances specified in the IME Pamphlet Number 20, 1988:

• Storage and use of electric detonators is prohibited on the site

• Only detonating cord, safety fuse, shock tube, or other approved nonelectric systems can be used.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67060, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67065 Vibration and damage control. (1) Ground vibration - maximum limits.

Either Table 8-A or Table 8-B can be used to determine the maximum limits of ground vibration for any dwelling, public building, school church, commercial site, cofferdams, piers, underwater structures, or institutional building nearby the blasting site. The methods used for monitoring vibration and calculating frequency must be included in the blast plan.

Table 8-A
PEAK PARTICLE VELOCITY LIMITS

Distance from blasting site	Maximum allowable peak particle velocity[1]
0 to 300 ft (91.4 m)	1.25 in/sec (31.75 mm/sec)
301 to 5000 ft (91.5 m to 1524 m)	1.00 in/sec (25.4 mm/sec)
5001 ft (1525 m) and beyond	0.75 in/sec (19 mm/sec)

[1] Peak particle velocity must be measured in three mutually perpendicular directions and the maximum allowable limits must apply to each of these measurements.

(a) Frequency versus particle velocity graphics. In lieu of Table 8-A, a blasting operation has the option to use the graphs shown in Figure 8a or 8b to limit peak particle velocity based upon the frequency of the blast vibration. If either of the graphs in Figure 8a or 8b is used to limit vibration levels, the methods used for monitoring vibration and calculating frequency must be included in the blast plan.

Figure 8a
Alternative Blasting Level Criteria

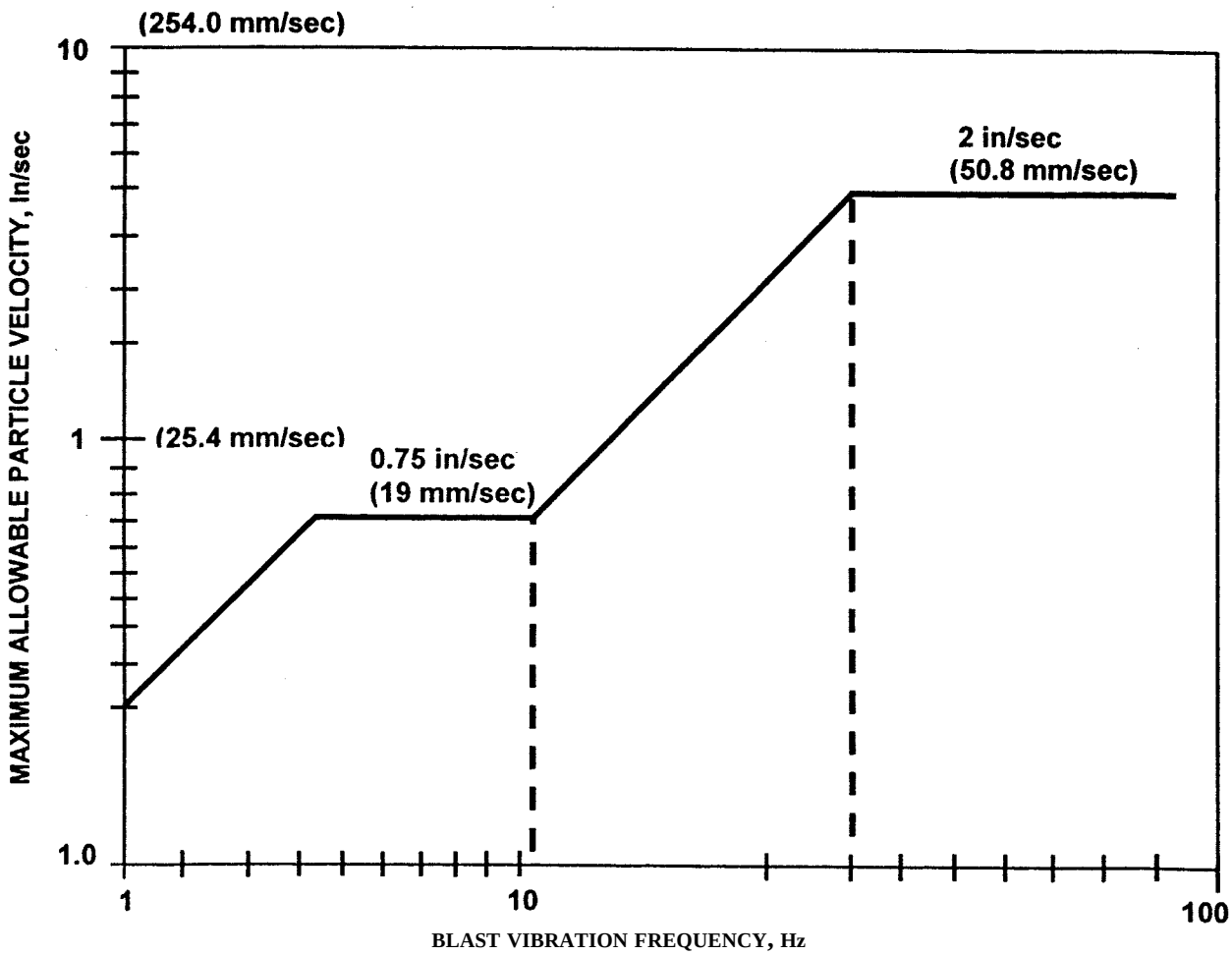
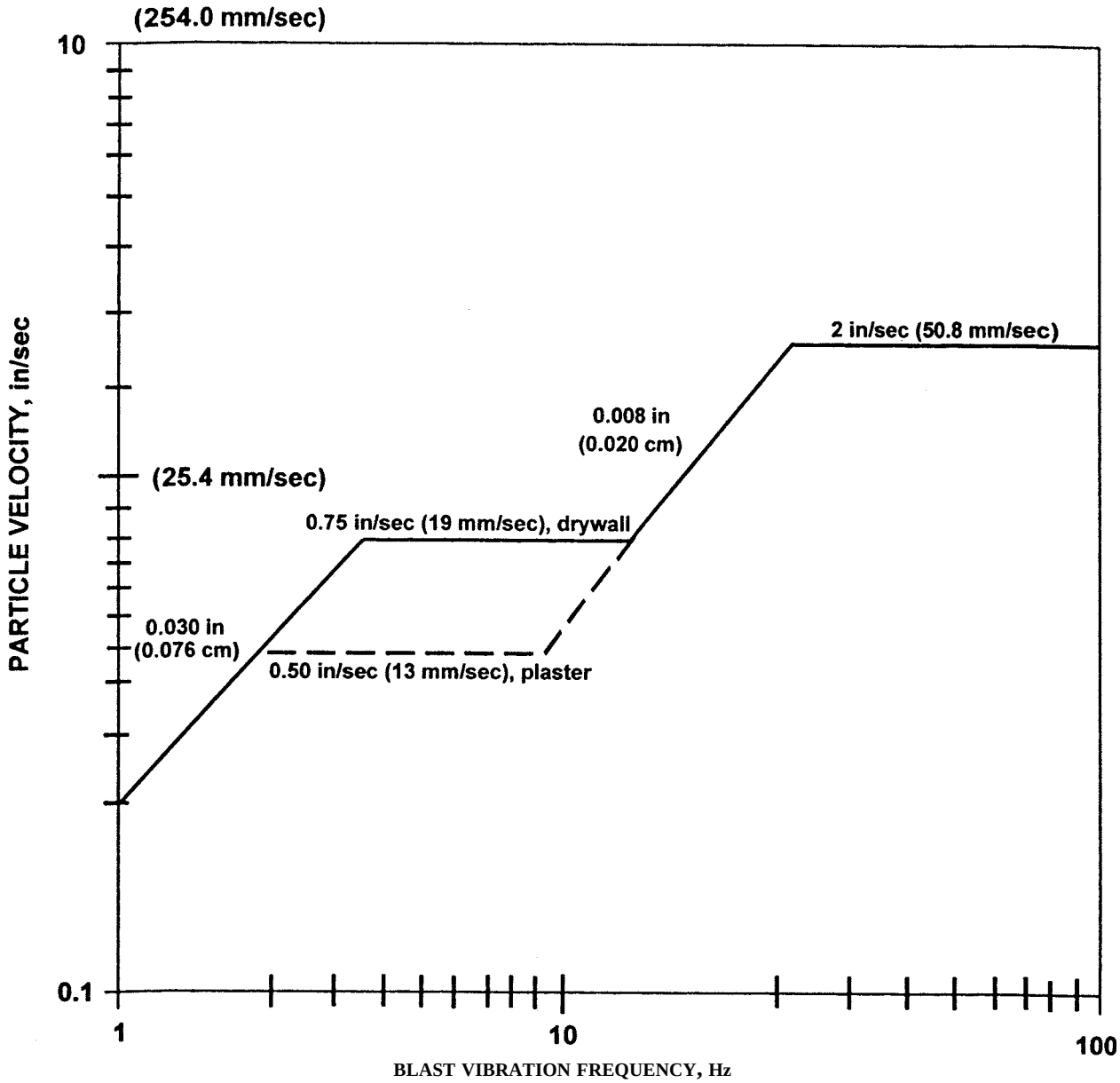


Figure 8b
Alternative Blasting Level Criteria



(b) Scaled distance equations. Unless a blasting operation uses a seismograph to monitor a blast to assure compliance with Table 8-A or Figures 9a or 8b, the operation must comply with the scaled distance equations shown in Table 8-B.

Table 8-B
SCALED-DISTANCE EQUATIONS

Distance from Blasting Site	Scaled Distance Equation
0 to 300 ft (91.4 m)	W (lbs) = (d (ft)/50)2 or W (kg) = (d (m)/22.6)2
301 to 5000 ft (92 m to 1524 m)	W (lbs) = (d (ft)/55)2 or W (kg) = (d (m)/24.9)2
5001 ft (1524 m) and beyond	W (lbs) = (d (ft)/65) or W (kg) = (d (m)/29.4)2

Key:
W = The maximum weight of explosives in pounds (or kilograms) that can be detonated per delay interval of 8 milliseconds or greater.
d = The distance in feet (or meters) from the blast to the nearest dwelling, public building, school, church, commercial, or institutional building not owned, leased, or contracted by the blasting operation, or on property where the owner has not given a written waiver to the blasting operation.

Note: To convert English Units of scaled distances (ft/lb^2) to metric units (m/kg^2) divide by a factor of 2.21.

(2) **Air blast - Maximum limits.** Air blast must not exceed the maximum limits listed in Table 8-C. Use Table 8-C to determine maximum air blast limits at any dwelling, public building, school, church, commercial, or institutional building not owned, leased, contracted, or on the property where the owner has not provided a written waiver to the blasting operation.

Table 8-C
AIR-BLAST LIMITS

Lower Frequency of Measuring System in Hz (+ or - 3 decibels)		Measurement Level in Decibels
0.1 Hz or Lower	Flat Response	134 Peak
2 Hz or Lower	Flat Response	133 Peak
6 Hz or Lower	Flat Response	129 Peak
C-Weighted	Slow Response	105 Peak dBC

(3) Flyrock outside the blast area:

(a) **Uncontrolled flyrock.** Flyrock traveling in the air or along the ground cannot be cast from the blast area in an uncontrolled manner, which could result in personal injury or property damage. Uncontrolled flyrock (airborne or along the ground), that could cause personal injury or property damage, is not allowed from the blast area.

(b) **Contract or written waiver.** Flyrock cannot be propelled from the blast area onto property where the blasting operation has not contracted or received a written waiver from the owner.

(c) **Use of protective material.** When blasting in congested areas or close to a structure, railway, highway, or any other installation that could be damaged, the blast must be covered, before firing, with a mat or other protective material that will prevent fragments from being thrown.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-67065, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67065, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67070 Storage at blast sites. (1) **Packaging materials.** Empty boxes, paper, and fiber packing materials that have previously contained explosive materials must be:

• Disposed of in a safe manner

OR

• Reused in accordance with U.S. DOT hazardous materials regulations

(2) **Opening fiberboard cases.** Nonsparking metallic slitters may be used for opening fiberboard cases.

(3) **Deteriorating explosives.** Deteriorating explosives must be carefully set aside and disposed of according to the manufacturer's specifications.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67070, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67075 Blast area precautions. (1) **Warning signs.** Blast area warning signs must:

(a) Be set up at all entrances to the blast area.

(b) Have lettering a minimum of four inches high and on a contrasting background.

(2) **Loaded stumps.** All loaded stumps must be marked for identification.

(3) **Lock out.** Cables close to the blast area must be deenergized and locked out by the blaster in charge.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67075, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67080 Drilling. (1) **Unexploded charges.**

(a) Drilling cannot begin:

(i) When there is danger of drilling into a charged or misfired hole.

(ii) Until all remaining butts of old holes are examined for unexploded charges.

(b) Unexploded charges must be refired before work proceeds.

(2) **Distance limits during drilling.** Blasters cannot load or use explosives closer than:

(a) The length of the steel being used for drilling

OR

(b) Within fifty feet of drilling operations, whichever is greater.

(3) **Prior to loading drill holes.**

(a) Holes must be checked prior to loading to determine depth and conditions.

(b) Drill holes that have contained explosives or blasting agents cannot be deepened.

(c) Drill holes must be large enough to allow unobstructed or free insertion of explosive cartridges.

(4) **Enlarging or springing a drill hole.**

(a) A drill hole cannot be sprung when it is near a loaded hole.

(b) A minimum of two hours must pass after a charge has exploded in a drill hole that was enlarged or "sprung," before loading another charge of explosives into the hole.

Note: You do not have to wait two hours if the sprung hole is thoroughly wet down with water before it is loaded.

(c) Flashlight batteries cannot be used as a power source for springing holes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-67080, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67080, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67085 Loading blast holes. (1) **Power lines and portable electric cables.** Power lines and portable electric cables must be kept at a safe distance from explosives or blasting agents being loaded into drill holes.

(2) **Equipment, machinery, and tools.**

• Any machine or tool not being used to load holes must be removed from the immediate loading area

• Equipment cannot be operated within fifty feet of loaded holes except when:

– It is needed to add burden or mats

– Tracking drills out of the loading area

(3) **Holes that may be loaded.** Only holes that will be fired in the next blasting round may be loaded.

(4) **Tamping.**

(a) A primer must never be tamped.

(b) Tamping must be done with wood rods or approved plastic tamping poles that do not have exposed metal parts.

(c) Nonsparking metal connectors may be used for jointed poles.

(d) Violent tamping must be avoided.

(5) **Pneumatic loading.** When loading blasting agents pneumatically over primed boosters:

• A semiconductive delivery hose must be used

• Equipment must be bonded and grounded

(6) **Stemming.** All blast holes in open work must be stemmed to:

(a) The collar.

OR

(b) A point, which will confine the charge.

(7) **Attendance of holes.** Loaded holes must be attended or protected.

(8) **Unused explosives.** After loading, all remaining explosives and detonators must be immediately returned to an authorized magazine or day box.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67085, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67090 Initiation systems. (1) **General initiation rules.**

(a) **Training and supervision.**

(i) The blaster in charge must provide adequate on-the-job training and supervision in the safe use of initiation systems.

(ii) All members of the blasting crew must be instructed, by the blaster in charge, in the safe use of the initiation system to be used and its system components.

(b) **Manufacturer recommendations.** All initiation systems and system components must be used in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and instructions.

(c) **Vehicle use precautions.**

(i) Explosives bulk trucks or other vehicles operated on a blast site cannot tread on:

(A) Tubing

(B) Connectors

OR

(C) Any surface delay component

(ii) If a vehicle must pass over loaded blast holes. Precautions must be made to consolidate tubing, connectors, or any surface delay component at the collar of the hole to prevent vehicle contact.

(d) **Connecting the firing line.** Firing lines cannot be connected to the blast initiating device until all personnel are:

(i) Accounted for

(ii) Removed from the blast danger area

OR

Are in a blast shelter or other location that provides equivalent protection

(e) **Visual inspection.** The blaster in charge must visually inspect the initiation system to make sure it is assembled according to the manufacturer's recommendations, before firing the shot.

(f) **Explosives not used:**

(i) Unused detonators or short capped fuses cannot be placed in holes that may be used for blasting.

(ii) Unused detonators must be removed from the work area and disposed of or stored in a licensed magazine.

(iii) Loose cartridges of explosives, detonators, primers, and capped fuses that are not used by the end of the work shift must be returned to and locked in their magazines.

(2) **Nonelectric initiation systems.**

(a) **Shock tube lines.** When a nonelectric shock tube initiation system is used:

(i) Spools of shock tube lines cannot be spooled from trucks or equipment.

(ii) The shock tube line must:

(A) Be free of knots and tight kinks

(B) Be free of cuts or abrasions that could expose the core to moisture

(C) Not be stretched

(D) Be neat and orderly

(iii) Tie ins must be kept neat and clean.

(iv) Unused lead line must be sealed to prevent moisture and dirt from entering the tube.

(v) Care must be taken to avoid hitting the tube with a shovel when the shock tube is being covered.

(vi) The end of the detonator must be pointed toward the front of the shot to minimize the chance of shrapnel flying to the rear of the blast where the shock tube will be lit.

(b) **Surface connector blocks.** Nonelectrical tubes must:

(i) Be secured properly in surface connector blocks.

(ii) Never exceed the rated capacity of tubes in surface connector blocks.

(c) **Splicing line.** A knot must be tied in the tubes to take the strain off of the splice.

(d) **Detonator cord.** If a detonator cord is used for surface tie in:

(i) All lines must be kept taut.

(ii) Connections to nonelectrical units must be at ninety degree angles.

(e) **Equipment and personnel.**

(i) Equipment cannot roll over shock tubes.

(ii) All unnecessary equipment and personnel must be removed from the blast area during loading.

(3) **Electric initiating systems.**

(a) **Survey of extraneous currents.** A survey to evaluate extraneous currents must be conducted:

(i) By the blaster in charge before adopting any system of electrical firing.

(ii) To eliminate all currents before holes are loaded.

(b) **Detonator compatibility, style, function, and manufacture.** In any single blast using electric detonators, all detonators must be:

(i) Compatible with each other.

(ii) Of the same style or function.

(iii) From the same manufacturer.

(c) **Wire capacity and gauge.**

(i) Connecting wires and lead wires must:

(A) Be insulated single solid wires with sufficient current carrying capacity

(B) Not be less than twenty gauge (American wire gauge) solid core insulated wire

(ii) Firing line or lead wires must:

(A) Be made of solid single wires with sufficient current carrying capacity

(B) Not be less than fourteen gauge (American wire gauge) solid core insulated wire

Note: Bus wires, depends on the size of the blast, fourteen gauge (American wire gauge) copper is recommended.

(d) **Lead wires.**

(i) **Shunting.** You must shunt the ends of lead wires that will be connected to a firing device by twisting them together before they are connected to leg or connecting wires.

(ii) **Control.** The blaster in charge must keep control of shunted lead wires until loading is completed and the leg wires are attached.

(iii) **Attachment.** Lead wires must be attached by the blaster in charge when it is time to fire the shot.

(e) **Detonator leg wires.** Electric detonator leg wires must:

(i) Be kept shunted (short circuited) until they are connected into the circuit for firing.

(ii) Not be separated (except for testing) until all holes are loaded and the loader is ready to connect the leg wires to the connecting or lead wires.

(f) **Circuits.**

(i) Blasting circuits or power circuits must be used in electric blasting and according to the electric detonator manufacturer's recommendations.

(ii) Care must be taken to make sure an adequate quantity of delivered current is available according to the manufacturer's recommendations, when firing a circuit of electric detonators.

(iii) A power circuit used for firing electric detonators cannot be grounded.

(iv) The firing switch must be designed so the firing lines to the detonator circuit automatically short circuit when the switch is in the "off" position.

(v) The firing switch must be locked in the "open" or "off" position at all times, except when firing from a power circuit.

(g) **Firing line insulation.** The insulation on all firing lines must be adequate and in good condition when firing electrically.

(h) **Testing.**

(i) The firing line must be checked at the terminals with an approved testing device before being connected to the blasting machine or other power sources.

(ii) The circuit, including all detonators, must be tested with an approved testing device before being connected to the firing line.

(i) **Switch keys.** The blaster in charge is the only person who is allowed to have firing switch keys in their possession.

(j) **Blasting machines.** A nonelectric system must be used if these requirements cannot be satisfied:

(i) Blasting machines must be in good condition.

(ii) The efficiency of the blasting machine must be tested periodically to make sure it delivers power at its rated capacity.

(iii) **Responsible person.**

• The blaster in charge must be in charge of blasting machines

• The blaster in charge must connect the lead wires to the blasting machine and must fire the shot

(iv) **Connections.**

• When firing with blasting machines, connections must be made according to the manufacturer of the electric detonator's recommendations

• All connections must be made from the drill hole back to the source of the firing current

• Lead wires must remain shunted and not connected to the blasting machine or other source of current until the charge is ready to fire

• The number of electric detonators connected to a blasting machine cannot exceed the blasting machine's rated capacity

(v) **Series circuit.** In primary blasting, a series circuit cannot contain more detonators than the manufacturer's recommended limits for electric detonators.

(vi) **Circuit testing.** A blaster in charge must use blasting testers specifically designed to test circuits to charged holes.

(vii) **Blasting near power lines.** Whenever lead or blasting wires could be thrown over live overhead powerlines, communication lines, utility services, or other services or structures by the force of an explosion, care must be taken to make sure:

(A) The total length of wires are short enough so they will not hit the lines

(B) The wires are securely anchored to the ground

(C) The owners or operators of the utilities in the blast area are notified

(viii) **Disconnecting lead wires.** After firing an electric blast from a blasting machine, lead wires must be immediately disconnected from the machine and short-circuited.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-67090, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67090, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67095 Use of safety fuse with detonators. (1) **Restricted or prohibited use.**

(a) Safety fuse and detonators, used for conventional blasting, must be in the following:

(i) When extraneous electricity or radio frequency transmissions make the use of electric detonators and wire systems dangerous.

(ii) When overhead electric transmission lines cannot be deenergized and there is danger that blasting wires may be thrown onto the overhead lines during a blast.

(iii) For avalanche control hand charges.

(iv) For specialized applications when detonators and fuses are more suitable than electric or other nonelectric initiation systems.

(b) **Mudcap charges.** A detonator and fuse cannot be used for firing mudcap charges, unless the charges are separated to prevent one charge from dislodging other charges in the blast.

(c) **Drop fuse method.** Dropping or pushing a primer or any explosive with a lighted fuse attached is prohibited.

(d) **Damaged fuses.**

(i) Deteriorated or damaged fuses cannot be used.

(ii) It is prohibited to hang fuses on nails or other objects, which causes sharp bends in the fuse.

(2) **Fuse length.** Fuses:

(a) Must be cut long enough to reach beyond the collar of the drill hole.

(b) Must be three feet or longer.

(3) **Fuse burning rate.**

(a) Safety fuse burning rates must be:

(i) Measured.

(ii) Posted in conspicuous locations.

(iii) Brought to the attention of all workers.

(b) A fuse must burn between forty and fifty-five seconds per foot or it cannot be used.

(4) **Blaster safety.** When blasting with safety fuses, the length and burning rate of the fuse must allow sufficient time for the blaster to reach a place of safety.

(5) **Fuse capping.**

(a) **Capping location.** Fuses:

(i) Must not be capped in any magazine or near any possible source of ignition.

(ii) Must be capped in a place designated for this purpose.

(iii) Must be capped at least one hundred feet from any storage magazine.

(b) **Fuse ends.** Before capping a safety fuse, a short length must be cut from the end of the supply reel to guarantee a freshly cut end in each detonator.

(6) **Crimpers.**

(a) **Design.** The design of detonator crimpers used for attaching detonators to safety fuses must be approved.

(b) **Condition.** Crimpers must be in good repair.

(c) **Accessibility.** Crimpers must be accessible for use.

(7) **Waterproofing.** The joint between the detonator and fuse must be waterproofed with a compound for use in wet locations.

(8) **Primers.**

(a) **Site selection.** Primers must:

(i) Not be made in magazines or near possible sources of ignition.

(ii) Be made in a place designated for this purpose.

(iii) Be made a minimum of one hundred feet from any storage magazine.

(b) **Making primers.** When making primers:

(i) Make only enough for one day's use.

(ii) Only nonsparking skewers must be used for punching the hole in the cartridge to insert the capped fuse.

(iii) A detonator cannot be inserted in explosives without first making a hole in the cartridge of proper size or using a standard detonator crimper.

(c) **Storage.** Primers must:

(i) Be stored in a box type magazine.

(ii) Not be stored in magazines where other explosives are stored.

(9) **Hand lighting.**

(a) No one may light more than twelve fuses at a time when hand lighting devices are used.

(b) Two fuses may be considered one fuse when two or more grouped safety fuses are lit as a single fuse by:

(i) An igniter cord

OR

(ii) Other similar fuse lighting devices.

(c) When multiple detonators and blasting is done by hand lighting methods, at least two people must be present.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67095, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67100 Use of detonating cord. (1) **Cord selection.** Care must be taken to select a detonating cord consistent with the:

• Type and physical condition of the drill hole

• Stemming

• Type of explosives used

(2) **Handling.** A detonating cord must be handled and used with:

• The same respect and care given to other explosives

• Care to avoid damaging or severing the cord during and after loading and hooking up

(3) **Calculating quantity and distance.**

• For quantity and distance purposes, a detonating fuse (up to sixty grains per foot) should be calculated as equivalent to nine pounds of high explosives per one thousand feet

• Heavier cord loads should be rated proportionally

(4) **Trunk lines.**

• Detonators for firing the trunk line cannot be brought to the loading area or attached to the detonating cord until everything else is ready for the blast

• All detonating cord trunk lines and branch lines must be free of loops, sharp kinks, or angles that direct the cord back toward the oncoming line of detonation

• Trunk lines in multiple row blasts must make one or more complete loops, with cross ties between loops at intervals less than two hundred feet

(5) **Connections.**

(a) **Detonating cord.** All detonating cords must be:

(i) Competent and positive in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended specifications.

(ii) Kept at right angles to the trunk lines.

(iii) Inspected before firing the blast.

(b) **Knots.**

(i) Knot or other cord-to-cord connections must be made with a detonating cord where the explosive core is dry.

(ii) All detonator cord knots must be tight.

(c) **Connecting detonators.**

(i) A detonator or electric detonator must be taped or securely attached along the side or end of the detonating cord. The detonator end containing the explosive charge must be pointed in the direction of the detonation.

(ii) Manufacturer's recommendations must be followed when short interval delay electric detonators are used with a detonating cord.

(iii) Manufacturer's recommendations must be followed when detonating cord millisecond delay connectors are used with a detonating cord.

(iv) The line of detonating cord extending from a drill hole or a charge must be cut from the supply spool before loading the remainder of the drill hole or placing additional charges.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67100, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67105 Firing the blast. (1) A code of blasting signals, equivalent to Table T-1, must be posted in one or more conspicuous places at the blast area and all employees must familiarize themselves with the code of blasting signals and use it. Warning signs must be placed at suitable locations, see WAC 296-52-67075(1), Warning signs.

(2) All charges must be covered with blasting mats or other protective material before firing, where blasting may cause injury or damage by flying rock or debris.

(3) Before a blast is fired, the blaster in charge must give a loud warning signal after they have verified all surplus explosives are in a safe place and all employees, vehicles, and equipment are at a safe distance or under sufficient cover.

(4) Flaggers must be safely stationed on highways that pass through the danger zone, to stop traffic during blasting operations on highways that pass.

(5) The blaster in charge must set the time of the blast and conduct all blasting operations so no shots will be fired without their approval.

TABLE T-1	
WARNING SIGNAL	A 1 minute series of long blasts 5 minutes prior to blast signal.
BLAST SIGNAL	A series of short blasts 1 minute prior to the shot.
ALL CLEAR SIGNAL	A prolonged blast following the inspection of the blast.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67105, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67110 Precautions after firing. (1) **Immediately after firing.** Immediately after firing, the blaster in charge must:

(a) Disconnect the firing line from the blasting machine.

(b) Lock the power switches in the "open" or "off" position.

(c) Carefully trace all wires and search for unexploded charges.

(2) **Post blast inspection.** The blaster in charge must perform an inspection of the area and surrounding rubble to determine if all charges have been exploded before employees are allowed to return to the operation.

(3) **Misfires.**

(a) **Misfire found.** Misfires must be:

(i) Immediately reported to their supervisor.

(ii) Recorded on the blast record.

(iii) Reported to the department within twenty-four hours if not cleared.

(b) **Responsible person.** A blaster in charge must be present and direct the handling of all misfires.

(c) **Termination of work.**

(i) All work must stop, except activities needed to remove the misfire hazard.

(ii) Drilling, digging, or picking is not permitted until:

(A) All misfired holes have been detonated

OR

(B) The blaster in charge determines work can proceed

(d) **Evacuation precautions.** The following evacuation precautions must be taken in the event of a misfire:

(i) If a misfire is found, the blaster in charge must make sure safeguards are in place to keep all employees or other personnel from the danger zone, except those needed to remove the misfire hazard.

(ii) Workers cannot return to misfired holes for at least:

(A) Thirty minutes when electric blasting caps are used

(B) One hour when detonators and fuses are used

(e) **Charged or misfired holes.**

(i) Attempts cannot be made to remove explosives from any charged or misfired hole.

(ii) A new primer must be connected and the hole refired.

(f) **Refiring hazard.** If refiring a misfired hole presents a hazard, explosives may be:

(i) Removed by washing out the explosives with water

OR

(ii) Removed with air, if the misfire is under water.

(4) **Burning holes.**

(a) Everyone in the endangered area must move to a safe location when explosives are suspected of burning in a hole.

(b) No one, under any circumstances, may return to the hole:

(i) Until the danger has passed

OR

(ii) For at least one hour after the hole has been found.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67110, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67115 Excavation work in pressurized air locks. (1) **Receiving, handling, storing, and transportation.**

(a) The blaster in charge or powder person is responsible for the receipt, unloading, storage, and on-site transportation of explosives and detonators.

(b) Explosives in transit cannot be left unattended.

(c) Detonators and explosives for each round must be taken directly from the magazines to the blasting zone and immediately loaded.

(2) **Wet holes.** Explosives appropriate for use in wet holes must be:

(a) Water resistant

AND

(b) Fume Class 1 or other approved explosives.

(3) **Bonding.** All metal pipes, rails, air locks, and steel tunnel linings must be:

(a) Electrically bonded together and grounded at or near the portal or shaft.

(b) Cross bonded together at not less than one thousand-foot intervals throughout the length of the tunnel.

(4) **Air locks.**

(a) No one is allowed to enter the air lock when detonators or explosives are brought in, except:

(i) The blaster in charge.

(ii) The powder person.

(iii) The lock tender.

(iv) Employees needed to carry explosive materials.

(b) Primers, detonators, and explosives must be taken separately into pressure working locks.

(c) Material, supplies, or equipment cannot be brought into air locks with explosive materials.

(d) Detonators and explosives not used after loading a round must be removed from the working chamber before connecting the connecting wires.

(5) **Grounding.** Each air supply pipe must be grounded at its delivery end.

(6) **Mixed face.**

(a) Light charges and light burdens must be used for each hole when tunnel excavation in rock face is approaching or is in mixed face.

(b) Advance drilling must be done when tunnel excavation in rock face approaches mixed face to determine the:

(i) General nature and extent of rock cover

AND

(ii) Distance to soft ground as excavation advances.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67115, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

BLASTING AGENTS

WAC 296-52-67125 Transportation, storage, and use. Unless otherwise specified in this part, blasting agents must be transported, stored, and used in the same manner as explosives.

Note: Water-gels are covered in WAC 296-52-67150, Water-gel and emulsion explosives and blasting agents, through WAC 296-52-67170, Bulk delivery/mixing vehicles.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67130 Fixed location mixing. (1) **Building location.** Buildings or other facilities used for manufacturing blasting agents must meet the separation distance requirements of Table H-21 for inhabited buildings, passenger railroads, and public highways.

(2) **Building construction.** Buildings used for mixing blasting agents must be constructed of noncombustible material or sheet metal on wood studs and be well ventilated.

(3) **Determining distance.** When determining the distances separating highways, railroads, and inhabited buildings from potential explosions (Table H-20), the sum of all masses that may propagate (i.e., lie at distances less than specified in Table H-22) from either individual or combined donor masses are included in the sum. However, when the ammonium nitrate is included, only fifty percent of its weight must be used because of its reduced blast effects.

(4) **Heat sources.**

(a) **Internal heating units.** Properly designed and located heating units that do not depend on combustion processes may be used in the building.

(b) **External heating units.** All direct sources of heat must be located outside the mixing building.

(5) **Mixing plant floors** must be made of nonabsorbent materials such as concrete.

(6) **Electrical equipment.**

(a) Electrical switches, controls, motors, and lights located in the mixing room must:

(i) Comply with the requirements of WAC 296-800-280.

(ii) Be located outside the mixing room.

(b) The frame of the mixer and all other equipment must be:

(i) Electrically bonded.

(ii) Provided with a continuous path to ground.

(7) **Internal combustion engines.**

(a) **Location.** All internal combustion engines used for electric power generation must be:

(i) Located outside the mixing plant building.

OR

(ii) Properly ventilated and isolated by a firewall.

(b) **Exhaust systems.** Engine exhaust systems must be positioned so spark emission does not become a hazard to any material in or adjacent to the plant.

(8) **Mixing equipment.** Equipment used for mixing blasting agents must comply with the following:

(a) **Design.** The design of the mixer must:

• Minimize the possibility of frictional heating, compaction, and confinement

• Have the bearings and drive assemblies mounted outside the mixer and protected against the accumulation of dust

• Have the surfaces accessible for cleaning

(b) **Construction.** Mixing and packaging equipment must be constructed of materials compatible with the fuel ammonium nitrate composition.

(c) **Fire precautions.** The following fire precautions must be followed:

(i) **Mixer fuel oil flow.** In case of fire:

(A) Appropriate means to prevent the flow of fuel oil to the mixer must be provided

(B) An automatic spring-loaded shutoff valve with fusible link must be installed in gravity flow systems

(ii) **Flame/spark producing devices.** Smoking, matches, open flames, spark-producing devices, and firearms (except firearms carried by law enforcement bomb squad members or qualified guards), are not allowed inside or within fifty feet of any facility used for mixing blasting agents.

(9) **Blasting agent compositions.** The following are requirements for determining blasting agent compositions:

(a) **Determining sensitivity.** The sensitivity of the blasting agent must be determined by means of a Number 8 test detonator at regular intervals and after every change in formulation.

(b) **Handling precautions.** Precautions must be taken when handling:

• Small particle oxidizers, such as crushed ammonium nitrate prills or fines, may be more sensitive than coarser products and must be handled with greater care

• Solid fuels must be used in a manner to minimize dust explosion hazards

• Metal powders, such as aluminum, must be:

– Kept dry

OR

– Stored in moisture resistant or weather tight containers or bins

(c) **Use restrictions.** The following cannot be used:

(i) Crude and crankcase oil

(ii) Hydrocarbon liquid fuel with a flash point lower than the 125°F minimum for Number 2 diesel fuel oil

OR

(iii) Peroxides and chlorates.

(10) **Fuel oil storage.**

(a) **Facilities.** Fuel oil storage facilities must be:

(i) Independent structures

OR

(ii) Located at a site away from the manufacturing building.

(b) **Surrounding area.** In order to prevent oil from draining toward a manufacturing building in the event of a tank rupture, the surrounding grounds must slope away from the building.

(11) **Safety precautions.** Safety precautions at mixing plants must include these requirements:

(a) **Floor construction.** Floors must be constructed to eliminate floor drains and piping where molten materials could flow and be confined, in case of fire.

(b) **Mixing/packaging room.** The floors and equipment of the mixing and packaging room must be cleaned regularly and thoroughly to prevent accumulation of oxidizers, fuels, and other sanitizers.

(c) **Housekeeping.** The following housekeeping requirements must be followed:

(i) **Mixing plant.** The mixing and packaging plant must:

(A) Be cleaned regularly and thoroughly to prevent excessive accumulation of dust

(B) Safely dispose of empty ammonium nitrate bags daily

(ii) **Surrounding area.** The land surrounding the mixing plant must be kept clear of brush, dried grass, leaves, and other materials for a minimum of twenty-five feet.

(d) **Welding.**

(i) Welding or open flames are not permitted in or around the mixing or storage area of the plant unless:

(A) The equipment or area has been completely washed

AND

(B) All oxidizer material has been removed

(ii) Before welding or repairing hollow shafts:

(A) Oxidizer materials must be removed from the inside and outside of the shaft

AND

(B) The shaft must be vented with a minimum 1/2-inch diameter opening

(e) **Explosives.** Explosives are not permitted inside or within fifty feet of any facility used for mixing blasting agents.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67130, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67135 Bulk delivery/mixing vehicles.

Note: This section applies to both off-highway operations and public highway transportation.

(1) **Vehicles.** These vehicle requirements must be followed:

(a) **Strength.** A bulk delivery vehicle must be strong enough to carry a load without difficulty.

(b) **Mechanical condition.** A bulk delivery vehicle must be in good mechanical condition.

(c) **Body.** A bulk vehicle body for delivering and mixing blasting agents must:

(i) Be constructed of noncombustible materials.

(ii) Have closed bodies if they are used to transport bulk premixed blasting agents.

(d) **Mixing system parts.**

(i) All moving parts of the mixing system must be designed to prevent heat buildup.

(ii) Shafts or axles which contact the product must have outboard bearings with a minimum of one-inch clearance between the bearings and the outside of the product container. Special attention must be given to the clearances on all moving parts.

(e) **Welding.**

(i) Welding or open flames are not permitted in or around the mixing or storage area of the plant unless the equipment or area has been completely washed and all oxidizer material removed.

(ii) Before welding or repairing hollow shafts:

(A) All oxidizer material must be removed from the inside and outside of the shaft

AND

(B) The shaft must be vented with a minimum 1/2-inch diameter opening

(2) **Vehicle operation.** Operation of bulk delivery and mixing vehicles must comply with WAC 296-52-680, Transportation of explosive material, U.S. DOT placard requirements, and these requirements:

(a) **Driver training.** The vehicle driver must be:

(i) Trained in the safe operation of the vehicle, mixing, conveying, and related equipment.

(ii) Familiar with the load being delivered and general procedures for handling emergencies.

(b) **Cargo and containers.** Cargo and containers must:

(i) Haul either detonators or other explosives, but not both, it is permitted on bulk trucks provided a special wood or nonferrous-lined container is installed for explosives.

(ii) Be U.S. DOT specified shipping containers, according to 49 CFR Chapter 1.

(c) **Moving a vehicle in the blast area.** When moving a vehicle in the blast area:

(i) The driver must exercise caution to avoid driving the vehicle onto or dragging hoses over firing lines, cap wires, or explosive materials

AND

(ii) A second person must help guide the vehicle driver's movements.

(3) **Pneumatic loading.** Pneumatic loading from bulk delivery vehicles into blast holes primed with electric detonators or other static sensitive systems must comply with these requirements:

(a) A positive grounding device must be used to prevent accumulation of static electricity.

(b) A discharge hose must:

(i) Have a resistance range that will prevent conducting stray currents

OR

(ii) Be conductive, to bleed off static buildup.

(c) A qualified person must evaluate all static sensitive systems to determine if they will adequately dissipate static under potential field conditions.

(4) **Repairs.** Bulk delivery vehicle repair must comply with the requirements of this section.

(5) **Prohibited activities.** The following are prohibited:

(a) In-transit mixing of materials.

(b) While in or about bulk vehicles in the process of the mixing, transferring or down-the-hole loading of water-gels at or near the blasting site:

(i) Smoking

AND

(ii) Carrying flame producing devices including matches and firearms near bulk vehicles in the process of mixing, transferring, or down-the-hole loading of water-gels, at or near the blast site.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67135, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67140 Bulk storage bins. (1) **Construction.** A bin, including supports, must be:

(a) Waterproof.

(b) Constructed of compatible materials.

(c) Adequately supported and braced to withstand the combined force of all loads, including impact from product movement within the bin and accidental vehicle contact with the support legs.

(2) **Discharge gates.** A bin discharge gate must be designed to lock and close tightly to prevent leakage of the stored product and to lock.

(3) **Loading manways.** Bin loading manways or access hatches must be hinged or attached to the bin and designed to lock.

(4) **Electric conveyors.** An electrically driven conveyor used for loading or unloading bins must:

(a) Comply with the requirements of WAC 296-800-280, Basic electrical rules.

(b) Be designed to minimize corrosion damage.

(5) **Separation distances.** The following separation distances must be followed:

(a) **Blasting agent bins.** Bins containing blasting agents must meet the distance requirements of:

(i) Table H-20, in reference to separation from inhabited buildings, passenger railroads, and public highways

OR

(ii) Table H-22, in reference to separation from other explosives and blasting agent storage facilities.

(b) **Ammonium nitrate bins.** Bins containing ammonium nitrate must meet the distance requirements of Table H-22 in reference to separation of blasting agent and explosives storage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67140, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67145 Transportation of blasting agents. (1) **Public highways.** The following must comply with the United States Department of Transportation's (U.S. DOT) requirements:

(a) Packaging, marking, and labeling containers of blasting agents that are being transported on public highways.

(b) Vehicles must follow placard regulations for transporting blasting agents on public highways.

(2) **Transporting blasting agents and explosives together.** Transportation of blasting agents with explosives in the same vehicle must meet the requirements of WAC 296-52-68060, Operation of vehicles transporting explosives.

(3) **Vehicles.** Vehicles transporting blasting agents must be in safe operating condition at all times.

(4) **Prohibited activities.** The following activities are prohibited:

(a) Carrying matches, firearms, acids, or other corrosive liquids, in the bed or body of any vehicle containing blasting agents.

(b) Allowing anyone who is smoking or under the influence of intoxicants, narcotics, or other dangerous drugs to ride, drive, load, or unload a vehicle, containing blasting agents.

(c) Transporting or carrying blasting agents on any public vehicle that has paying customers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67145, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WATER-GEL AND EMULSION EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS

GENERAL

Note: Water-gels and emulsions must be transported, stored, and used in the same way as explosives or blasting agents according to product classification unless stated otherwise in WAC 296-52-67150, Water-gel and emulsion explosives and blasting agents, through WAC 296-52-67170, Bulk delivery/mixing vehicles.

WAC 296-52-67160 Types and classifications. (1) **Contains explosive substance.** Water-gel and emulsion explosive materials that contain a substance classified as an explosive must be classified as an explosive.

(2) **Contains no explosive substance.** Water-gel and emulsion explosive materials that do not contain any substance classified as an explosive or as cap-sensitive (as defined under "blasting agent" in WAC 296-52-60130, Definitions) must be classified as an explosive.

Note: Water-gel formulas, which are tested and classified as a U.S. DOT Division 1.2 or 1.3 explosives do not require bullet resistant magazines.

(3) **Contains blasting agent substance.** Water-gel and emulsion explosive materials that do not contain any substance classified as an explosive and are not cap-sensitive (as defined under "blasting agent" in WAC 296-52-60130, Definitions) must be classified as blasting agents.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-67160, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67160, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67165 Fixed location mixing. (1) **Buildings.**

(a) **Locations.**

(i) **Separation distance tables.** Buildings or other facilities used for manufacturing emulsions and water-gels must meet the separation distance requirements of Table H-21 for:

(A) Inhabited buildings

(B) Passenger railroads

(C) Public highways

(ii) **Determining distance.** When determining the distances separating highways, railroads, and inhabited buildings from potential explosions (Table H-20), the sum of all masses that may propagate (i.e., lie at distances less than specified in Table H-22) from either individual or combined donor masses are included in the sum. However, when ammonium nitrate must be included, only fifty percent of its weight must be used because of its reduced blast effects.

(b) **Construction.** Buildings used for the manufacture of water-gels or emulsions must:

(i) Be constructed of noncombustible material or sheet metal on wood studs.

(ii) Have mixing plant floors made of nonabsorbent materials, such as concrete.

(iii) Be well ventilated.

(c) **Heat sources.** Heating units that are designed to be independent of the combustion process within the heating unit, may be used within processing buildings or compartments if they:

(i) Have temperature and safety controls

AND

(ii) Are located away from combustible materials and the finished product.

(d) **Internal combustion engines.**

(i) **Location.** All internal combustion engines used for electric power generation must be:

(A) Located outside the mixing plant building

OR

(B) Properly ventilated and isolated by a firewall

(ii) **Exhaust systems.** Engine exhaust systems must be located to prevent spark emissions from becoming a hazard to any materials, in or near the plant.

(e) **Fuel oil storage.**

(i) **Facilities.** Fuel oil storage facilities must be:

(A) Independent structures

(B) Located away from the manufacturing building

(ii) **Surrounding area.** In order to prevent oil from draining toward a manufacturing building in the event of a tank rupture, the surrounding grounds must slope away from the building.

(2) **Storage of water-gel and emulsion ingredients.**

(a) **Explosive ingredients.** Ingredients must be stored with compatible materials.

(b) **Nitrate water solutions.**

(i) Nitrate water solutions can be stored in tank cars, tank trucks, or fixed tanks without quantity or distance limitations.

(ii) Spills or leaks which may contaminate combustible materials must be cleaned up immediately.

(c) **Metal powders.** Metal powders, for example, aluminum, must be:

(i) Kept dry

AND

(ii) Stored in containers or bins that are moisture resistant or weather tight.

(d) **Solid fuels.** Solid fuels must be used in a way that minimizes dust explosion hazards.

(e) **Peroxides and chlorates.** Peroxides and chlorates cannot be used.

(3) **Mixing equipment.** Mixing equipment must comply with these requirements:

(a) **Design.** The design of processing equipment, including mixers, pumps, valves, conveying, and other related equipment, must:

(i) Be compatible with the relative sensitivity of other materials being handled.

(ii) Minimize the possibility of frictional heating, compaction, overloading, and confinement.

(iii) Prevent the introduction of foreign objects or materials.

(iv) Be designed to permit regular and periodic flushing, cleaning, dismantling, and inspection.

(b) **Handling procedures.** Equipment handling procedures must be designed to prevent the introduction of foreign objects or materials.

(c) **Housekeeping.**

(i) A cleaning and collection system for dangerous residues must be provided.

(ii) The mixing, loading, and ingredient transfer areas, where residues or spilled materials may accumulate, must be cleaned periodically.

(d) **Electrical equipment.** Electrical equipment must:

(i) Comply with the requirements of WAC 296-800-280, Basic electrical rules, including wiring, switches, controls, motors, and lights.

(ii) Have appropriate overload protection devices for all electric motors and generators.

(iii) Be electrically bonded with electrical generators, motors, proportioning devices, and all other electrical enclosures.

(iv) Have grounding conductors effectively bonded to:

(A) The service entrance ground connection

OR

(B) All equipment ground connections in a manner to provide a continuous path to ground

(4) **Mixing facility fire prevention.** Mixing facilities must comply with these fire prevention requirements:

(a) All direct sources of heat must only come from units located outside of the mixing building.

(b) A daily visual inspection must be made of the mixing, conveying, and electrical equipment to make sure they are in good operating condition.

(c) A systematic maintenance program must be conducted on a regular schedule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-67165, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67165, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67170 Bulk delivery/mixing vehicles. (1) **Vehicle design.** The design of bulk delivery/mixing vehicles must comply with these requirements:

(a) **Public highways.** Vehicles used for the bulk transportation of emulsion, water-gels, or ingredients classified as dangerous commodities on public highways, must meet:

(i) U.S. DOT regulations, including placard requirements

AND

(ii) WAC 296-52-680, Transportation of explosive materials.

(b) **Power supply.** When electric power is supplied by a self-contained motor generator located on the vehicle, the generator must be separate from where the water-gel is discharged.

(c) **Parking brakes and chocks.** The following are requirements for parking breaks and chocks:

(i) A positive action parking brake, which will engage the wheel brakes on at least one axle, must be:

(A) Provided on vehicles equipped with air brakes

(B) Used during bulk delivery operations

(ii) Wheel chocks must supplement parking brakes whenever conditions require.

(2) **Vehicle operation.** Operation of bulk delivery and mixing vehicles must comply with these requirements:

(a) **Driver training.** The vehicle driver must be:

(i) Trained in the safe operation of the vehicle and mixing, conveying, and related equipment.

(ii) Familiar with the supplies being delivered and emergency procedures.

Pneumatic loading.

(b) **Cargo and containers.**

(i) Hauling either detonators or other explosives is permitted on bulk trucks provided a special wood or nonferrous lined container is installed for explosives.

(ii) Detonators and explosives must be in U.S. DOT specified shipping containers, according to 49 CFR Chapter 1.

(c) **Moving a vehicle in the blast area.** When moving a vehicle in the blasting area:

(i) The driver must exercise caution to avoid driving the vehicle onto or dragging hoses over firing lines, cap wires, or explosive materials.

AND

(ii) A second person must help guide the vehicle driver's movements.

(d) **Transfer locations.** The location chosen to transfer water-gel or other ingredients from a support vehicle to the drill hole loading vehicle, must be removed from the blast hole site if the drill holes are loaded or are in the process of being loaded.

(e) **Prohibited activities.** The following are prohibited:

(i) In-transit mixing of materials.

(ii) Smoking.

AND

Carrying flame-producing devices including matches and firearms near bulk vehicles in the process of mixing, transferring, or down-the-hole loading of water-gels, at or near the blast site.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67170, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

UNDERWATER BLASTING OPERATIONS

WAC 296-52-67180 Separation distance from vessels and people. (1) A blast cannot be fired while any moving vessel is within one thousand five hundred feet of the blasting area.

(2) People on board vessels or crafts moored or anchored within one thousand five hundred feet must be notified before a blast is fired.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67180, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67185 Swimming and diving activities. (1) A blast cannot be fired while any swimmers or divers are in the vicinity of the blasting area.

(2) If swimming and diving activities are in progress, a signaling arrangement must be agreed upon to communicate blast warnings prior to blasting.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67185, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67190 Initiation systems. Water resistant initiation systems must be used for underwater blasting.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67190, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67195 Loading tubes and casings. (1) When a tube is necessary, loading must be done through a nonsparking loading tube.

(2) Loading tubes and casings must be the same type of metal to prevent electric transient currents from occurring as a result of a galvanic reaction of the metals and water.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67195, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67200 Multiple charges. (1) When more than one charge is placed underwater, a float device must be attached to an element of each charge to make sure it will be released when the charge is fired.

(2) Blasting flags must be displayed.

(3) Misfires must be handled according to the requirements of WAC 296-52-67110(3), Misfires.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67200, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

UNDERGROUND BLASTING OPERATIONS

WAC 296-52-67210 Storage. (1) **Permanent storage.** The following are requirements for permanent storage:

(a) Explosives or blasting agents cannot be permanently stored in an underground operation until at least two exit routes are developed.

(b) Permanent underground storage magazines:

(i) Must be a minimum of three hundred feet from any shaft, adit, or active underground working area.

(ii) Containing detonators must be a minimum of fifty feet away from any magazine containing other explosives or blasting agents.

(2) **Tunnels, shafts, or caissons.** Detonators and explosives cannot be stored or kept in tunnels, shafts, or caissons.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67210, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67215 Separation distance: Electrical storms. When an electrical storm is approaching, explosives at the adit, or the top of any shaft leading to where people are working, must be moved to a distance equal to the distance required for inhabited buildings (Table H-20), unless this would create a greater hazard.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67215, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67220 Proper fume class use. (1) **Fume Class 1.** Fume Class 1 explosives must be used for underground operations, as specified by the IME.

(2) **Fume Classes 2 and 3.** Explosives complying with the requirements of fume Class 2 and 3 may be used if adequate ventilation is provided.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67220, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67225 Combustible gases or dusts. Explosives cannot be loaded or used underground where combustible gases or combustible dusts exist unless approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67225, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67230 Initiating systems. (1) **Electric systems.**

(a) **Safety switch.** A safety switch must be:

(i) Placed at intervals in the permanent firing line when firing from a power circuit.

(ii) Made:

(A) So it can only be locked in the "off position"

OR

(B) With a short-circuiting arrangement of the firing lines to the detonator circuit

(b) **Lighting gap.** A lighting gap must be:

(i) At least five feet ahead (in the firing system) of the main firing switch, between the switch and power source.

(ii) Bridged by a flexible jumper cord just before firing the blast.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67230, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67235 Firing the blast. (1) **Employee evacuation.** The blaster must make sure all employees are out of the blast area before firing a blast.

(2) **Guarding entrances.** All entrances:

(a) Leading into the blasting area must be carefully guarded.

(b) To any working place where a drift, raise, or other opening is about to hole through must be carefully guarded.

(3) **Warning signals.** A warning must be given before firing an underground blast. See Table T-1 for signaling requirements.

TABLE T-1

WARNING SIGNAL	A 1 minute series of long blasts 5 minutes prior to blast signal.
BLAST SIGNAL	A series of short blasts 1 minute prior to the shot.
ALL CLEAR SIGNAL	A prolonged blast following the inspection of the blast.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67235, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67240 Returning to the blast. (1) **Smoke and fumes.** The blaster in charge must wait a minimum of fifteen minutes to allow smoke and fumes to clear before returning to the shot.

(2) **Muck pile.** Workers cannot return to work until the muck pile has been watered down.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67240, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-67245 High speed tunneling: Central primer house.

Note: The following requirements apply when primers are made up at a central primer house for use in high speed tunneling:

(1) **Primers.**

(a) Only enough primer must be made for each round of blasting.

(b) Primers must be placed in separate containers and bins, categorized by the degree of delay in preventing physical impact.

(2) **Separation of explosives in magazines.** Explosives transported in the same magazine must be separated by:

(a) One-quarter inch steel

AND

(b) Covered on each side by four inches of hardwood planking or equivalent protection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-67245, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

PART D
TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

Note: Requirements for transportation of blasting agents are located at WAC 296-52-67145, Transportation of blasting agents.

SCOPE

WAC 296-52-68010 Public highways. Transportation of explosives on public highways are:

• Regulated by:

– United States Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) (49 CFR, Parts 100 - 199)

– The Washington utilities and transportation commission

• Administered and enforced by the Washington state patrol.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68010, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68015 Job sites and off-highway roads. The transportation rules in this chapter apply to:

• On job sites and off highway roads

• Privately financed, constructed, or maintained roads

Note: These rules do not apply to state or interstate highway systems.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68015, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68020 Safety precautions. No one may:

• Smoke or carry matches, or any other flame producing device, while in or near a vehicle transporting explosives

• Carry firearms or ammunition while in or near a vehicle transporting explosives, except guards or commissioned law enforcement officers

• Drive, load, or unload a vehicle transporting explosives in a careless or reckless manner.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68025 Transportation of workers. Only authorized personnel properly trained in the safe handling of explosives will be allowed in vehicles transporting explosives, provided seat belts are available for all occupants.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-68025, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68025, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68030 Cargo. Materials and supplies cannot be placed in the cargo space of vehicles or conveyance containing:

• Explosives

• Detonating cord

OR

• Detonators.

Note: It is okay to transport safety fuses and properly secured nonsparking equipment in cargo spaces.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES

WAC 296-52-68040 Vehicle strength and condition. All vehicles used for transporting explosives must:

• Be strong enough to carry the load without difficulty

• Be in good mechanical condition

• Have a tight floor in the cargo compartment(s)

• Not have any exposed spark producing metal inside the vehicle, which could come in contact with explosives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68040, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68045 Open top vehicles. (1) **Locations of use.** While loaded with explosives, open top vehicles must only be used on:

• The job site

OR

• Roads that are closed to public travel

(2) **Containers.** Explosives being transported in open top vehicles or trailers must be transported in:

• The original U.S. DOT approved shipping container or box

OR

• A day box or portable magazine that complies with the requirements of this chapter

(3) **Securing containers.** Explosive containers, boxes, day boxes, or portable magazines must be fastened to the bed of the vehicle or trailer.

(4) **Loading.** Packages of explosives cannot be loaded above the sides on open top vehicles.

(5) **Tarpaulins** (tarps).

• If an explosives transportation vehicle or trailer does not have a fully enclosed cargo area with nonsparking interior, the cargo bed and all explosive cargo must be covered with a flame and moisture proof tarp or other effective protection against moisture and sparks

• Whenever tarps are used for covering explosives, both the tarp and the explosives container must be fastened to the body of the truck bed with rope, wire, or other equally efficient tie downs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68045, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68050 Vehicle placards. All vehicles transporting explosives material must have placards. They must:

• Be displayed as specified by U.S. DOT

• Remain on the vehicle until all explosives have been removed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68050, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68055 Vehicle fire protection. (1) **Fire extinguishers.**

• **Driver training.** The driver must be trained to use the fire extinguishers on the vehicle

• **Equipment specifications.** Vehicles used for transporting explosive materials must be equipped with fire extinguishers according to the gross vehicle weight:

– Less than 14,000 pounds: A minimum of two multipurpose dry-chemical extinguishers having a combined capacity of at least 4-A:20-B:C

– 14,000 pounds or greater: A minimum of two multipurpose drychemical extinguishers having a combined capacity of at least 4-A:70-B:C

• **Laboratory approval.** Only fire extinguishers approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory can be used on vehicles carrying explosives

• **Condition and location.** Fire extinguishers must be filled, ready for immediate use, and easily reached

• **Inspection.** A competent person must inspect fire extinguishers periodically. You must comply with the requirements of WAC 296-800-30020, Inspect and test all portable fire extinguishers

(2) **Vehicle inspection.** Any motor vehicle used for transporting explosives must have a safety inspection. The inspection must verify that:

• Fire extinguishers are filled and in working order

• All electrical wiring is protected and securely fastened to prevent short circuiting

• Chassis, motor, pan, and underside of body are reasonably clean and free of excess oil and grease

• Fuel tank and feedline are secure and have no leaks

• Tires are checked for proper inflation and defects

• Brakes, lights, horn, windshield wipers, and steering apparatus are functioning properly

• The vehicle is in proper condition in every other respect and acceptable for handling explosives

(3) **Vehicle repair/servicing.** Motor vehicles or conveyances carrying explosives, blasting agents, or blasting supplies cannot be repaired or serviced inside a garage or shop when carrying explosive material.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68055, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68060 Operation of vehicles transporting explosives. (1) **Authorized explosives transportation.** Explosives may only be transported by a:

• Licensed manufacturer

• Blaster

• Purchaser, seller, or their designated representative

OR

• Contract carrier for hire who complies with all requirements for transportation of hazardous materials

(2) **Driver qualifications.**

(a) Vehicles transporting explosives must be driven by a responsible licensed driver who is:

• At least twenty-one years old

• Physically fit

• Careful

• Capable

• Reliable

• Able to read and write the English language

• Not addicted to or under the influence of intoxicants, narcotics, or other dangerous drugs. (This does not apply to people taking prescription drugs and/or narcotics as directed by a physician, as long as use of the prescription drug does not endanger the worker or others.)

(b) The driver must be:

• Familiar with all:

– Traffic regulations

– Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) and other state laws in the transportation of explosives and hazardous material laws

• Aware of:

– What they are carrying

– Safety precautions for the explosives being transported

(3) **Parking - Division 1.1 or 1.2 explosives.** A vehicle that contains Division 1.1 or 1.2 explosives cannot be parked:

• On or within five feet of the traveled portion of a public street or highway

• On private property, including fueling or eating facilities, without the knowledge and consent of the person. The person in charge must be aware of the hazardous materials in the vehicle

OR

• Within three hundred feet of a bridge, tunnel, dwelling, building, or place where people work, congregate, or assemble

Exemption: These restrictions do not apply when:
– Routine operations require the vehicle be parked for a brief period of time
– It is impractical to park the vehicle any other place

(4) **Vehicle attendance.** A vehicle transporting any quantity of Division 1.1 or 1.2 explosives must be attended at all times by a driver or other representative of the vehicle carrier, exceptions are:

• A vehicle containing explosive materials may be left unattended for a period not to exceed forty-eight hours provided:

– The vehicle is parked in a designated parking lot, which complies with NFPA Std. 498 and the appropriate distance table for the type and quantity of explosives.

• The parking lot must:

– Be correctly bermed, walled, or fenced, and gated to prevent unauthorized entry

– Be inspected and approved by the department

– Provide a full-time, continuous security patrol when explosives are present

• An explosives delivery truck does not need to be attended when it only contains Division 1.5 and no high explosives, provided the:

– Vehicle is locked so it cannot be moved

– Cargo compartments are locked to prevent theft

– Vehicle is parked according to all applicable storage distance requirements

– Vehicle is located in a secured area that restricts entry of unauthorized personnel

(5) **Attendant.**

(a) An authorized attendant must be physically present and able to see the explosives at all times.

(b) In an emergency, the attendant must be able to quickly get to the explosives without interference.

(c) The attendant must:

• Be awake

• Be alert

• Not be engaged in activities, which could divert their attention

• Be aware of the division of the explosive material and its dangers

• Be instructed in the methods and procedures used to protect the public

• Be familiar with the particular vehicle being driven

• Be trained in the use of the vehicle

• Have authorization and be able to move the vehicle if required

(6) **Loading precautions.** A vehicle must comply with U.S. DOT loading regulations in order to transport explosives in the same vehicle body with the following items:

• Spark producing metal

• Spark producing tools

• Oils

• Matches

• Firearms

• Electric storage batteries

• Flammable substances

• Acids

• Oxidizing materials

OR

• Corrosive compounds

(7) **Congested areas.** Vehicles transporting explosives must avoid congested areas and heavy traffic.

(8) **Disabled vehicles.**

• A qualified person must be present before explosives can be transferred from a disabled vehicle to another vehicle

• If a vehicle becomes disabled in a congested area, you must promptly notify local fire and police authorities. In a remote area they may be notified if necessary.

(9) **Explosives delivery and issue.** Delivery and issue of explosives must be made:

• Only by and to authorized people

• Into authorized magazines or authorized temporary storage or handling areas.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-68060, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68060, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68065 Transporting detonators and explosives in the same vehicle. (1) Fuse type detonators, detonators with a safety fuse, or detonators with a metal clad mild detonating fuse, cannot be transported in the same vehicle or trailer with other explosives, unless they comply with U.S. DOT hazardous material regulations for:

• Packaging

• Separation

• Transportation

(2) Detonators rated as nonmass detonating by U.S. DOT may be transported in the same vehicle or trailer with other explosives when the:

• Detonators are carried in U.S. DOT approved shipping containers

OR

• Truck or trailer complies with the requirements of IME Safety Library Publication Number 22, May 1993.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68065, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68075 Powder cars, vehicles, and conveyances. In underground blasting operations, explosives and blasting agents must be hoisted, lowered, or transported in a powder car.

(1) **State approval.** A state-approved powder car or conveyance must be used underground.

(2) **Two-unit compartments.** Compartments for transporting detonators and explosives together on the same conveyance must be physically separated by a:

• Distance of twenty-four inches

OR

• Solid partition a minimum of six inches thick

(3) **Auxiliary lights prohibited.** Auxiliary lights that are powered by an electrical system on a truck bed are prohibited.

(4) **Daily inspection.** The powder car or conveyance must be inspected daily for:

• Properly working lights

• Properly working brakes

• External damage to electrical circuitry

(5) **Weekly inspection.** Weekly inspections must:

• Be conducted on the electrical system, to assess electrical hazards

• Include a written inspection certification record that:

– Contains the date of inspection, the serial number, or other positive identification of the unit being inspected, and the signature of the person performing the inspection

– Is kept on file for the duration of the job

(6) **Explosives warning sign.** Powder cars or conveyance built for transporting explosives or blasting agents must have signs posted on each side of the car that:

• State "EXPLOSIVES"

• Use letters a minimum of four inches high

• Have a background color that sharply contrasts with the letters.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68075, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68080 Notification—Hoist operator. Hoist operators must be notified before explosives or blasting agents are transported in a shaft conveyance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68080, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-68085 Underground transportation. (1) **Explosives and blasting agents.** These requirements must be followed when transporting explosives and blasting agents underground:

• **Companion items.**

– Explosives or blasting agents cannot be transported in the same shaft conveyance with other materials, supplies, or equipment

– Detonators and other explosives cannot be transported in the same shaft conveyance

• **Manual transportation.** Explosives or blasting agents that are not in their original containers must be placed in a suitable container when transported manually

• **Car or conveyance.** The car or conveyance containing explosives or blasting agents must be pulled and not pushed

• **Locomotives.** Explosives or blasting agents must:

– Not be transported on any locomotive

– Be separated by a minimum of two car lengths from the locomotive

• **Riding on a conveyance.** When transporting explosives or blasting agents, no one can ride on:

– A shaft conveyance

OR

– Any other conveyance, except the operator, helper, or powder person

• **Crew haul trips.** Explosives or blasting agents cannot be transported on a crew haul trip

• **Disposition at arrival.** All explosives or blasting agents that are transported underground must immediately be taken to the place of use or storage

(2) **Quantity limit.** The quantity of explosives or blasting agents taken to an underground loading area cannot exceed the amount estimated to be necessary for the blast.

(3) **Unloading primers at the blast site.** Primers must be:

• Unloaded after drilling has been completed and the holes in the round are ready for loading

• Unloaded from the powder car at the face or heading

• Removed from the powder car for only the exact number being used for the round

• The powder car must be removed from the tunnel after the charge has been loaded

(4) **Electric detonators.** Wires on electric detonators must be kept shunted until wired to the bus wires.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-68085, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

PART E
STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

WAC 296-52-69005 Detonators. Detonators must not be stored in magazines where other explosives are stored.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69005, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69010 Explosives. All Division 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 explosives, special industrial explosives, and any newly developed unclassified explosives, must be kept in magazines that meet the requirements of RCW 70.74.120 and this chapter, unless the explosives are:

• In the manufacturing process

• Being physically handled

• Being used at the blast site

OR

• Being transported to a place of storage or use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-69010, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69010, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69015 Exempt explosives. Explosives exempt from these storage requirements are:

Type of Explosive	Exempted Amount
Stocks of: • Small arms ammunition, • Propellant-actuated power cartridges, and • Small arms ammunition primers	Quantities less than 750,000
Smokeless powder	Quantities less than 150 pounds
Black powder (as used in muzzle-loading firearms)	Quantities less than 5 pounds
Explosive-actuated power devices	Quantities less than 50 pounds net weight of explosives
Fuse lighters and igniters	(not applicable)
Safety fuses (except cordeau detonant fuses)	(not applicable)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-69015, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69015, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69020 Storage facilities. Explosives, except as specified in WAC 296-52-69015, and detonators in quantities of more than one thousand must be stored in permanent Type 1 magazines or approved and licensed magazines.

Note 1: Components storage.

Any two components which when mixed and become capable of detonation by a #8 detonator must be stored in a licensed approved magazine. Each component of two component explosives when unmixed must be stored in separate locked containers.

Note 2: Electro magnetic radiation precautions.

Blasting operations or storage of electrical detonators are prohibited in the area of operation radio frequency (RF) transmitter stations except where the clearances (WAC 296-52-67060, Extraneous electricity and radio frequency (RF) transmitters) can be observed.

Note 3: Detonators, electric detonators, detonating primers, and primed cartridges.

Detonators, electric detonators, detonating primers, and primed cartridges cannot be stored together or in the same magazine with other explosives.

Note 4: Ammonium perchlorate rocket motors.

Ammonium perchlorate rocket motors in 62.5 grams amounts or greater, but not to exceed fifty pounds in total weight of explosives, may be stored in an attached garage of a single-family residence if the living area is separated by a fire wall with one-hour minimum fire resistance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-69020, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69025 Quantity and distance tables. All explosive manufacturing buildings and magazines that store explosives or blasting agents (except small arms ammunition and smokeless powder), must meet the requirements as specified in:

• Table H-20, Distances for Storage of Explosives

• Table H-21, Distance Table for Separation between Magazines

• Table H-22, Separation Distance of Ammonium Nitrate and Blasting Agent from Explosives or Blasting Agents.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69025, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69030 Storage within magazines. (1) **Storage materials.** Magazines cannot be used for storage of metal tools or any commodity other than:

• Explosives

• Blasting agents

• Blasting supplies

(2) **Black powder.**

• Black powder must be stored separately from other explosives in a magazine

• Kegs must be stored on end, bungs down, on sides, seams down

(3) **Age/or date mark.** Explosives that are not already age/or date marked by the manufacturer, must be marked with the manufacturing date before being stored in the magazine.

Note: Unidentified explosives confiscated by law enforcement may be marked with the confiscation date, if the manufacturer's date is unknown.

(4) **Grades and brands.**

• Identical grades and brands of explosives must be stored together, with the brands and grade marks showing

• Explosive materials must be stored so they can be easily checked and counted

(5) **Package placement.** Explosive packages must be:

• Placed right side up

• Stacked so they are stable

(6) **Ventilation.** Explosive material cannot be:

• Stored where they could interfere with ventilation

OR

• Placed less than two inches from the interior walls

Note: Nonsparking lattice or other nonsparking material may be used to prevent contact of stored explosive material with interior walls.

(7) **Housekeeping.**

• Magazine floors must be:

– Regularly swept and the sweepings properly disposed of

– Kept clean and dry

– Free of grit, paper, and used packages or rubbish

• Brooms and other cleaning tools cannot have any spark producing metal parts

• Floors stained with nitroglycerin must be cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions

(8) **Unpacking or repacking explosives.**

• Containers of explosives (except for fiberboard or other nonmetal containers) cannot be unpacked or repacked:

– In a magazine

– Within fifty feet of a magazine

OR

– Near other explosives

• Opened packages of explosives must be securely closed before returning them to a magazine

• Tools used for opening packages of explosives must be constructed of nonsparking materials

• A wood wedge and a fiber, rubber, or wood mallet must be used for opening or closing wooden crates of explosives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69035 Storage limits. More than 300,000 pounds of explosive materials or 20,000,000 of detonators cannot be stored in the same storage magazine.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69035, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69040 Notification of fire safety authority. Any person who stores explosive material must notify the local fire safety authority, who has jurisdiction over the area where the explosive material is stored.

(1) The local fire safety authority must be notified:

• Orally, on the first day explosive materials are stored

• In writing, within forty-eight hours, from the time the explosive material was stored

(2) The notification must include the following for each site where explosive material is stored:

• Type of explosives

• Magazine capacity

• Location.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69040, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69045 Magazine repairs. Before beginning repair activities that could cause sparks or fire:

• All explosives must be removed from the magazine under repair and placed in another magazine or a safe distance away

• Explosives must be properly guarded until they are returned to the magazine

• The floor must be cleaned before beginning repairs inside a magazine.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69045, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69050 Inventory. (1) A qualified person must be:

• Responsible for the magazine at all times

• At least twenty-one years old

• Held responsible for the enforcement of all safety requirements

(2) Explosives must:

• Be accounted for at all times

• Be kept in a locked magazine when not in use

• Not be easily accessed by unauthorized persons

(3) Inventory and use records must be kept up to date for all explosives.

(4) Any person responsible for explosives who discovers a theft or loss of explosives must report the incident to local law enforcement within twenty-four hours.

(5) Law enforcement agencies must report a theft or loss of explosives to the department immediately.

(6) Other people who know of attempted or actual unauthorized magazine entry must report this information to local law enforcement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69050, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69055 Inspection. (1) **Weekly inspection.**

(a) The person or company responsible for the contents of the magazine must inspect the magazine at least every seven days to determine whether there has been an unauthorized:

• Attempted entry into the magazine

OR

• Removal of explosives from the magazine

(b) The person doing the inspection must be familiar with the magazine and its contents.

Note: This inspection does not need to be an inventory.

(2) **Inspection documentation.**

(a) The person doing the inspection must sign one of the following documents after completing the inspection:

• A weekly inspection log

• An inventory sheet

OR

• Other record

(b) Weekly inspection records must be kept for at least one year.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69055, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69060 Precautions for areas surrounding magazine. (1) **Firearms.** Only qualified guards and qualified law enforcement officers are allowed to carry firearms inside or within fifty feet of a magazine.

(2) **Area maintenance.** The area surrounding magazines must:

• Be kept clear of rubbish, brush, dry grass, or trees, except live trees more than ten feet tall, for a minimum of twenty-five feet in all directions

• Be free of volatile materials for a minimum of fifty feet from outdoor magazine

• Have the ground around storage facilities slope away for drainage; living foliage does not need to be removed

(3) **Fire sources.** Smoking, matches, open flames, and spark producing devices are not permitted:

• In any magazine

• Within fifty feet of an outdoor magazine

OR

• In any room containing an indoor magazine

(4) **Warning sign.**

(a) **Access routes.** All normal access routes to explosive material storage facilities, except Class 3 (1.4) magazines, must be posted with warning signs that read:

DANGER
NEVER FIGHT EXPLOSIVE FIRES
EXPLOSIVES ARE STORED ON THIS SITE
CALL _____

(b) **Sign specifications and placement.** Signs must:

(i) Be contrasting in color

(ii) Have the pin stroke of the letters a minimum of three inches (75 mm) high and one-half inch (12.5 mm) wide

(iii) Be placed so a bullet passing through the sign will not strike a magazine

(iv) Not be attached to magazines

(c) **Transportation placards.** Placards required by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) (49 CFR) for transporting blasting agents must be displayed on all Class 5 magazines where blasting agents are stored.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69060, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69065 Deteriorated explosives.

• Explosives must be immediately destroyed, according to the manufacturer's recommendations, whenever they are suspected of deteriorating to the point they are:

– Unstable

– Dangerous

– Leaking nitroglycerine

• Only a licensed blaster may destroy explosives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69065, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69070 Explosives recovered from misfires.

• **Storage.** Explosives recovered from misfires must be placed in a separate licensed magazine until they can be disposed of according to the manufacturer's recommendations

• **Detonator use.** Detonators suspected of being defective cannot be reused

• **Disposal.** The blaster in charge must dispose of explosives and detonators according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69070, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69080 Blast site storage. (1) **Location.** Temporary storage for explosives at blast sites must be located away from:

• Inhabited buildings

• Railways

• Highways

• Other magazines

(2) **Separation distance.** A distance must be maintained between magazines and the blast site. This distance must be a minimum of:

• One hundred fifty feet when the quantity of explosives is greater than twenty-five pounds

• Fifty feet when the quantity of explosives is twenty-five pounds or less.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69080, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69085 Multiple magazines. (1) **Separation distance.** When two or more storage magazines are located on the same property, each magazine must comply with the minimum quantity of explosives and separation distance requirements for:

• Magazines (Table H-21)

• Inhabited buildings, railways, and highways (Table H-20)

(2) **Distances that do not meet requirements.** If the separation distance between two or more magazines is less than the distance required (Table H-21), the magazines must:

• Be considered one magazine

AND

• Comply with the minimum distance requirements for inhabited buildings, railways, and highways (Table H-20)

(3) **Distance of grouped magazines to other magazines.** Each magazine in a group must comply with minimum magazine distance requirements (Table H-21) in relation to other magazines not considered part of the group.

(4) **Quantity of explosives.**

(a) **Magazine group.** The total quantity of explosives stored in a magazine group (two or more) must:

• Be considered one magazine

• Not exceed the requirements of Table H-21 for one magazine

(b) **Detonator magazine.** The quantity of explosives contained in a detonator magazine takes precedence over the minimum magazine distance requirements (Table H-21) when determining the separation distance required between a detonator magazine and magazines that contain other types of explosives.

(c) **Detonator strength.** Strengths of blasting and electric detonators:

• Up to #8 detonators must be rated as one and one-half pounds of explosives per one thousand detonators

• Detonators greater than #8 must be computed on the combined weight of explosives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69085, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69090 Blasting agents and supplies. (1) **Storage.**

Note: You may store blasting agents with nonexplosive blasting supplies.

(a) When stored with explosives, blasting agents or ammonium nitrate must be stored as required in magazine construction.

(b) When computing the total quantity of explosives, the mass of blasting agents and one-half the mass of ammonium nitrate must be included when determining the distance requirements.

(c) When stored separately from explosives, blasting agents and ammonium nitrate must be stored as required in this chapter

OR

Warehouses which are:

• One story without basements

• Noncombustible or fire resistant

• Constructed so there are no open floor drains and piping where molten materials could flow and be trapped in case of fire

• Weather resistant

• Well ventilated

• Equipped with a strong door which is securely locked except when open for business

(d) Semi-trailer or full trailer vans used for highway or on-site transportation of blasting agents. They must:

• Comply with location requirements for inhabited buildings, passenger railways, and public highways in Table H-20

• Be in accordance with the distance requirements in Table H-22

• Have substantial means for locking and the trailer doors must be kept locked except during the time of placement or removal of blasting agents

(e) Storage warehouses for blasting agents:

• Must comply with the location requirements for inhabited buildings, passenger railways, and public highways in Table H-20

• Must be in accordance with the distance requirements in Table H-22

(f) Combustible materials, flammable liquids, corrosive acids, chlorates, or nitrates cannot be stored in warehouses used for blasting agents unless they are separated by a fire resistant wall with a minimum of one-hour fire resistance.

(g) A competent person, at least twenty-one years old, must supervise every warehouse used for the storage of blasting agents.

(2) **Combustible materials.** These activities and items are prohibited within fifty feet (15.2 m) of any warehouse used for storing blasting agents:

• Smoking
• Matches
• Open flames
• Spark producing devices
• Fire-arms

(3) **Housekeeping.** The interiors of warehouses used for storing blasting agents must be:

• Kept clean, and free from debris and empty containers
• All spilled materials must be promptly cleaned.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69090, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69095 Ammonium nitrate. (1) **Storage.**

(a) Ammonium nitrate storage requirements do not apply to:

• The transportation of ammonium nitrates while under the jurisdiction of and in compliance with U.S. DOT regulations (see 49 CFR, Part 173)

• The storage of ammonium nitrates while under the jurisdiction of and in compliance with U.S. Coast Guard (see 49 CFR, Parts 146-149)

• The storage of ammonium nitrate and ammonium nitrate mixtures, which are more sensitive than allowed by the bulletin

"Definition and test procedures for ammonium nitrate fertilizers" from the Fertilizer Institute 501 2nd St. NE, Washington, DC 20006.

This definition limits the contents of organic materials, metals, sulfur, etc., in products that may be classified ammonium nitrate fertilizer.

• The production of ammonium nitrate or the storage of ammonium nitrate on the premises of the producing plant, if no hazards are created to the employees or public

• The standards for ammonium nitrate (nitrous oxide grade) that are found in the:

"Specifications, properties and recommendations for packaging, transportation, storage and use of ammonium nitrate," from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4100.

(b) Ammonium nitrate storage requirements apply to:

• Anyone, in addition to the owner or lessee of any building, premises, or structure having or storing ammonium nitrate in quantities of one thousand pounds (425 kg) or more

• Ammonium nitrate in the form of crystals, flakes, grains, or prills including fertilizer grade, dynamite grade, nitrous oxide grade, technical grade, and other mixtures containing sixty percent or more ammonium nitrate by weight

Note: The approval of large quantity storage is based on the fire and explosion hazards, including exposure to toxic vapors from burning or decomposing ammonium nitrate.

(c) Storage buildings housing ammonium nitrate must:

• Have adequate ventilation or be self-ventilating in the event of a fire

• Have fire resistant walls when the exposed side of a storage building is within fifty feet (15.2 m) of a combustible building, forest, piles of combustible materials, and similar exposure hazards. Other suitable means of exposure protection such as a freestanding wall may be used instead of a fire resistant wall

• Have roof coverings that are Division 1.4 or better as defined in Roof Coverings, NFPA 203M-1970

• Have flooring of noncombustible material or be protected against saturation by ammonium nitrate. In case of fire, the floor must not have open drains, traps, tunnels, pits, or pockets into which molten ammonium nitrate could flow and be confined

• Be dry and free from water seepage through the roof, walls, and floors

• Not have basements, unless the basements are open on at least one side

• Not be over one story in height

Note: The continued use of an existing storage building or structure may be approved in cases where continued use will not constitute a hazard to life or adjoining property.

Bags, drums, and other containers of ammonium nitrate must:

(d) Comply with specifications and standards required for use in interstate commerce (see 49 CFR, Chapter 1). Containers used on the premises in the actual manufacturing or processing do not need to comply.

• Not be used for storage when the temperature of the ammonium nitrate exceeds 130°F (54.4°C)

• Not be stored within thirty inches (76 cm) of the storage building walls and partitions

• Not be stacked higher than twenty feet (6.1 m) in height, twenty feet (6.1 m) in width, and fifty feet (15.2 m) in length. When buildings are constructed of noncombustible materials or protected by automatic sprinklers, there are no stacking height restrictions

• Never be stacked closer than thirty-six inches (.09 m) below the roof or overhead supporting and spreader beams

• Be separated by aisles a minimum of 3 feet wide. There must be one main aisle in the storage area a minimum of four feet (1.2 m) wide

(e) Bulk ammonium nitrate must be stored:

• In warehouses with adequate ventilation or be capable of adequate ventilation in case of fire

• In structures that are not more than forty feet (12.2 m) high, unless:

– They are constructed of noncombustible material

OR

– Have adequate facilities for fighting a roof fire

• In clean bins that are free of materials that could cause contamination

• In bins or piles that are clearly identified by signs reading "AMMONIUM NITRATE" in letters a minimum of two inches (5 cm) high

• In bins or piles sized and arranged so all material is moved periodically to minimize the possibility of caking

• Adequately separated from easily combustible fuels. Bins cannot be made of galvanized iron, copper, lead, and zinc because of the:

– Corrosive and reactive properties of ammonium nitrate

AND

– To avoid contamination

• In tightly constructed wooden and aluminum bins that are protected against saturation from ammonium nitrate

• In tightly constructed partitions that divide the ammonium nitrate from other products to avoid contamination

• Where the temperature of the product does not exceed 130°F (54.4°C)

• No higher than thirty-six inches (0.9 m) below the roof or overhead supporting and spreader beams if stacked in piles. Stack limits (height and depth), should be determined by the pressure setting tendency of the product

(f) Bulk ammonium nitrate when caked, cannot be broken up or loosed by the use of dynamite, other explosives or blasting agents.

(g) Bulk ammonium nitrate cannot be stored with:

• LP Gas on the premises except when such storage complies with WAC 296-24-475, Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases

• Sulfur and finely divided metals in the same building except when such storage complies with this chapter and NFPA standard 495, Explosives Materials Code

• Explosives and blasting agents in the same building except on the premises of manufacturers, distributors, and user of explosives or blasting agents

• When explosives or blasting agents are stored in separate buildings, other than on the approval of manufacturers, distributors, and user, they must be separated from the ammonium nitrate by the distances and/or barricades specified in Table H-22 or a minimum of fifty feet (15.2 m)

• With flammable liquids, such as gasoline, kerosene, solvents, and light fuel oils on the premises except when such storage conforms to WAC 296-24-330, Flammable and combustible liquids, and when walls, sills or curbs are provided in accordance with WAC 296-52-69095, Ammonium nitrate

(2) Contaminants must be stored in a separate building from ammonium nitrate

OR

Be separated by an approved firewall of not less that one-hour fire resistance rating which should extend to the underside of the roof. Alternatively, the contaminants may be separated by a minimum of thirty feet (9.1 m), instead of using walls. These contaminants are:

• Organic chemicals

• Acids

• Other corrosive materials

• Materials that may require blasting during processing or handling

• Compressed flammable gases

• Flammable and combustible materials

• Other substances including:

Animal fats	Baled cotton	Baled rags	Baled scrap paper
Bleaching powder	Burlap or cotton bags	Caustic soda	Coal
Coke	Charcoal	Cork	Camphor
Excelsior	Fibers of any kind	Fish oil	Fish meal
Foam rubber	Hay	Lubricating oil	Linseed oil
Other oxidizable or drying oils	Naphthalene	Oakum	Oiled clothing
Oiled paper	Oiled textiles	Paint	Straw
Sawdust	Wood shavings	Vegetable oil	

(3) Housekeeping requirements must have:

• Electrical installations, which meet the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC, Part L, Electrical, and WAC 296-800-280, Basic electrical rules, for ordinary locations and be designed to minimize damage from corrosion

• Adequate lightning protections in areas where lightning storms are prevalent (see NFPA 78-1992, Lightning Protection Code)

• Procedures to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the ammonium nitrate storage area

(4) Fire protection must provide:

• Water supplies and fire hydrants

• Suitable fire control devices, such as a small hose or portable fire extinguishers, throughout the warehouse and in the loading/unloading areas. These devices must comply with the requirements of WAC 296-800-300, Portable fire extinguishers, and WAC 296-24-602, Standpipe and hose systems

• Approved sprinkler systems installed according to WAC 296-24-607, Automatic sprinkler systems

• Two thousand five hundred tons (two thousand two hundred seventy metric) or less of bagged ammonium nitrate may be stored in a structure that does not have an automatic sprinkler system.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-69095, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69095, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

QUANTITY AND DISTANCE TABLES

WAC 296-52-69105 Table H-20—Table of distances for storage of explosives.

Table H-20
Table of Distances for Storage of Explosives

Quantity of Explosive		Distances (in Feet)					
(In Pounds)		Inhabited Buildings		Public Highways with Traffic Volume 3,000 or Less Vehicles Per Day		Passenger Railways and Public Highways: With Traffic Volume of More Than 3,000 Vehicles Per Day	
Over	**Not Over**	**Barricaded**	**Unbarricaded**	**Barricaded**	**Unbarricaded**	**Barricaded**	**Unbarricaded**
0	5	70	140	30	60	51	102
5	10	90	180	35	70	64	128
10	20	110	220	45	90	81	162
20	30	125	250	50	100	93	186
30	40	140	280	55	110	103	206
40	50	150	300	60	120	110	220
50	75	170	340	70	140	127	254
75	100	190	380	75	150	139	278
100	125	200	400	80	160	150	300
125	150	215	430	85	170	159	318
150	200	235	470	95	190	175	350
200	250	255	510	105	210	189	378
250	300	270	540	110	220	201	402
300	400	295	599	120	240	221	442
400	500	320	640	130	260	238	476
500	600	340	680	135	270	253	506
600	700	355	710	145	290	266	532
700	800	375	750	150	300	278	556
800	900	390	780	155	310	289	578
900	1,000	400	800	160	320	300	600
1,000	1,200	425	850	165	330	318	636
1,200	1,400	450	900	170	340	336	672
1,400	1,600	470	940	175	350	351	702
1,600	1,800	490	980	180	360	366	732
1,800	2,000	505	1,010	185	370	378	756
2,000	2,500	545	1,090	190	380	408	816
2,500	3,000	580	1,160	195	390	432	864
3,000	4,000	635	1,270	210	420	474	948
4,000	5,000	685	1,370	225	450	513	1,026
5,000	6,000	730	1,460	235	470	546	1,092
6,000	7,000	770	1,540	245	490	573	1,146
7,000	8,000	800	1,600	250	500	600	1,200
8,000	9,000	835	1,670	255	510	624	1,248
9,000	10,000	865	1,730	260	520	645	1,290
10,000	12,000	875	1,750	270	540	687	1,374
12,000	14,000	885	1,770	275	550	723	1,446
14,000	16,000	900	1,800	280	560	756	1,512
16,000	18,000	940	1,880	285	570	786	1,572
18,000	20,000	975	1,950	290	580	813	1,626
20,000	25,000	1,055	2,000	315	630	876	1,752
25,000	30,000	1,130	2,000	340	680	933	1,866
30,000	35,000	1,205	2,000	360	720	931	1,962
35,000	40,000	1,275	2,000	380	760	1,026	2,000
40,000	45,000	1,340	2,000	400	800	1,068	2,000
45,000	50,000	1,400	2,000	420	840	1,104	2,000
50,000	55,000	1,460	2,000	440	880	1,140	2,000
55,000	60,000	1,515	2,000	455	910	1,173	2,000
60,000	65,000	1,565	2,000	470	940	1,206	2,000
65,000	70,000	1,610	2,000	485	970	1,236	2,000
70,000	75,000	1,655	2,000	500	1,000	1,263	2,000
75,000	80,000	1,695	2,000	510	1,020	1,293	2,000
80,000	85,000	1,730	2,000	520	1,040	1,317	2,000
85,000	90,000	1,760	2,000	530	1,060	1,344	2,000
90,000	95,000	1,790	2,000	540	1,080	1,368	2,000
95,000	100,000	1,815	2,000	545	1,090	1,392	2,000
100,000	110,000	1,835	2,000	550	1,100	1,437	2,000
110,000	120,000	1,855	2,000	555	1,110	1,479	2,000
120,000	130,000	1,875	2,000	560	1,120	1,521	2,000
130,000	140,000	1,890	2,000	565	1,130	1,557	2,000
140,000	150,000	1,900	2,000	570	1,140	1,593	2,000
150,000	160,000	1,935	2,000	580	1,160	1,629	2,000
160,000	170,000	1,965	2,000	590	1,180	1,662	2,000
170,000	180,000	1,990	2,000	600	1,200	1,695	2,000

Quantity of Explosive		Distances (in Feet)					
(In Pounds)		Inhabited Buildings		Public Highways with Traffic Volume 3,000 or Less Vehicles Per Day		Passenger Railways and Public Highways: With Traffic Volume of More Than 3,000 Vehicles Per Day	
Over	**Not Over**	**Barricaded**	**Unbarricaded**	**Barricaded**	**Unbarricaded**	**Barricaded**	**Unbarricaded**
180,000	190,000	2,010	2,010	605	1,210	1,725	2,000
190,000	200,000	2,030	2,030	610	1,220	1,755	2,000
200,000	210,000	2,055	2,055	620	1,240	1,782	2,000
210,000	230,000	2,100	2,100	635	1,270	1,836	2,000
230,000	250,000	2,155	2,155	650	1,300	1,890	2,000
250,000	275,000	2,215	2,215	670	1,340	1,950	2,000
275,000	300,000	2,275	2,275	690	1,380	2,000	2,000

Note 1: Terms used in Table H-20 are found in WAC 296-52-60130, Definitions.
Note 2: Source of table data is BATF (6/90) 55.218.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69105, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69110 Table H-21—Quantity and distance table for separation between magazines.

Note: This table applies to the permanent storage of commercial explosives only. It does not apply to:
- Explosives handling
- Explosives transportation
- Temporary storage of explosives
- Bombs, projectiles, or other heavily encased explosives

Magazines containing detonators and electric detonators must be separated from:

(1) Other magazines with similar contents.

OR

(2) Magazines containing explosives.

Note: Definitions of barricade including artificial and natural barricade can be found in WAC 296-52-60130, Definitions.

Table H-21

QUANTITY AND DISTANCE TABLE FOR SEPARATION BETWEEN MAGAZINES CONTAINING EXPLOSIVES		Separation Distance in Feet Between Magazines	
Pounds Over	Pounds Not Over	Not Barricaded	Barricaded
2	5	12	6
5	10	16	8
10	20	20	10
20	30	22	11
30	40	24	12
40	50	28	14
50	75	30	15
75	100	32	16
100	125	36	18
125	150	38	19
150	200	42	21
200	250	46	23
250	300	48	24
300	400	54	27
400	500	58	29
500	600	62	31
600	700	64	32
700	800	66	33
800	900	70	35
900	1,000	72	36
1,000	1,200	78	39
1,200	1,400	82	41
1,400	1,600	86	43
1,600	1,800	88	44
1,800	2,000	90	45
2,000	2,500	98	49
2,500	3,000	104	52
3,000	4,000	116	58
4,000	5,000	122	61
5,000	6,000	130	65
6,000	7,000	136	68
7,000	8,000	144	72
8,000	9,000	150	75
9,000	10,000	156	78
10,000	12,000	164	82
12,000	14,000	174	87
14,000	16,000	180	90
16,000	18,000	188	94
18,000	20,000	196	98
20,000	25,000	210	105
25,000	30,000	224	112
30,000	35,000	238	119
35,000	40,000	248	124
40,000	45,000	258	129
45,000	50,000	270	135
50,000	55,000	280	140
55,000	60,000	290	145
60,000	65,000	300	150
65,000	70,000	310	155
70,000	75,000	320	160
75,000	80,000	330	165
80,000	85,000	340	170
85,000	90,000	350	175
90,000	95,000	360	180
95,000	100,000	370	185
100,000	110,000	380	195
110,000	120,000	410	205
120,000	130,000	430	215
130,000	140,000	450	225
140,000	150,000	470	235
150,000	160,000	490	245
160,000	170,000	510	255
170,000	180,000	530	265
180,000	190,000	550	275
190,000	200,000	570	285

QUANTITY AND DISTANCE TABLE FOR SEPARATION BETWEEN MAGAZINES CONTAINING EXPLOSIVES		Separation Distance in Feet Between Magazines	
Pounds Over	Pounds Not Over	Not Barricaded	Barricaded
200,000	210,000	590	295
210,000	230,000	630	315
230,000	250,000	670	335
250,000	275,000	720	360
275,000	300,000	770	385

Note: With site-specific department approval, a stand of mature timber may qualify as a natural barricade. The timber must be dense enough so the area requiring protection cannot be seen from the magazine when the trees are bare of leaves.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69110, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69115 Table H-22—Separation distances of ammonium nitrate and blasting agents from explosives or blasting agents.

Table H-22

TABLE OF SEPARATION DISTANCES OF AMMONIUM NITRATE AND BLASTING AGENTS FROM EXPLOSIVES OR BLASTING AGENTS[1]

Donor weight		Minimum separation distance of receptor when barricaded[2] (ft.)		Minimum thickness of artificial barricades[5] (in.)
Pounds over	Pounds not over	Ammonium nitrate[3]	Blasting agent[4]	
	100	3	11	12
100	300	4	14	12
300	600	5	18	12
600	1,000	6	22	12
1,000	1,600	7	25	12
1,600	2,000	8	29	12
2,000	3,000	9	32	15
3,000	4,000	10	36	15
4,000	6,000	11	40	15
6,000	8,000	12	43	20
8,000	10,000	13	47	20
10,000	12,000	14	50	20
12,000	16,000	15	54	25
16,000	20,000	16	58	25
20,000	25,000	18	65	25
25,000	30,000	19	68	30
30,000	35,000	20	72	30
35,000	40,000	21	76	30
40,000	45,000	22	79	35
45,000	50,000	23	83	35
50,000	55,000	24	86	35
55,000	60,000	25	90	35
60,000	70,000	26	94	40
70,000	80,000	28	101	40
80,000	90,000	30	108	40
90,000	100,000	32	115	40
100,000	120,000	34	122	50
120,000	140,000	37	133	50
140,000	160,000	40	144	50
160,000	180,000	44	158	50
180,000	200,000	48	173	50
200,000	220,000	52	187	60
220,000	250,000	56	202	60
250,000	275,000	60	216	60
275,000	300,000	64	230	60

Note 1: These distances apply to the separation of storage. Table H-20 must be used in determining separation distances from inhabited buildings, passenger railways, and public highways.

Note 2: When the ammonium nitrate and/or blasting agent is not barricaded, the distances shown in the table must be multiplied by six. These distances allow for the possibility of high velocity metal fragments from mixers, hoppers, truck bodies, sheet metal structures, metal containers, and the like

which may enclose the "donor." When ammonium nitrate is stored in a bullet resistant magazine it is recommended explosives or where the storage is protected by a bullet resistant wall, distances, and barricade thickness in excess of those prescribed in Table H-20 are not required.

Note 3: The distances in the table apply to ammonium nitrate that passes the insensitivity test prescribed in the definition of ammonium nitrate fertilizer promulgated by the Fertilizer Institute, and ammonium nitrate failing to pass a test must be stored at separation distances determined by competent persons. (Definition and Test Procedures for Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer, the Fertilizer Institute, formerly the National Plant Food Institute, November 1964.)

Note 4: These distances apply to nitro-carbo-nitrates and blasting agents, which pass the insensitivity test prescribed in the U.S. DOT regulations.

Note 5: Acceptable barricades include either natural or artificial barricades as defined in WAC 296-52-60130, Definitions.

Note 6: When the ammonium nitrate must be counted in determining the distances to be maintained from inhabited buildings, passenger railways, and public highways, it may be counted at one-half its actual weight because its blast effect is lower.

Note 7: Guide to use of table of recommended separation distances of ammonium nitrate and blasting agents from explosives or blasting agents.

(a) Sketch the location of all potential donors and acceptor materials together with the maximum amount of material to be allowed in the area. (Potential donors are high explosives, blasting agents, and combination of masses of detonating materials. Potential acceptors are high explosives, blasting agents, and ammonium nitrate.)

(b) Consider each donor mass in combination with each acceptor mass. If the masses are closer than table allowance, distances measured between nearest edges, the combination of masses becomes a new potential donor of weight equal to the total mass. When individual masses are considered as donors, distances to potential acceptors must be measured between edges. When combined masses within propagating distance of each other are considered as a donor, the appropriate distance to the edge of potential acceptors must be computed as a weighted distance from the combined masses:

(i) Calculation of weighted distance from combined masses:

Let M_2, M_3... Mn be donor masses to be combined.
M_1 is a potential acceptor mass.
D_{12} is distance from M_1 to M_2 (edge to edge).
D_{13} is distance from M_1 to M_3 (edge to edge), etc.

To find weighted distance $D_{1(2,3...\,n)}$ from combined masses to M_1, add the products of the individual masses and distances and divide the total by the sum of the masses:

$$D_{1(2,3\ldots n)} = \frac{M_2 \times D_{12} + M_3 \times D_{13} + M_n \times D_{in}}{M_2 + M_3 + M_n}$$

Propagation is possible if either an individual donor mass is less than the tabulated distance from an acceptor or a combined mass is less than the weighted distance from an acceptor.

(c) When determining the distances separating highways, railroads, and inhabited buildings from potential explosions (as prescribed in Table H-20), the sum of all masses which may propagate (i.e., lie at distances less than prescribed in the table) from either individual or combined donor masses are included. However, the ammonium nitrate must be included, only 50 percent of its weight must be used because of its reduced blast effects. In applying Table H-21, distances from highways, railroads, and inhabited buildings, distances are measured from the nearest edge of potentially explodable material.

(d) When all or part of a potential acceptor comprises explosives Class A as defined in U.S. DOT regulations, storage in bullet resistant magazines is required. Safe distances to stores in bullet resistant magazines may be obtained from the intermagazine distances described in Table H-21.

(e) Barricades cannot have line of sight openings between potential donors and acceptors, which permit blast or missiles to move directly between masses.

(f) Good housekeeping practices must be maintained around any bin containing ammonium nitrate or blasting agent. This includes keeping weeds and other combustible materials cleared within twenty-five feet of the bin. Accumulation of spilled product on the ground must be prevented.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69115, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69120 Table H-23—Quantity and distance tables for manufacturing buildings. Explosives manufacturing plants that have buildings and magazines, where workers are regularly employed, must meet the quantity and separation distance requirements of Table H-23, intraexplosives plant quantity and distance table.

(1) **Explosives manufacturing buildings.** Explosives manufacturing buildings must be located away from manufacturing and nonmanufacturing buildings as required by Table H-23.

(2) **Magazines.** Magazines must be located away from manufacturing and nonmanufacturing buildings as required by Table H-23.

Table H-23

EXPLOSIVES		Distance Feet
Pounds Over	Pounds Not Over	Separate Building or Within Substantial Dividing Walls
. . . .	10	
10	25	40
25	50	60
50	100	80
100	200	100
200	300	120
300	400	130
400	500	140
500	750	160
750	1,000	180
1,000	1,500	210
1,500	2,000	230
2,000	3,000	260
3,000	4,000	280
4,000	5,000	300
5,000	6,000	320
6,000	7,000	340
7,000	8,000	360
8,000	9,000	380
9,000	10,000	400

EXPLOSIVES		Distance Feet
Pounds Over	Pounds Not Over	Separate Building or Within Substantial Dividing Walls
10,000	12,500	420
12,500	15,000	450
15,000	17,500	470
17,500	20,000	490
20,000	25,000	530
25,000	30,000	560
30,000	35,000	590
35,000	40,000	620
40,000	45,000	640
45,000	50,000	660
50,000	55,000	680
55,000	60,000	700
60,000	65,000	720
65,000	70,000	740
70,000	75,000	770
75,000	80,000	780
80,000	85,000	790
85,000	90,000	800
90,000	95,000	820
95,000	100,000	830
100,000	125,000	900
125,000	150,000	950
150,000	175,000	1,000
175,000	200,000	1,050
200,000	225,000	1,100
225,000	250,000	1,150
250,000	275,000	1,200
275,000	300,000	1,250

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69120, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69125 Table H-24—Low explosives. (1) Use Table H-24 for: Magazines that are restricted to:

• Division 1.2 or 1.3

• Division 1.4, low explosives

• Low explosives classified by BATF

(2) Detonators cannot be stored with low explosives.

Table H-24

TABLE OF DISTANCES FOR STORAGE OF LOW EXPLOSIVES

Pounds				
Over	Not Over	From inhabited building distance (feet)	From public railroad and highway distance (feet)	From above ground magazine (feet)
0	1,000	75	75	50
1,000	5,000	115	115	75
5,000	10,000	150	150	100
10,000	20,000	190	190	125
20,000	30,000	215	215	145
30,000	40,000	235	235	155
40,000	50,000	250	250	165
50,000	60,000	260	260	175
60,000	70,000	270	270	185
70,000	80,000	280	280	190
80,000	90,000	295	295	195
90,000	100,000	300	300	200
100,000	200,000	375	375	250
200,000	300,000	450	450	300

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-69125, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-69125, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-69130 Table of distances for the storage of display fireworks (except bulk salutes).

Net weight of fireworks (pounds)	Distance between magazine and inhabited building, passenger railway, or public highway (feet)	Distance between magazine (feet)
0-1,000	150	100
1,001-5,000	230	150
5,001-10,000	300	200
Above 10,000	Use Table H-20	

Note 1: The net weight is the weight of all pyrotechnic compositions, and explosive materials and fuse only.

Note 2: For the purposes of applying this table, the term magazine also includes fireworks shipping buildings for display fireworks.

Note 3: For fireworks storage magazines in use prior to (2000) the distances in this table may be halved if properly barricaded between the magazine and potential receptor sites.

Note 4: This table does not apply to the storage of bulk salutes. Use Table H-20 for storage of bulk salutes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-69130, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03.]

PART F
MAGAZINE CONSTRUCTION

WAC 296-52-700 Magazine construction. Construction of explosive storage magazines must comply with the requirements of this part and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) regulations.

Note: Construction requirements for blasting agent bulk storage bins are located in WAC 296-52-67140, Bulk storage bins.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-700, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70005 Type 1 magazines: Permanent storage facilities. A Type 1 storage facility must be:

• A permanent structure such as:

– A building

– An igloo

– An army-type structure

– A tunnel

OR

– A dugout

• Bullet resistant, fire resistant, weather resistant, theft resistant, and well ventilated.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-70005, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70005, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70010 Building construction for Type 1 magazines. All building-type storage facilities must:

• Be constructed of masonry, wood, metal, or a combination of these materials

• Have no openings except for entrances and ventilation

• Have the ground around the facility slope away for drainage

(1) **Wall construction.**

(a) **Masonry wall construction.** Masonry wall construction must:

• Consist of brick, concrete, tile, cement block, or cinder block

• Be at least eight inches thick

(b) **Hollow masonry construction.** Hollow masonry construction must:

• Have all hollow spaces filled with well tamped coarse dry sand

OR

• Have weak concrete (a mixture of one part cement to eight parts sand with enough water to dampen the mixture) while tamping in place

AND

• Have interior walls covered with a nonsparking material

(c) **Fabricated metal wall construction.**

• Metal wall construction must be securely fastened to a metal framework and consist of one of the following types of metal:

– Sectional sheets of steel (at least number 14 gauge)

OR

– Aluminum (at least number 14 gauge)

• Metal wall construction must:

– Be lined with brick, solid cement blocks, and hardwood at least four inches thick or material of equivalent strength

– Have a minimum of six-inch sand fill between interior and exterior walls

– Have interior walls constructed of or covered with a nonsparking material

(d) **Wood frame wall construction.**

• Exterior wood walls must be covered with iron or aluminum at least number 26 gauge

• Inner walls, made of nonsparking materials must be constructed with a space:

– A minimum of six inches between the outer and inner walls

AND

– Filled with coarse dry sand or weak concrete

(2) **Floors.** Floors must be:

(a) Constructed of a nonsparking material.

(b) Strong enough to hold the weight of the maximum quantity to be stored.

(3) **Foundation.**

• Foundations must be constructed of brick, concrete, cement block, stone, or wood posts

• If piers or posts are used instead of a continuous foundation, the space under the building must be enclosed with metal

(4) **Roof.**

(a) Roofs must be covered with no less than number 26 gauge iron or aluminum fastened to a 7/8-inch sheathing, except for buildings with fabricated metal roofs.

(b) If it is possible for a bullet to be fired directly through the roof at such an angle that it would strike a point below the top of the inner walls, storage facilities must be protected by one of the following two methods:

• A sand tray must be:

– Located at the top of the inner wall covering the entire ceiling area, except the area necessary for ventilation.

– Lined with a layer of building paper.

– Filled with at least four inches of coarse dry sand.

• A fabricated metal roof must be constructed of 3/16-inch plate steel lined with four inches of hardwood or material of equivalent strength. For each additional 1/16-inch of plate steel, the hardwood or material of equivalent strength lining may be decreased one inch.

(5) **Doors and hinges.**

(a) All doors must be constructed of 1/4-inch plate steel and lined with three inches of hardwood or material of equivalent strength.

(b) Hinges and hasps must be installed so they cannot be removed when the doors are closed and locked by:

• Welding

• Riveting

OR

• Bolting nuts on the inside of the door

(6) **Locks.**

(a) Each door must be equipped with:

• Two mortise locks

• Two padlocks fastened in separate hasps and staples

• A combination of a mortise lock and a padlock

• A mortise lock that requires two keys to open

OR

• A three-point lock

(b) Padlocks must:

• Have a minimum of five tumblers

• Have a case hardened shackle at least 3/8 inches in diameter

• Be protected with a minimum of 1/4-inch steel hoods, constructed to prevent sawing or lever action on the locks, hasps, and staples

Note: These requirements do not apply to magazine doors that are adequately secured on the inside by means of a bolt, lock, or bar that cannot be operated from the outside.

(7) **Ventilation.**

• A two-inch air space must be left around ceilings and the perimeter of floors, except in doorways

• Foundation ventilators must be at least four inches by six inches

• Vents in the foundation, roof, or gables must be screened and offset

(8) **Exposed metal.**

• Sparking metal construction cannot be exposed below the tops of walls in storage facilities

• All nails must be blind nailed, countersunk, or nonsparking.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-70010, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06; 05-08-110, § 296-52-70010, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05; 03-06-073, § 296-52-70010, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70010, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70015 Igloos, army-type structures, tunnels, and dugouts. These storage facilities must:

• Be constructed of reinforced concrete, masonry, metal, or a combination of these materials

• Have an earth mound covering of at least twenty-four inches on the top, sides, and rear unless the magazine meets the requirements of WAC 296-52-70010 (4)(b), Building construction for roofs

• Have interior walls and floors covered with a nonsparking material

• Be constructed according to the requirements of WAC 296-52-70005, Type 1 magazines: Permanent storage facilities, through WAC 296-52-70060, Construction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-70015, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70015, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70020 Type 2 magazines: Portable field storage. A Type 2 storage facility must:

• Be a box, trailer, semi-trailer, or other mobile facility. When an unattended vehicular magazine is used, the wheels must be removed or it must be effectively immobilized by kingpin locking devices or other methods approved by the department

• Be bullet resistant, fire resistant, weather resistant, theft resistant, and well ventilated

• Be a minimum of one cubic yard

• Be supported to prevent direct contact with the ground

• Have the ground around the magazine slope away for drainage or provide for other adequate drainage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-70020, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70025 Construction for Type 2 magazines. (1) **Exterior, doors, and top openings.**

(a) The exterior and doors must be constructed of at least 1/4-inch steel and lined with a minimum of three-inch hardwood.

(b) Magazines with top openings must have lids with water resistant seals or lids that overlap the sides by a minimum of one inch when closed.

(2) **Hinges and hasps.** Hinges and hasps must be installed so they cannot be removed when the doors are closed and locked by:

• Welding

• Riveting

OR

• Bolting nuts on the inside of the door

(3) **Locks.**

(a) Each door must be equipped with:

• Two mortise locks

• Two padlocks fastened in separate hasps and staples

• A combination of mortise lock and a padlock

• A mortise lock that requires two keys to open

OR

• A three-point lock

(b) Padlocks must have:

• A minimum of five tumblers and a case hardened shackle with a minimum of 3/8-inch diameter

• A minimum of 1/4-inch steel hoods constructed to prevent sawing or lever action on the locks, hasps, and staples

Note: These requirements do not apply to magazine doors that are adequately secured on the inside by means of a bolt, lock, or bar that cannot be operated from the outside.

(4) **Ventilation.**

• A two-inch air space must be left around ceilings and the perimeter of floors, except at doorways

• Foundation ventilators must be at least four inches by six inches

• Vents in the foundation, roof, or gables must be screened and offset

(5) **Exposed metal.**

• Sparking metal cannot be exposed below the top of walls in the storage facilities

• All nails must be blind nailed, countersunk, or nonsparking

Note: The following are nonmandatory construction alternatives for magazine exteriors:
– All steel and wood dimensions shown are actual thickness
– The manufacturer's represented thickness may be used to meet the concrete block and brick dimensions.

3/16

• 3/16-inch steel lined with an interior of 4-inch hardwood.

• 3/16-inch steel lined with:

An interior of 7 inches of softwood

OR

6 3/4 inches of plywood.

• 3/16-inch steel lined with:

An intermediate layer of 3-inch hardwood

AND

An interior lining of 3/4-inch plywood.

1/8

• 1/8-inch steel lined with an interior of 5-inch hardwood.

• 1/8-inch steel lined with an interior of 9-inch softwood.

• 1/8-inch steel lined with:

An intermediate layer of 4-inch hardwood

AND

An interior lining of 3/4-inch plywood.

• 1/8-inch steel lined with:

A first intermediate layer of 3/4-inch plywood.

A second intermediate layer of 3 5/8 inches well-tamped dry sand

OR

Sand/cement mixture.

An interior lining of 3/4-inch plywood.

• 5/8-inch steel lined with an interior of any type of nonsparking material.

• 1/2-inch steel lined with an interior of at least 3/8-inch plywood.

• 3/8-inch steel lined with an interior of 2-inch hardwood.

• 3/8-inch steel lined with an interior of:

3 inches softwood

OR

2 1/4 inches of plywood.

• 1/4-inch steel lined with:

An interior of 5 inches of softwood

OR

5 1/4 inches of plywood.

• Any type of structurally sound fire resistant material lined with:

An intermediate layer of 4-inch solid concrete block

OR

4-inch solid brick or concrete

AND

An interior lining of 1/2-inch plywood placed securely against the masonry lining.

• Standard 8-inch concrete block with voids filled with well tamped sand/cement mixture.

• Standard 8-inch solid brick.

• Any type of structurally sound fire resistant material lined with an intermediate 6-inch space filled with:

Well tamped dry sand

OR

Well tamped sand/cement mixture.

• Any type of fire resistant material lined with:

A first intermediate layer of 3/4-inch plywood,

A second intermediate layer of 3 5/8-inch well tamped dry sand

OR

Sand/cement mixture,

A third intermediate layer of 3/4-inch plywood,

A fourth intermediate layer of 2-inch hardwood

OR

14 gauge steel and an interior lining of 3/4-inch plywood,

8-inch thick solid concrete.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-70025, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70025, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70030 Type 3 magazines: Indoor storage facilities.

• Detonators in quantities of one thousand or less

• Ammonium perchlorate rocket motors in 62.5 gram amounts or greater, but not to exceed fifty pounds in total weight of explosives.

OR

• Diversionary devices intended for law enforcement use only, but not to exceed fifty pounds in total weight of explosives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-70030, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70030, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70035 Storage facilities for detonators. Storage facilities for detonators in quantities of one thousand or less:

• Must be fire resistant and theft resistant

• Must be locked in an uninhabited building

• May be less than one cubic yard

• Must be painted red and have an identification label in case of fire.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70035, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70040 Construction for Type 3 magazines. (1) Sides, bottoms, and covers must be constructed with a minimum of number 12 gauge metal and lined with a nonsparking material.

(2) Hinges and hasps must be attached so they cannot be removed from the outside.

(3) One steel padlock, which does not need to be protected by a steel hood, having a minimum of five tumblers and a case hardened shackle of a minimum of 3/8-inch diameter is sufficient for locking purposes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-70040, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70040, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70045 Type 4 magazines: Blasting agent, low explosive, or nonmass detonating detonator storage facilities. A Type 4 storage facility must:

• Be a building, an igloo, an army-type structure, a tunnel, a dugout, a box, a trailer, semi-trailer, or other mobile facility

• Be fire resistant, weather resistant, and theft resistant

• Have the ground around the facility slope away for drainage

• Have the wheels removed or effectively immobilized by kingpin locking devices or other methods approved by the department, when an unattended vehicular magazine is used.

Note: Test results show that electric detonators are not affected by sympathetic detonation. Therefore, a Type 4 storage facility meets the necessary requirements for storage of electric detonators.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-70045, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06; 05-08-110, § 296-52-70045, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70045, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70050 Construction for Type 4 magazines. (1) These magazines must be constructed of masonry, metal covered wood, fabricated metal, or a combination of these materials.

(2) **Foundations.** Foundations must be constructed of:

• Brick

• Concrete

• Cement block

• Stone

• Metal

OR

• Wood posts

(3) The space under the building must be enclosed with fire resistant material, if piers or posts replace continuous foundation.

(4) The walls and floors must be made or covered with a nonsparking material or lattice work.

(5) Doors must be metal or solid wood covered with metal.

(6) Hinges and hasps must be installed so they cannot be removed when the doors are closed and locked by:

• Welding

• Riveting

OR

• Bolting nuts on the inside of the door

(7) **Locks.**

(a) Each door must be equipped with:

• Two mortise locks

• Two padlocks fastened in separate hasps and staples

• A combination of a mortise lock and a padlock

• A mortise lock that requires two keys to open

OR

• A three-point lock

(b) Padlocks must:

• Have a minimum of five tumblers

• Have a case hardened shackle of a minimum of 3/8-inch diameter

• Be protected with a minimum of 1/4-inch steel hoods constructed to prevent sawing or lever action on the locks, hasps, and staples.

Note: These requirements do not apply to magazine doors that are adequately secured on the inside by means of a bolt, lock, or bar that cannot be operated from the outside.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-70050, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70050, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70055 Type 5 magazines: Blasting agent storage facilities. A Type 5 storage facility must:

• Be a building, an igloo, an army-type structure, a tunnel, a dugout, a box, or a trailer, semi-trailer, or other mobile facility

• Be weather resistant and theft resistant

• Have the ground around the facility slope away for drainage

• Have the wheels removed or be effectively immobilized by kingpin locking devices or other methods approved by the department, when the unattended vehicular magazine is used.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-70055, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70055, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70060 Construction for Type 5 magazines. (1) Doors must be constructed of solid wood or metal.

(2) Hinges and hasps must be installed so they cannot be removed when the doors are closed and locked by:

• Welding

• Riveting

OR

• Bolting nuts on the inside of the door

(3) **Locks.**

(a) Each door must be equipped with:

• Two mortise locks

• Two padlocks fastened in separate hasps and staples

• A combination of a mortise lock and a padlock

• A mortise lock that requires two keys to open

OR

• A three-point lock

(b) Padlocks must have:

• A minimum of five tumblers

• A case hardened shackle of a minimum of 3/8-inch diameter

• Padlocks must be protected with a minimum of 1/4-inch steel hoods constructed to prevent sawing or lever action on the locks, hasps, and staples.

Note: Trailers, semi-trailers, and similar vehicular magazines. Each door may be locked with one 3/8-inch diameter steel padlock and does not need to be protected by a steel hood, if the door hinges and lock hasp are securely fastened to the magazine and to the doorframe. These requirements do not apply to magazine doors that are adequately secured on the inside by means of a bolt, lock, or bar that cannot be operated from the outside.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-70060, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70060, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70065 Explosives day box. (1) A day box for explosives must:

• Be fire, weather, and theft resistant

• Be used in a manner that safely separates detonators from other explosives

• Be constructed of a minimum of number 12 gauge (.1046 inches) steel

• Be lined with at least either 1/2-inch plywood or 1/2-inch masonite-type hardboard

• Have doors that overlap the sides by a minimum of one inch

• Have appropriate ground slope for drainage

(2) Hinges and hasps must be attached by:

• Welding

• Riveting

OR

• Bolting nuts on the inside of the door

(3) One steel padlock, which does not need to be protected by a steel hood, having a minimum of five tumblers and a case hardened shackle of a minimum of 3/8-inch diameter is sufficient for locking purposes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70065, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70070 Detonator day box. A detonator day box is a temporary storage facility for detonators in quantities of one thousand or less.

(1) **Construction materials.** Sides, bottoms, and covers must be:

• Constructed of number 12 gauge metal

• Lined with a nonsparking material

(2) Hinges and hasps must be attached by:

• Welding

• Riveting

OR

• Bolting nuts on the inside of the door

(3) A single five tumbler lock must be used to lock the detonator day box.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70070, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

HEATING SYSTEMS

WAC 296-52-70080 Magazine heating system requirements. Magazine heating system requirements and the following apply:

(1) **Heat sources.** Magazines requiring heat must be heated by either:

• Hot water radiant heating

OR

• Air directed into the magazine building by hot water or low pressure steam (15 psig) coils located outside the magazine building

(2) **Heating systems.** Magazine heating systems must meet the following requirements:

(a) The radiant heating coils in the building must be installed where explosive materials or their containers cannot touch the coils and air is free to circulate between the coils and the explosive material containers.

(b) The heating ducts must be installed where the hot air released from a duct is not directed toward the explosive material or containers.

(c) The heating device used in connection with a magazine must have controls, to prevent the building temperature from exceeding 130°F.

(d) The electric fan or pump used in the heating system for a magazine must be:

• Mounted outside

• Separate from the wall of the magazine

• Grounded

(e) **Electric motor, device controls, and electric switch gear.**

(i) The electric fan motor and the controls for electrical heating devices used in heating water or steam must have overloads and disconnects which comply with the National Electrical Code, (NFPA Number 70-1992).

(ii) All electrical switch gear must be located a minimum distance of twenty-five feet from the magazine.

(f) **Water or steam heating source.**

(i) A heating source for water or steam must be separated from a magazine by a distance of at least:

• Twenty-five feet when the heating source is electrical

• Fifty feet when the heating source is fuel fired

(ii) The area between a heating unit and a magazine cannot contain combustible materials.

(g) The storage of explosive material containers in the magazine must allow for uniform air circulation, so temperature uniformity can be maintained throughout the explosive materials.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70080, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-70085 Lighting. (1) Battery activated safety lights or lanterns may be used in explosive storage magazines.

(2) **National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards.**

(a) Electric lighting used in an explosive storage magazine must meet National Electric Code (NEC) standards (NFPA 70-1992) for all magazine conditions.

(b) All electrical switches must:

• Be located outside the magazine

• Meet NEC standards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-70085, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

PART G
MISCELLANEOUS

WAC 296-52-710 Exemptions. These rules do not apply to in process storage and intraplant transportation during the manufacture of small arms ammunition, small arms primers, and smokeless powder.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-710, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-710, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

AMMUNITION

WAC 296-52-71015 Quantity limits. Quantity limitations are not imposed on the storage of small arms ammunition in warehouses, retail stores, and other general occupancy facilities, except those imposed by the limitations of the storage facility.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71015, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-71020 Storage with Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosives. Small arms ammunition cannot be stored with Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-71020, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05; 03-06-073, § 296-52-71020, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71020, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-71025 Separation from flammable materials. Small arms ammunition must be separated from flammable liquids, flammable solids (as classified in 49 CFR Part 172), and oxidizing materials by a:

• Fire resistant wall with a one-hour rating

OR

• Distance of twenty-five feet.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71025, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

SMALL ARMS SMOKELESS POWDER

WAC 296-52-71035 Transportation. Quantities of small arms ammunition weighing more than fifty pounds must be transported according to federal Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) regulations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71035, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-71040 Shipping container.

• Small arms smokeless powder (Division 1.2 or 1.3) must be packed, stored, and transported in U.S. DOT approved shipping containers.

• All smokeless powder must be stored in shipping containers made for smokeless powder (as required by 49 CFR 173.93).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-71040, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71040, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-71045 Storage. (1) **Private residence or car.**

• Twenty-five pounds or less of small arms smokeless powder, no restrictions

• Twenty-five to fifty pounds of small arms smokeless powder, they must be stored in a strong box or cabinet constructed of a minimum of 3/4-inch plywood or equivalent material, on all sides, top, and bottom

(2) **Commercial stocks.**

• Over twenty pounds but not more than one hundred pounds of small arms smokeless powder must be stored in portable wooden boxes with a minimum of one-inch thick walls

• Small arms smokeless powder not exceeding one hundred fifty pounds, must be stored in a nonportable storage cabinet with a minimum of one-inch thick wood walls

(3) **Dealer's warehouse.**

• A dealer's warehouse cannot hold more then one hundred fifty pounds of small arms smokeless powder

• Twenty to one hundred pounds of small arms smokeless powder must be stored in a minimum of one-inch thick portable or fixed wooden boxes

(4) **Dealer's display.**

• The dealer's display cannot exceed more then seventy-five pounds of small arms smokeless powder

• Small arms smokeless powder must be stored in one-pound containers

(5) **Magazines.** Small arms smokeless powder that exceed one hundred fifty pounds must be stored in approved licensed magazines. See Storage licensing, WAC 296-52-660, Storage of explosive materials, WAC 296-52-690, and Magazine construction, WAC 296-52-700.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-06-073, § 296-52-71045, filed 3/4/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71045, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION PRIMERS

WAC 296-52-71055 Shipping containers. Small arms ammunition primers must be packed, stored, and transported in U.S. DOT approved shipping containers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71055, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-71060 Separation from flammable materials. Primers must be separate from flammable liquids, flammable solids, and oxidizing materials by a:

• Fire resistant wall with a one hour rating

OR

• Distance of twenty-five feet.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71060, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-71065 Storage. (1) **Private residence.** The maximum small arms ammunition primers permitted is ten thousand primers. No restrictions apply.

(2) **Private car.** The maximum small arms ammunition primers permitted is twenty-five thousand primers. No restrictions apply.

(3) **Dealer's display.** The maximum small arms ammunition primers permitted is ten thousand primers. No restrictions apply.

(4) **Dealer's warehouse.**

• The maximum small arms ammunition primers permitted is seven hundred fifty thousand primers

– No more than one hundred thousand small arms ammunition primers may be stored in one stack

– Stacks must be separated by at least fifteen feet

(5) **Magazines.** If there are more than seven hundred fifty thousand small arms ammunition primers, they must be stored in approved licensed magazines (see Storage licensing, WAC 296-52-660, Storage of explosive material, WAC 296-52-690, and Magazine construction, WAC 296-52-700).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71065, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

BLACK POWDER

WAC 296-52-71075 Shipping containers. Black powder, used in muzzleloading firearms must be packed, stored, and transported in U.S. DOT approved shipping containers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71075, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-71080 Storage. (1) **Private residence.** No more than five pounds of black powder is permitted. No restrictions apply.

(2) **Private car.** No more than five pounds of black powder is permitted. No restrictions apply.

(3) **Dealer's warehouse.** No more than twenty-five pounds of black powder is permitted. Black powder must be stored in an appropriate container or cabinet, which is securely locked.

(4) **Magazine.** Quantities of black powder, as used in muzzleloading firearms, in excess of twenty-five pounds must be stored in licensed magazines (see Storage licensing, WAC 296-52-660, Storage of explosive materials, WAC 296-52-690, and Magazine construction, WAC 296-52-700).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-71080, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71080, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

EXPLOSIVES AT PIERS, RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY CARS, AND VESSELS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

WAC 296-52-71090 Delivery to carriers. Explosives delivered to any carrier must comply with U.S. DOT regulations. Explosives cannot be delivered to any carrier unless the packaging is in compliance with U.S. DOT regulations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71090, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-71095 Hours of transfer. Explosives cannot be received between sunset and sunrise from any:

• Railway station
• Truck terminal
• Pier
• Wharf
• Harbor facility

OR

• Airport terminal.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71095, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-71100 Storage in route. Explosives waiting for delivery or further transit at a railway facility, truck terminal, pier, wharf, harbor facility, or airport terminal must be:

• Stored in a safe place
• Isolated as much as practical
• In a manner that allows quick and easy removal.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71100, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-71105 Railway cars. (1) **Use of railway cars.**
Explosives cannot be kept in a railway car unless:

• An emergency exists
• Permission has been granted by the local authority
• The railway car, its contents, and methods of loading are in compliance with U.S. DOT regulations (49 CFR Chapter 1)

(2) **Warning signs for railway cars not in transit.**

• Any railway car containing explosives must have warning signs attached to every side of the car when it is:

– Stopped in transit
OR
– At its designation
AND
– No longer considered in interstate commerce

• Warning signs must read "EXPLOSIVES—HANDLE CAREFULLY—KEEP FIRE AWAY."

The letters must be:

– Red
– At least one and one-half inches high
– On a white background.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-71105, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-720 Appendix A, sample explosives-blasting ordinance for local jurisdictions, nonmandatory.

Explosives-blasting ordinance for local jurisdictions

Be it ordained by the _____ (jurisdiction name).

Section 1: Permit required.

(1) A current and valid blasting permit issued by _____ (jurisdiction name) is required by companies or individuals who:

• Possess explosive materials (as defined by chapter 296-52 WAC, Safety standards for possessions and handling of explosives)
• Conduct an operation or activity requiring the use of explosive materials
OR
• Perform, order, or supervise the loading and firing of high explosive materials

(2) Anyone in _____ (jurisdiction name) who does not have a valid blasting permit cannot transport, sell, give, deliver, or transfer explosive materials.

(3) A blasting permit is required for every individual project requiring blasting explosives.

(4) A permit issued to any person, company, or corporation under this ordinance is nontransferable to any other person, company, or corporation.

(5) All blasting permits issued by _____ (jurisdiction name) must follow all federal, state, county, and city laws and regulations that apply to these activities with explosive materials:

• Obtaining
• Owning
• Transporting
• Storing
• Handling
• Using.

Section 2: Application contents.

(1) The proper administrative authority (___name___) or their designee, has the power and authority to issue blasting permits and requires persons, companies, or corporations who are issued permits to file an application that includes:

(a) A completed application form provided by _____ (jurisdiction name) specifying the name and address of the person, company or corporation applying for the permit, and the name and address of the blast site or the person who will actually supervise the blasting.

(b) A current and valid explosives license issued by the state of Washington department of labor and industries to one or more individuals working on the specific blasting project.

(c) A transportation plan according to Section 8.

(d) A blasting plan according to Section 10(1).

(e) A traffic control plan according to Section 10(2).

(f) A preblast; notification, inspection, and monitoring plan according to Section 10(3).

(g) Proof of insurance must be provided according to Section 4.

(2) _____ (jurisdiction name) will issue a permit within fourteen days of receiving an application that includes acceptable documentation of the above items 1 a through g through 7. If the permit is denied, it must be done within fourteen days of administering authority receipt and must include a list of reasons for denial as well as instructions for reapplication.

Section 3: Fee.

A permit fee is required for each permit issued. It should be:

• Valid for twelve months
• Follow the local fee schedule
• Renewable

Section 4: Liability insurance required.

(1) If the _____ (jurisdiction name) design requires approval, then coverage of one million dollars or more is required or other reasonable amount depending on the circumstances as determined by _____ (name of the proper administrative authority).

(2) The certificate must also state that the insurance company must give _____ (jurisdiction name) a minimum of ten days notice of cancellation of the liability insurance coverage.

(3) The _____ (name of the proper administrative authority) has the power and authority to limit the level of blasting. After examining all pertinent circumstances surrounding the proposed blasting, they may refuse to issue a permit, or suspend, or revoke an existing permit.

Section 5: Revocation.

The _____ (name of the proper administrative authority) has the power to revoke any permit if the permit holder does not follow the requirements of this chapter. The permit holder has twenty-four hours to remove all explosive materials after being notified that their permit has been revoked.

Section 6: Denial or revocation appeal.

Any person, company, or corporation whose blasting permit application is denied, suspended, or revoked by _____ (name of proper authority), may file a notice of appeal within ten days to _____ (name of the legislative body with jurisdiction over the administrator).

– The legislative body must schedule an appeals hearing within fourteen days.

Section 7: _____ (jurisdiction name) not to assume liability.

_____ (jurisdiction name) is not responsible for any damage caused by the person, company, or corporation blasting with _____ (jurisdiction name).

Section 8: Transportation of explosives (transportation plan).

(1) You must include a transportation plan that addresses the transportation of explosive materials within _____ (jurisdiction name) with your application for a blasting permit.

(2) The transportation plan must include the following information:

(a) Route used for deliveries and returns

(b) Hours of transportation

(c) Maximum quantities of explosives being transported

(d) Types of vehicles being used. Vehicles must be in compliance with federal and state transportation regulations for transportation of explosive material.

Section 9: Storage of explosives.

(1) No overnight storage of explosive material is permitted within the limits of _____ (jurisdiction area) without specific amendments to the permit allowing storage. Blast holes loaded with explosives are to be shot on the day they are loaded.

(2) The required method of handling explosives in _____ (jurisdiction area) is as follows:

(a) Same day delivery

(b) Stand by during loading

(c) Return of all unused explosive materials.

Section 10: Use of explosives.

(1) **Blasting plan.** A blasting plan for each project must be submitted to _____ and approved by the _____ (name of the proper administrative authority) or their designee prior to issuing a blasting permit. The plan must include additional documentation for the proposed blasting operation. For example, maps, site plans, and excavation drawings. The plan must include:

(a) The location where the blast will occur

(b) The approximate total amount of material to be blasted

(c) The incremental volumes, per blast, of material to be blasted

(d) The types and packaging of explosive materials to be used

(e) The drill hole diameters, depths, patterns, subdrilling depths and drill hole orientation to be used

(f) The initiation system, the incremental delay times, and the location of the primers in the explosive column

(g) The stemming depths and stemming material for the various estimated depths of drill holes to be blasted

(h) The approximate powder factors anticipated

(i) The flyrock control procedures and equipment to be used

(j) The maximum number of blasts that will be made in one day

(k) The blast warning sound system and equipment to be used

(l) The scheduled start date and finish date of blasting operations

(m) Additional requirements as needed.

(2) **Traffic control plan.** A traffic control plan acceptable to _____ (jurisdiction name) detailing signing, flagging, temporary road closures, and detour routes for blasting operations must be filed before the blasting permit is issued.

(3) **Preblast notification plan.** A plan outlining preblast public notifications, structural inspections, and blast effect monitoring within a specified distance of the blasting is required before the blasting permit is issued.

(a) **Separation distance.** The distances from the blasting where the notification, preblast structural inspection, and blast monitoring is required must be determined by the scaled distance formulas described below. Blasting will not be permitted until the notification and inspection requirements are completed.

(b) **Scaled distance formulas.**

(i) The distance from the blast within which:

• Notification of all occupied structures is required: $Da = 90\ w$

• Inspection of all occupied structures is required: $Db = 75\ w$

• Monitoring of selected structures is required: $Dc = 60\ w$

(ii) In the above formulas:

• Da, Db, and Dc are the actual distances in feet from the closest point in the blast.

• w is the square root of the maximum weight of the explosives in pounds detonated with a minimum 8 millisecond from another detonation event.

(c) **Notification letter.** The preblast notification must consist of a letter advising all residents within the distance (specified in WAC 296-52-720 section 10 (3)(b)) of the blasts. The letter must include the intent of the blasting pro-

gram, its anticipated impact on local residents, the proposed duration of blasting activities, and provide telephone numbers for public contact. Distribution of this notification must be made a minimum of seven days before the start of blasting. The source of the chart is 121.8507, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, 1980.

(d) **Preblast inspection.** A preblast inspection of resident's property must be offered to all residents within the distance (specified in WAC 296-52-720 section 10 (3)(b) above) of the blasting at no cost to the resident and will be preformed by a qualified third party who is not an employee of the contractor. A copy of the individual inspection reports and a log of all photos taken are to be provided to _____ (jurisdiction name). Where inspections are not allowed by the resident or are not possible for other reasons, a certified letter must be sent to the occupant/owner at the unsurveyed address advising them of their right to a preblast inspection and the possible consequences of denying an inspection. The preblast inspection program for residences within the specified distance must be complete two days prior to the start of blasting and the _____ (name of the proper administrative authority) should be notified.

(4) **Blast-plan compliance inspections.** Blast-plan compliance inspections may be required for every blast until the operator can demonstrate an ability to safely blast according to the blast plan and control the extraneous effects of blasting such as flyrock, noise/air blast, and ground vibration. If more than two blasting inspections are required, an additional fee of _____ (insert dollar amount) per blast inspection will be assessed.

(5) **Monitoring.** All blasts which require monitoring by section 10 (3)(b) are to be monitored using blast monitoring equipment designed for the purpose and carrying a certificate of calibration dated within the previous twelve months. The blast monitors must record peak particle velocity and frequency in three orthogonal directions and air over pressure. Monitored shots in which the pounds detonated per an 8-millisecond time increment is less than ten pounds, one blast monitor is required. When ten or more pounds is detonated per an 8-millisecond time interval, two or more blast monitors are required. All blast-monitoring records are to be signed and submitted to _____ (jurisdiction name) within twenty-four hours of each blast.

(6) **Maximum peak particle velocity.** The maximum peak particle velocity in any seismic trace at the dominant frequency allowed on any residential, business or public structure designed for human occupancy is to be determined by the chart in WAC 296-52-67065(1).

(7) **Air blast.** The maximum air blast over pressure permitted at the closest residential, business or public structure designed for human occupancy is not to exceed 133 dBL @ 2.0 Hz hi pass system per WAC 296-52-67065(3). The source of this regulation is 121.8485, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, 1980.

(8) **Utilities.** Whenever blasting is being conducted in close proximity to existing utilities, the utility owner must be notified a minimum of twenty-four hours in advance of blasting.

(9) **Blast report.** A signed blast report, on a form approved by the _____ (name of the proper administrative authority) or their designee, needs to be filed with _____ (jurisdiction name) within twenty-four hours of the blast. The report must include the following blast information:

(a) Date, time, and location of the blast

(b) Number of drill holes

(c) Maximum, minimum and average drill hole depth

(d) Drill hole diameter

(e) Subdrill depth

(f) Total pounds of each type of explosive used

(g) A drill hole section schematic showing the loading of a typical hole

(h) Amount and type of stemming material

(i) Schematic showing the drill hole pattern

(j) Initiated delayed sequence

(k) Maximum pounds of explosives detonated in any eight millisecond time interval

(l) Type and size of any flyrock protection devices used, if any

(m) Comment regarding the outcomes of the blast.

(10) _____ (jurisdiction name) must be notified immediately of any unplanned or unusual events that resulted from the blast. The permittee must also report any incident, damage claim, or neighbor annoyance report brought to the permittee's attention within twenty-four hours.

Section 11:

This ordinance will be in effect to preserve the health, peace, and safety of the citizens of _____ (jurisdiction name).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-720, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

WAC 296-52-725 Appendix B, sample format for a blast record, nonmandatory.

Note: The sample blast record format is nonmandatory, but the information shown in the sample is required per WAC 296-52-67010(8), Blast records.

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR A BLAST RECORD

(Minimum Record Requirements)

Blast/Record Date_____ Blast #_____ Time of Blast_____ ☐ AM ☐ PM

Employer:_____

Blast-Site Location:_____

Blast Crew Members:

_____

_____

_____

General Weather Conditions (Clouds & Ceiling, Humidity, Wind Speed/Direction, Temperature, etc.):

_____

_____

_____

Type & Condition of Rock Blasted:

_____

Number of Boreholes	Diameter _____ in.	Depth _____ ft.	Backfill_____
Borehole Water Depth	Burden _____ ft.	Spacing _____	
Number of Rows	Stemming _____ ft.	Stemming Material _____	
Non-Standard Pattern Details:			

MAKE, TYPE and AMOUNT Of Explosives Used

_____ _____lb.
_____ _____lb.
_____ _____lb.
_____ _____lb.
_____ _____lb.
_____ _____lb.

Total Pounds in Blast = _____lb.

DETONATORS

☐ Electric ☐ None

Manufacturer _____

Length _____

Delay Periods _____

# of Units _____

☐ Cord _____

Maximum boreholes per delay _____ Maximum loaded pounds per delay _____

Number of decks per borehole _____ Weight of explosives per deck _____

Distance, direction, and address of closest structure from blast site _____ ft.

Distance: _____ ft. Direction: _____ Address: _____

Calculated scaled distance W = $(D/(55/60/65))^2$ = _____ Maximum lb. Per delay allowed in (USBM)

Distance, direction, and address of seismographs from the blasts site.

Distance: _____ ft. Direction: _____ Address: _____

Calibration dates of seismographs used:

Number _____ Date _____ Number _____ Date _____

Method used to measure distances (Laser RF, Optical RF, GPS, Tape, Wheel, Map)?

_____ Other Method: _____

BLASTING RECORD

SKETCH OF BLAST LAYOUT

IDENTIFY SHOT LOCATION BY STATION OR BY DIRECTION AND DISTANCE TO KNOWN STRUCTURE OR OBJECT. SHOW NORTH ARROW. SHOW DELAY NUMBER BY HOLE AND WIRING/CORD/TUBING HOOKUP.

BLAST LOCATION & BLAST NUMBER_____ **DATE:**___/___/___

TYPICAL HOLES

SHOW: Depth, Stemming, Decks, Water, Primer Locations, Subdrilling, etc.

BLAST COMMENTS including fragmentation, muckpile configuration, and flyrock (use additional paper if needed)

_____

_____

_____

_____

SIGNATURE (Blaster in charge): _____ Date: _____

License Number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-08-110, § 296-52-725, filed 4/5/05, effective 6/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 02-03-125, § 296-52-725, filed 1/23/02, effective 3/1/02.]

PART H
AVALANCHE CONTROL

WAC 296-52-800 Avalanche control. (1) General.

(a) During periods of high avalanche danger, areas in avalanche paths shall not be opened for use until trained personnel have evaluated conditions and determined whether avalanche control work is necessary.

(b) When avalanche control work is deemed necessary, areas in the potential avalanche path shall be closed until the risk of avalanches has been reduced to a level determined appropriate by trained personnel.

(c) An avalanche shall not be purposely released until the avalanche path and potential runout zone are clear of personnel and vehicles.

(d) Avalanche guards, signs, and/or barricades shall be positioned at normal entrances to the avalanche path if there is any chance that personnel and vehicles will enter the danger zone during intentional release activities.

(e) During very unstable snow conditions, release of one avalanche may trigger sympathetic releases over a wide area. Avalanche workers shall consider such possibility and clear the appropriate areas of personnel and vehicles.

(2) Personnel and equipment.

(a) The avalanche control crew shall be adequately trained and physically capable for tasks which can be anticipated in their individual job assignments.

(b) No person shall accept or be given a job assignment which is beyond the individual's physical ability or training.

(c) On-slope assignments which include potential exposure to avalanche hazards shall only be conducted by fully qualified and fully equipped control crew members.

(d) The control crew may be split up into smaller groups (teams) to work on multiple areas simultaneously provided that each team consists of at least two qualified members.

(e) Each avalanche control crew or team shall have one or more designated rescue coordinators as is deemed necessary to maintain communications. Compliance with this requirement may be achieved by designating control crew teams to serve as each others' rescue coordinator provided that the teams are reasonably proximate to each other and do in fact maintain frequent communications.

(f) Each avalanche control crew member shall be equipped for continuous two-way communications to the avalanche crew coordinators.

(g) The avalanche crew or teams shall not be assigned to on-slope areas where they cannot maintain communications with their designated coordinator. This requirement may be met by the use of a relay person; however, if any team completely loses communications, they shall return directly to base via the safest route available.

(h) Each person on an avalanche control team shall be equipped with a shovel and an electronic transceiver before commencing on-slope control work. The transceiver shall be in the transmit position whenever personnel are performing on-slope job assignments.

(3) Avalanche rescue plan. All employers with avalanche control personnel shall have a written avalanche rescue plan. The plan shall require:

(a) All rescue personnel who will be assigned to on-slope activities shall:

(i) Be competent skiers;

(ii) Have a current first-aid card;

(iii) Be thoroughly trained in the rescue plan details;

(b) A specific list of required equipment for rescue crew personnel including:

(i) Probes;

(ii) Belaying rope;

(iii) Shovels;

(iv) Two-way communication radios;

(v) Electronic transceivers;

(c) A list of rescue equipment locations;

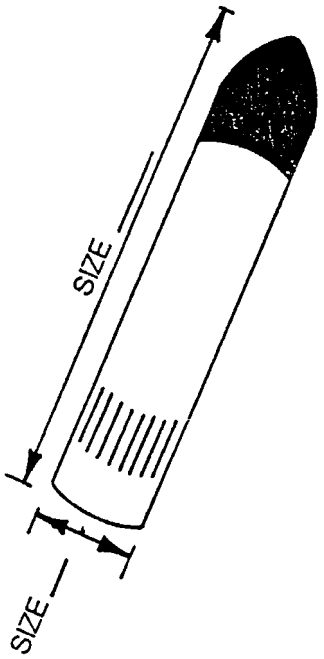
(d) Specific rescue procedures to be followed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-800, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06.]

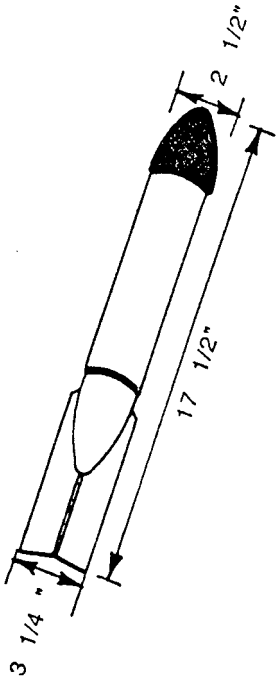
WAC 296-52-802 Acceptable warning signs for typical avalanche control devices (duds).

DANGER
EXPLOSIVES ON THE MOUNTAIN

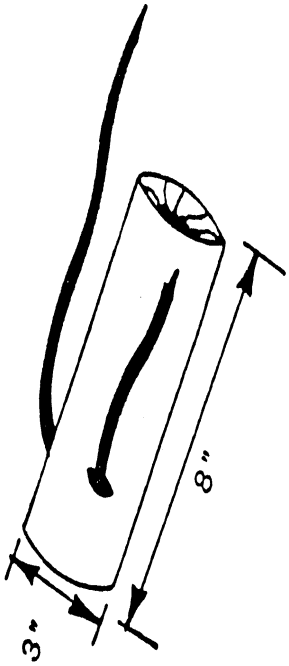
Unexploded warheads, projectiles, or hand charges used in avalanche control may be found in target areas or in avalanche runout zones.



UNEXPLODED WARHEADS WARHEAD MAY BE DISTORTED FROM IMPACT.



AVALAUNCHER PROJECTILERED OPAQUE BODY, RED TRANSLUCENT FINS.



DYNAMITE HANDCHARGE
COLORED WRAPPING,
WILL USUALLY HAVE FUSE.

If you find an unexploded (dud) charge, do the following:

1. Do not disturb or touch!
2. Mark the location within 5 to 10 feet.
3. Immediately report the location.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-802, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06.]

WAC 296-52-803 Storage, makeup, and use of explosives for avalanche control blasting. (1) General.

(a) The storage, handling, and use of explosives and blasting agents used in avalanche control practices shall comply with this chapter and chapter 70.74 RCW.

(b) The minimum requirements published in chapter 296-52 WAC, Part H, shall be applicable to the storage, handling, and use of explosives and blasting agents in the endeavor of avalanche control.

(2) Management responsibility.

(a) Explosives and blasting agents shall not be stored in any regularly occupied areas or buildings except in compliance with this chapter.

(b) Explosives and blasting agents shall not be assembled or combined to form armed charges in any regularly occupied area or building except in compliance with this chapter.

(3) Personnel.

(a) Only fully qualified and licensed blasters shall be permitted to assemble or arm explosives components.

(b) Training shall include avalanche blasting experience so that the problems encountered in cold weather blasting are known factors.

(c) All training activities shall be conducted under the attended supervision of a fully qualified and licensed blaster.

(4) General requirements.

(a) Initiating systems for hand-placed or hand-thrown charges.

(i) The ignition system on single-unit hand-thrown charges shall consist of a nonelectric cap or shock tube and approved initiation system.

(ii) Multiple units combined to form a single hand-placed charge may use the above system, an approved detonating cord system or shock tube system. No other ignition system shall be permissible without specific approval by the department.

(iii) When using a shock tube system, after all charges are in place, connected to the shock tube trunk line and ready for initiation, the shock tube initiation tool shall be attached for firing.

(b) Multiple charge blasts.

(i) Detonating cord or shock tube system shall be used in lieu of blasting wire to connect multiple charge blasts.

(ii) When using detonating cord systems, after all charges are placed, connected to the detonating cord, and the charges are ready to be ignited, a safety fuse and cap shall be attached to the detonating cord. A fuse igniter may then be attached to ignite the safety fuse.

(c) Blasting caps shall be no larger than No. 8 except when recommended by the explosives manufacturer for a particular explosive used within a specific application.

(d) Electric blasting caps are not permitted.

(e) Safety fuse and shock tube.

(i) Only the highest quality safety fuse with excellent water resistance and flexibility shall be used.

(ii) Shock tube systems may be used in place of fuse cap and safety fuse systems.

(f) Fuse length.

(i) Safety fuse length shall be selected to permit the control team adequate escapement time from the blast area under all reasonable contingencies (falls, release of bindings, etc.)

(ii) In no instance shall a fuse length with less than ninety seconds burn time be permitted.

(iii) The burn time of each roll of safety fuse shall be checked prior to use.

(iv) Checked rolls shall be marked with the tested burn time.

(v) It is recommended that all hand charges be prepared for ignition with either one safety fuse and igniter or a double safety fuse and igniters.

Note: Standard safety fuse burns at a rate of forty to fifty-five seconds at two thousand five hundred meters elevation. This rate equates to approximately twenty-four inches fuse length for ninety second hand charge fuses at normal avalanche control elevations, but fuse burn rate should be checked before each use.

(5) Explosives.

(a) Explosives chosen shall have a safe shelf life of at least one operating season in the storage facilities in which it will be stored.

(b) Explosives chosen shall have excellent water and freezing resistance.

(c) Industrial primers (or boosters) that consist mainly of TNT or gelatin are the recommended explosives.

(6) Transporting explosives and hand charges.

(a) Hand charges or explosives components shall be transported in approved type avalanche control packs, in United States Department of Transportation-approved shipping containers or in licensed magazines.

(b) Criteria for avalanche control packs.

(i) The pack shall be constructed of water resistant material.

(ii) Packs shall be constructed with sufficient individual compartments to separate hand charges or explosives components from tools or other equipment or supplies which may be carried in the pack.

(iii) Each compartment used for hand charges or explosives components shall have an independent closure means.

(iv) If fuse igniters will be permitted to be carried on the avalanche control pack, a separate compartment with individual closure means shall be attached to the outside of the exterior of the pack.

(c) Use of avalanche control packs.

(i) Packs shall be inspected daily, prior to loading, for holes or faulty compartment closures. Defective packs shall not be used until adequately repaired.

(ii) Tools or other materials shall not be placed in any compartment which contains hand charges or explosives components.

(iii) Fuse igniters shall never be placed anywhere inside the pack when the pack contains hand charges or other explosives components.

(iv) Fuse igniters may be carried in a separate compartment attached to the outside of the pack exterior but preferably in a compartment attached to the front of the carrying harness. Another acceptable alternative is to carry the igniters in a jacket pocket completely separate from the pack.

(v) Hand charges or explosives components shall not be stored or left unattended in avalanche control packs. Unused hand charges shall be promptly disassembled at the end of individual control routes and all components returned to approved storage.

(vi) Individual control team members shall not carry more than thirty-five pounds of hand charges in avalanche control packs.

(vii) A hand charge or cap and fuse assembly which has a fuse igniter attached shall never be placed in an avalanche control pack for any reason.

(d) Whenever explosives or explosives components are transported in or on any vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine, provisions shall be made to ensure that said explosives or containers cannot come into contact with the hot exhaust system.

(e) Hand charges or explosives components shall not be transported in spark-producing metal containers.

(f) Hand charges shall not be transported on public roads and highways when such roads or highways are open to the public. Explosives components shall only be transported on public roads or highways in compliance with United States Department of Transportation regulations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-803, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06.]

WAC 296-52-805 Hand charge makeup methods. General. The department shall recognize two permissible methods concerning hand charges for avalanche control blasting. The descriptions and requirements for each method are contained in this section.

Note: A well-designed and constructed hand charge makeup room can enhance the correct assembly of explosive components and reduce the incidences of misfires from incorrect makeup or moisture.

(1) Method I. Makeup at the blast site.

(a) The ignition system shall consist of a nonelectrical blasting cap and highest quality water resistant safety fuse, or detonating cord, assembled as recommended by the manufacturer.

(b) Detonating cord shall be used to connect separated multiple-charge blasts.

(c) No other ignition system shall be permissible on hand-placed or hand-thrown avalanche control charges unless variance is granted by the department.

(d) Caps shall be installed on correct length fuses prior to being transported out onto control routes.

(e) Caps shall only be crimped with a crimper tool approved for that purpose.

(f) Assembling caps and fuses shall be done in a warm, dry, well-lighted environment. The location used for assembly shall not have flammable fuels, flammable gases, or explosives present where accidental detonation of the caps could create a secondary ignition or detonation hazard.

(g) Each cap shall be protected by a styrofoam shield or the equivalent before being placed in an avalanche control pack for transportation.

(h) A fuse igniter shall never be attached to a fuse until the fuse and cap assembly is installed in the hand charge at the blast site and the control crew is fully prepared to ignite the charge.

(i) All 1.1 explosives shall be attended as defined in this chapter at all times when the explosive is out of the Type 1 or 2 storage magazine.

(j) Disbursement of explosive charges from the Type 1 or 2 storage magazine into avalanche control packs shall be done outside the storage magazine. Records shall be maintained for all explosives disbursed.

(k) Caps, cap and fuse assemblies, armed hand charges, or fuse igniters shall not be carried into or stored in a Type 1 or 2 magazine which contains 1.1 explosives.

(2) Method II. Hand charge makeup room. This method is different from method I primarily in that the fuse and cap assembly is installed in the explosive charge while inside a special makeup room. The assembly procedure shall be as follows:

(a) Install caps on correct length fuses with an approved crimper tool before explosives are brought into the makeup room.

(b) The cap and fuse assemblies shall not be combined with explosives to form hand charges until just before the intended time of distribution.

(c) Only nonsparking skewers shall be used to punch holes in an explosives cartridge.

(d) The fuse shall be laced or taped in position after inserting the cap in the charge.

(e) Each hand charge shall be placed in an explosives box or avalanche control pack immediately after assembly is completed.

(f) No spark-producing metal tools shall be used to open explosives containers.

(g) Fuse igniters shall never be attached to a fuse or a hand charge until the hand charge is at the blast site and the control crew is fully prepared to ignite the charge.

(3) Makeup room requirements, procedures.

(a) Construction requirements.

(i) Makeup rooms located in accordance with the American Standard Quantity and Distance Tables for storage shall not require construction of reinforced concrete walls, floors, and doors. All other requirements of this chapter shall be applicable for such facilities.

(ii) Floors and walls. The floor and walls shall be constructed of reinforced concrete not less than eight inches thick. The rebar shall be not less than one-half inch diameter and shall be spaced on twelve-inch vertical and horizontal centers. The rebar shall be bent at a ninety degree angle and extend a minimum of twenty-four inches into the adjoining floor or wall to secure each floor and wall joint.

(iii) Roof. The roof is not limited to specific materials but shall provide both weather protection and standard snow loading protection for the region.

(iv) Access door(s).

(A) If a hinged door mounting is utilized, the hinge shall be mounted on the inside so that the door opens into the makeup room. In the fully closed position, in position to be locked, the door shall be a minimum of two inches larger than the access opening on all sides.

(B) If a flush door mounting is utilized, the door shall be mounted with a two-inch decreasing taper on all sides of both the door and the concrete access opening to form a wedge seal.

(C) If a sliding door mounting is utilized, the mounting apparatus shall be on the inside of the makeup room and the door shall be a minimum of two inches larger than the access opening when the door is fully closed.

(D) Makeup room door may be either:

(I) Constructed to the same structural integrity and mounting requirements of (A) through (C) of this subsection; or

(II) Constructed of plywood not less than two inches thick and overlaid on the outside with a steel plate not less than one-eighth inch thick.

(III) If a door which complies with (II) of this subsection is used, a berm or barricade shall be installed within six feet of the door. The berm or barricade shall extend at least as high as the top of the door and shall be a minimum of two feet wider than the door on both sides of the door.

(E) For security purposes, one steel padlock having at least five tumblers and a case hardened shackle of at least three-eighths inch diameter is sufficient for locking purposes. Hinges and hasps shall be attached so that they cannot be removed from the outside when in the closed position and with the lock in place.

(v) Interior finish. The inside of all makeup rooms shall be finished and equipped to the following minimum requirements:

(A) Construction shall be fire resistant and nonsparking up to the top of the walls. Nails or screws shall be countersunk, blind nailed, or covered.

(B) Lighting shall be by N.E.C. explosion-proof rated fixtures and all wiring shall be in sealed conduit.

(C) Control switches shall be outside the makeup room.

(D) No electrical outlet boxes are permissible inside the room.

(b) Restrictions.

(i) Smoking, matches, open flames, or flame- or spark-producing devices shall not be permitted inside the makeup room.

(ii) Flammable liquids or flammable compressed gases shall not be stored in the makeup room.

(iii) Signs limiting entry to authorized personnel shall be posted on the door(s).

(iv) A sign stating the occupancy rules shall be posted inside the makeup room where it is clearly legible upon entering the room. The sign shall post the following rules:

(A) Occupancy shall be restricted to specifically authorized personnel;

(B) Smoking, matches, flame- or spark-producing devices, tools or equipment shall not be permitted in the room at any time when explosives or explosive components are present; and

(C) Flammable fuels or compressed gases shall not be permitted inside the room nor stored within fifty feet of the room.

(v) Heating units shall be limited to:

(A) Forced air systems with the heating unit located outside the room.

(B) Steam systems of 15 psig or less.

(C) Hot water systems of 130°F or less.

(D) The radiant heating coils and piping for steam or hot water systems shall be protected so that explosives cannot come into contact with them.

(E) Heating ducts shall be installed so that the hot air does not discharge directly on explosives.

(F) The heating system used in a makeup room shall have controls which prevent the ambient room temperature from exceeding 130°F.

(vi) The makeup room shall be equipped with a portable fire extinguisher of at least 2A-20BC rating.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

(vii) Ventilation.

(A) The makeup room shall be equipped with a ventilation system capable of maintaining a minimum rate of three air exchanges per hour during all times when explosives are present in the room.

(B) Fans and controls shall be located outside the makeup room and shall be of a type approved for this service.

(C) The lighting circuit control shall also activate the ventilation fan and the ventilation fan shall be operated whenever personnel are in the room.

(D) Exhaust ventilation shall be arranged to discharge into outside air, not into an enclosed structure.

(viii) The floor or exterior walls may be constructed with duct openings for heating and ventilation purposes provided that:

(A) Each duct opening is not greater in volume than seventy-two square inches;

(B) The combined number of duct openings shall not exceed three;

(C) Duct openings shall be located within twelve inches of the floor or ceiling;

(D) The exhaust duct opening shall not be located on the wall above the makeup workbench.

(c) Practices and procedures.

(i) When explosives are present in the makeup room, entry into the makeup room shall be restricted to trained and authorized personnel.

(ii) The access door(s) to the makeup room shall be kept locked or bolted from the inside while employees are assembling explosives.

(iii) The entire makeup room shall be kept clean, orderly, and free of burnable rubbish.

(iv) Brooms and other cleaning utensils shall not have any spark-producing metal parts if used when explosives are present.

(v) Sweepings and empty explosives containers shall be disposed of as recommended by the explosives supplier.

(vi) Repair activities which utilize spark-producing tools shall not be conducted on any part of the makeup room while explosives are present.

(d) Storage of explosives.

(i) A makeup room shall not be used for the unattended storage of 1.1 explosives.

(ii) A makeup room which meets all requirements of this chapter may contain a Type 3 storage facility, for one thousand or less blasting caps.

(iii) A Type 3 storage facility shall be constructed according to the requirements in WAC 296-52-70030 through 296-52-70040.

(A) A Type 3 storage facility shall be fire resistant and theft resistant. It does not need to be bullet resistant and weather resistant if the locked makeup room provides protection from weather and bullet penetration.

(B) Sides, bottoms, and covers shall be constructed of not less than number twelve gauge metal and lined with a nonsparking material.

(C) Hinges and hasps shall be attached so that they cannot be removed from the outside.

(D) One steel padlock having at least five tumblers and a case-hardened shackle of at least three-eighths inch diameter is sufficient for locking purposes. The lock and hasp is not required to be equipped with a steel hood.

(e) Location.

(i) The makeup room shall be located in accordance with the American Quantity and Distance Separation Tables as adopted in chapter 70.74 RCW, Washington State Explosives Act and this chapter except under conditions as indicated in this section.

(ii) Where locating the makeup room in accordance with the quantity and distance separation table is impractical because of bad weather accessibility, rough terrain, or space availability:

(A) Upon application the department will issue a variance enabling location of the makeup room, by mutual agreement, at the safest possible location within the limitation of the individual base area.

(B) The safest possible location will be the location most isolated from assembly areas and buildings that are inhabited with application of additional protection measures such as:

(I) Berming.

(II) Locating natural obstructions or buildings that are not inhabited between the makeup room and assembly areas and buildings that are inhabited.

(III) Limitations on the total quantity of explosives in the makeup room at any one time.

(iii) Makeup rooms designed to hold the boxes of explosives awaiting makeup and the madeup explosives in avalanche control packs awaiting distribution may be located using the total quantity of explosives allowed at the makeup table at any one time as the referenced quantity of explosives provided.

(A) The makeup room is located in accordance with the American Quantity and Distance Separation Tables as adopted in chapter 70.74 RCW, Washington State Explosives Act and this chapter for the referenced quantity of explosives at the makeup table.

(I) This separation shall apply only to human proximity to the makeup room and only at such time as there are explosives in the makeup room.

(II) When the makeup room does not contain explosives the separation tables shall not apply.

(B) The concrete walls of the room are designed to withstand the explosion of the total amount of the referenced explosives.

(I) The concrete walls must be constructed in accordance with specifications designed and certified by a licensed engineer; or

(II) The concrete walls must be constructed to the specifications of Department of the Army TM5-1300 "Structures to Resist the Effects of Accidental Explosions" designed to produce walls which will withstand explosion of the referenced quantity explosives.

(C) The boxes of explosives awaiting makeup and the madeup explosives in avalanche control packs awaiting distribution are located behind separate concrete debris barrier walls which will ensure that detonation of these explosives will not occur if the explosives at the makeup table detonate.

(I) The concrete debris barrier wall must be constructed in accordance with specifications designed and certified by a licensed engineer; or

(II) The concrete debris barrier wall must be constructed to the specifications of Department of the Army TM5-1300 "Structures to Resist the Effects of Accidental Explosions" to produce a barrier which will not allow detonation of the explosives awaiting makeup and distribution should the referenced quantity of explosives detonate.

(III) Access from the makeup table to the area behind the concrete debris barrier walls shall not be doored. The concrete debris barrier walls will be designed so that the access way from the makeup table to the area behind the concrete debris barrier wall will deflect debris from an explosive blast by inherent design.

(D) The roof shall be designed so that the resistance to an interior explosive blast will be negligible.

(iv) A full containment makeup room may be located anywhere and must meet the following requirements:

(A) The makeup room must be constructed in accordance with a licensed explosive engineer's approved design.

(B) The total amount of explosives in the room at any time must not exceed the design limit of the room.

(C) The makeup room cannot be used for storage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-805, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06.]

WAC 296-52-807 Avalanche control blasting. (1) The employer shall ensure that all members of avalanche control blasting crews are competent ski mountaineers in good physical and mental condition.

(2) Each avalanche control blasting crew or team shall consist of a qualified and licensed blaster and at least one trained assistant.

(3) Untrained personnel may accompany blasting crews for training purposes but shall not participate in actual firing of charges until trained and authorized.

(4) The blaster in charge of each crew or team shall be responsible for all phases of preparation and placement of charges.

(5) Avalanche control blasting should be conducted during daylight hours whenever possible.

(6) Escape route.

(a) The avalanche control crew or team shall preplan the escape route before igniting any charge.

(b) The escape route shall be as safe and foolproof as possible and shall culminate behind a terrain barrier or at least one hundred feet from the blast site by the time of detonation.

(7) Hand-thrown charges.

(a) A blaster shall only work with one charge at a time.

(b) Before attaching the igniter, the blaster must:

(i) Be at the start of the escape route;

(ii) Check the runout zone for personnel;

(iii) Check the blast area for personnel.

(c) After the blaster attaches and activates the igniter:

(i) The blaster shall check to see that the fuse is ignited;

(ii) If the fuse did not ignite, no attempt shall be made to relight it. The blaster shall immediately remove the fuse cap from the charge to sidearm it. The fuse cap shall be treated as a misfire and be put in an appropriately safe place separate from all other explosive components. It shall not be approached for at least thirty minutes, after which time it shall be properly disposed of;

(iii) The practice of double fusing hand charges shall be allowed. An attempt shall be made to light both fuses. If only one of the two fuses lights, the charge shall be deployed as normal;

(iv) As soon as the fuse is ignited, the blaster shall promptly throw the charge into the target area;

(v) All personnel shall be in a safe place when the charge detonates.

(d) Where hand-thrown charges will slide down the hill on hard frozen snow or ice surface, charges shall be belayed with light cord.

(8) Hand charges thrown from ski lifts or trams.

(a) The number of charges thrown from ski lifts or trams shall be kept to a minimum.

(b) The lift operating crew shall be informed of the blasting plans.

(c) The lift crew shall stand by for emergency procedures such as transfer of lift onto auxiliary power, evacuation, etc.

(d) The lift crew and the blaster in charge shall be in direct radio contact at all times during the blasting operations.

(e) Only the avalanche control blasting crew and the essential lift operating personnel shall be on a lift or tram during blasting operations.

(f) The avalanche control blasting crew shall be traveling up slope when a charge is thrown.

(g) A charge shall always be thrown down slope and to the side, away from towers, haulropes and other equipment or facilities.

(h) The minimum distance from the blast target to the closest point of the lift shall be sixty feet.

(i) Hand charges shall not exceed 4.5 pounds of TNT equivalent.

(j) Fuses shall be timed and cut to such length that all personnel on the lift will have moved a minimum of three hundred feet from the blast target by the time of detonation.

(k) Precautions shall be taken to avoid tossing charges into any of the lift equipment, moving chairs, cables, towers, etc.

(9) Aerial avalanche control blasting.

(a) Blasting from aircraft shall require a written program approved by the Federal Aviation Administration and the director, or designee of the department of labor and industries.

(b) A written program shall include the following:

(i) Written procedures to be followed including provisions for safety in the avalanche runout zone and emergency rescue plans.

(ii) Hand charge makeup and handling procedures.

(iii) The type of explosives to be used.

(iv) The qualifications of all avalanche control personnel involved in aerial blasting must meet the requirements of WAC 296-52-64030.

(v) The specific locations where aircraft blasting is to take place.

(c) An aerial avalanche control team shall be established consisting of (at minimum) a pilot, a blaster in charge and an observer/controller.

(d) Blasting from an aircraft shall require the blaster in charge to be a licensed avalanche blaster with an endorsement for aerial blasting. The blaster in charge will be on board during each aerial blasting mission.

Note: Blasting from aircraft should only be used when it is determined that conventional methods are not the safest means to mitigate the existing avalanche hazard.

(10) Avalauncher requirements.

(a) Management shall develop a written training program and ensure that every person who will be authorized to work on an avalauncher firing team is thoroughly trained. Training shall include:

(i) All operating instructions;

(ii) Safety precautions;

(iii) Emergency procedures;

(iv) Securing requirements for the equipment.

(b) Each employer shall have a list of authorized operators listed on a posted operator's list.

(c) Only trained and authorized personnel shall be permitted to point and fire an avalauncher with explosive rounds.

(d) During firing of explosive loaded rounds, the firing team shall consist of two qualified operators and not more than one adequately trained helper.

(e) Operators must have a current state blasting license.

(f) Each operator shall individually check the elevation, pointing and pressure settings of the gun before each shot is fired.

(g) Operators shall attempt to determine and record whether or not each round which is fired actually explodes on contact.

(h) The approximate location of all known misfired explosives (or duds) shall be recorded.

(i) Initial shooting coordinates for each avalauncher mount shall be made during periods of good visibility.

(j) Testing shall include test firing in various wind conditions.

(k) The correct coordinates for the various conditions encountered shall be carefully recorded.

(l) When spotter personnel are used in the target area, shooting shall be conducted with nonexplosive projectiles.

(m) Firing of explosive avalauncher rounds shall only be conducted when personnel are not in the target area.

(n) The avalauncher apparatus shall be stored in a nonfunctional condition when not in use. This shall be accomplished by:

(i) Locking out the firing mechanism or gas source in accordance with the lockout requirements of this chapter; or

(ii) Disassembly of functional components rendering the gun inoperable and separate storage of components removed; or

(iii) Removal of the entire gun to secure storage.

(o) With established avalauncher mounts, each autumn when reinstalling guns, the following procedures shall be accomplished before the gun is considered operable:

(i) All components shall be carefully inspected by qualified personnel;

(ii) After assembly and installation, the gun shall first be test fired using a nonexplosive projectile;

(iii) The established firing coordinates shall be checked by test firing.

(11) Cornice control requirements.

(a) Cornice buildup hazards shall be evaluated regularly by qualified personnel, particularly after heavy snowfall periods which are accompanied by high wind or other snow transport weather conditions.

(b) Cornice hazards shall be controlled whenever the buildup appears to offer potential hazard to areas accessible by personnel.

(c) The control team shall establish the tension breakline of the cornice roof as accurately as conditions permit before starting any other control work on the cornice.

(d) The tension breakline shall be marked when necessary.

(e) Small lightly packed cornices may be kicked off with a ski, ski pole, or shovel by an unbelayed control team member if the ridgeline can be clearly established and all work can be done from the safe side of the ridgeline.

(f) When working along an anticipated cornice breakline, control team members shall retreat back from the breakline to change work positions rather than traverse along the breakline.

(g) The following factors shall be given careful consideration before commencing control activities on any relatively larger cornice:

(i) The older and larger a cornice becomes, the more densely it compacts. Densely packed cornices release into larger blocks offering a higher level of danger to an extended runout zone. The control team leader shall therefore take highest level of precautions to assure that the runout zone is clear of personnel;

(ii) Larger size cornices result in increased suspended weight and leverage which may cause the breakline release fracture to occur behind the actual ridgeline. The actual ridgeline may also be obscured by the simple mass of larger cornices. Control team members shall stay off the cornice roof and must be protected by a secure belay when working near the suspected breakline;

(iii) All large cornices shall be released by explosives. Explosives shall be transported, made up and fired in accordance with the following requirements:

(A) The ignition system for single hand charge blasts shall be safety fuse and cap or a system approved by the department.

(B) Detonating cord or shock tube shall be used to connect multiple charge blasts.

(C) When detonating cord is used, one end shall be securely anchored where premature cornice collapse will not disturb the anchor. The fuse and cap shall be attached to the free end of the detonating cord after all charges are connected to the detonating cord.

(D) Safety fuse length shall be sufficient to permit adequate escapement time for all personnel from the area influenced by the blast. Safety fuse shall be not less than three feet long, approximately two minutes and twenty seconds, in all instances.

(h) Cornice control work on large cornices shall be conducted during daylight hours and preferably during favorable weather conditions. As a minimum, clear visibility shall exist across the full length of any cornice which the control team is attempting to release.

(12) Belaying practices.

(a) Belay rope shall be standard 11 mm mountaineering rope or the equivalent.

(i) Belay rope shall be inspected at not less than thirty-day intervals and maintained in excellent condition.

(ii) Defective belay rope shall not be used for belaying purposes.

(b) Adequate trees or other suitable natural belay anchors shall be used in preference to a human belay anchor when such natural anchors are available.

(c) The belay anchor position shall be as near to ninety degrees from the tension breakline as the terrain conditions will permit.

(d) With either a natural belay anchor or human belay anchor, the belay line shall be tended to keep slack out of the line.

(e) When either the belayed person or belay anchor needs to change position, the belayed person shall retreat

back from the cornice to a safe position until the belay anchor is reestablished.

(f) When a human belay anchor is used:

(i) The belay anchor person shall establish the anchor position as far back away from the cornice as conditions permit;

(ii) The anchor person shall remain in a seated position with their legs pointed toward the belayed person until such time as the belayed person has retreated back from the cornice to a position considered to be safe.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-807, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06.]

WAC 296-52-809 Retrieving misfired explosives (duds). (1) The following requirements shall apply to all kinds of avalanche control blasting:

(a) Each person who ignites a charge or propels a charged projectile with any kind of apparatus shall note whether or not the charge actually detonates.

(b) A conscientious effort shall be made to promptly retrieve any misfired explosives.

(i) If conditions make it impractical or dangerous to promptly retrieve a misfired explosive, a search shall be conducted as soon as conditions permit.

(ii) Any area which contains a misfired explosive shall be closed to entry to all personnel except the search team until such time as the area has been searched and pronounced safe by the designated search leader.

(c) When searching for a misfired explosive on an uncontrolled avalanche slope (a slope which has not released), the procedures used shall be consistent with good mountaineering practices.

(d) A hand charge misfire shall not be approached for at least thirty minutes.

(e) A hand charge or avalauncher misfired explosive may be blown up with a secondary charge where they are found or may be disarmed at that location by fully trained and qualified personnel.

(f) Military warhead misfired explosives shall not be moved. They shall be blown up where they are found by secondary charges except that trained military personnel may disarm and transport such misfired explosives when approved by the governmental branch having jurisdiction.

(2) Records.

(a) Accurate records shall be maintained for every explosive device which does not detonate.

(b) Misfired explosives records shall include the following information:

(i) The suspected location;

(ii) A description of the misfired explosive;

(iii) The date the misfired explosive was lost;

(iv) The date the misfired explosive was found and disposed of.

(3) Misfired explosive frequency.

(a) Misfired explosive frequency should be maintained below one misfired explosive for every five hundred detonating attempts.

(b) All employers who do not maintain a misfired explosive frequency below one misfired explosive per five hundred detonation attempts shall investigate all aspects of the blasting program and take prompt corrective actions as indicated.

(4) Misfired explosives warning signs.

(a) Requirements for warning signs. Ski area operations which use any form of explosive device for avalanche control shall display warning, information placards and/or signs as found in this chapter, Part H.

(b) Signs shall be posted at readily visible locations and in such a manner as to give both employees and the public ample opportunity to be informed of the potential existence of misfired explosive avalanche charges. Locations may include but are not limited to:

(i) Ticket sales and lift loading areas;

(ii) Food and beverage service facilities;

(iii) Restrooms and locker rooms;

(iv) Safety bulletin boards;

(v) Along general access routes.

(c) Signs shall be distinctive in appearance from the surrounding background where they are posted.

(d) Signs shall be maintained in legible condition.

(e) Signs shall include the following information:

(i) The word "WARNING" or "DANGER" at the top of the sign in the largest lettering on the sign;

(ii) The words "EXPLOSIVES ON THE MOUNTAIN";

(iii) A colored pictorial illustration which also provides information on dimensions of each type of explosive device used in the area;

(iv) The sign wording shall conclude with specific instructions to be followed by anyone who locates an unexploded explosive device.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-52-809, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06.]

Chapter 296-54 WAC
SAFETY STANDARDS—LOGGING OPERATIONS

WAC

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-54-001 Scope and application. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-001, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-003 Waiver and variance. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-003, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-010 Definitions of terms used in the logging standards for the purpose of this chapter. [Order 76-29, § 296-54-010, filed 9/30/76; Order 72-14, § 296-54-010, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/30/62; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-020 Introduction. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-020, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-030 Management's responsibility. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-030, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § I, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-040 Employee's responsibility. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-040, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § II, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-050 through 296-54-125. Safety and first aid. [Rules (part), filed 7/6/61, 3/23/60.] Decodified. See chapter 296-25 WAC, General safety standards.

296-54-051 Safety educational and first aid requirements. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-051, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-052 General requirements. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-052, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-130 Camps. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-130, filed 7/3/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § IV, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-140 Railroad and truck road construction and maintenance—Railroads. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-140, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § V (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-150 Truck roads. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-150, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § V (part), filed 6/2/67, 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-160 Transportation of crews—General requirements. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-160, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72;

Rules, § VI (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-170 Transportation of crews by use of speeders and trailers. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-170, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § VI (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61, 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-180 Transportation of crews by motor vehicles. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-180, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § VI (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-185 Methods of crew transportation other than those specified. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-185, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-190 Rigging. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-190, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § VIII, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60; Addendum, filed 3/30/62.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-195 Additional requirements for portable spars and boom type yarding and loading machines. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-195, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-200 Yarding. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-200, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XII, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-202 Yarding—Signal transmission, signaling equipment and related items. [Rules AB-2 through AB-11, effective 1/2/65; Rules L-4, L-5, L-6, L-16, L-22 through L-27, filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Superseded by Rules, filed 6/27/67, effective 7/10/67. See WAC 296-54-350 through 296-54-393.

296-54-210 Tractor logging. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-210, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XIII, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-215 Canopy guards, barricades, seat belts, screens and other items required for industrial equipment. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-215, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-216 Roll-over protective structures and overhead protection. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-216, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-217 Braking systems for tractors and other mobile equipment. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-217, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-218 Emergency steering. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-218, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-220 Log loading. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-220, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XIV, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-230 Lines, blocks and shackles. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-230, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § IX, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-240 Yarding, loading, and skidding units. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-240, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § X, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-250 New and used boiler or pressure vessels. [Rules (part), filed 7/6/61, 3/23/60.] Superseded by Rules, filed 6/27/67, effective 7/10/67. See WAC 296-54-240(9) and chapter 70.79 RCW.

296-54-260 Falling—Bucking. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-260, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § VII, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-270 Moving machines. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-270, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XI, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-280 General requirements. [Order 76-29, § 296-54-280, filed 9/30/76; Order 72-14, § 296-54-280, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XIX, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-281 Water dumps. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-281, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-282 Boom and rafting grounds. [Order 76-7, § 296-54-282, filed 3/1/76; Order 72-14, § 296-54-282, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-284 Dry land sorting and storage. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-284, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-286 Boats and mechanical devices on water. [Order 76-7, § 296-54-286, filed 3/1/76; Order 72-14, § 296-54-286, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-290 Electrical logging equipment. [Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-300 Explosives. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-300, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XX, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.-150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-310 Railroad operations. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-310, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XVI, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-320 Railroad maintenance, loading or unloading. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-320, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XVII, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-330 Motor truck log transportation. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-330, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XV, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-335 Stationary log truck trailer loading. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-335, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-340 Maintenance shops. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-340, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XVIII, filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-350 Signals and signal systems. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-350, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XXI (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-360 Skidder whistle signals. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-360, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XXI (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-370 Slackline whistle signals. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-370, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XXI (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules (part), filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-380 High lead logging whistle signals. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-380, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XXI (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67; Rules AB-1, effective 1/2/65; Rule Z-3, filed 7/6/61; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-390 High lead whistle signal—General whistle signals. [Rules (part), filed 7/6/61, 3/23/60.] Superseded by Rules, filed 6/27/67, effective 7/10/67. For later enactment see WAC 296-54-391 through 296-54-393.

296-54-391 General requirements for signaling and signal equipment. [Rules, § XXI (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67.] Repealed by omission, Order 72-14, filed 7/31/72.

296-54-392 Electric signal systems. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-392, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XXI (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-393 Radio systems used for voice communications, activation of audible signals or equipment. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-393, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72; Rules, § XXI (part), filed 6/2/67, effective 7/10/67.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-39301 Form No. 157—Application for permit to operate radio signal system in designated area. [Order 72-14, Form No. 157 (codified as WAC 296-54-39301), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-399 Special rigging standards. [Rules (part), filed 7/6/61, 3/23/60. Recodified from WAC 296-54-400 to avoid duplication of numbering.] Superseded by Rules, filed 6/27/67, effective 7/10/67. See WAC 296-54-190.

296-54-400 Radio-signaling systems—Minimum requirements. [Order 72-14, § 296-54-400, filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), filed 9/21/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240.

296-54-450 Rules and regulations of the state board of health concerning labor camps. [Rules (part), filed 7/6/61, 3/23/60.] Decodified. See WAC 296-54-130, and chapters 296-26 and 248-60 WAC.

296-54-45001 Pulpwood logging. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-54-45001, filed 11/14/88; Order 76-7, § 296-54-45001, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-20, § 296-54-450 (codified as WAC 296-54-45001), filed 5/6/74.] Repealed by 96-22-013, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060.

296-54-51180 Personal flotation devices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-51180, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.] Repealed by 06-07-142, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-54-525 Railroad construction and maintenance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-525, filed 9/21/79.] Repealed by 99-17-117, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050.

296-54-559 Yarding—Helicopters and helicopter cranes. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].-060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-559, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-54-559, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 81-05-013 (Order 81-3), § 296-54-559, filed 2/10/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-559, filed 9/21/79.] Amended and decodified by 99-17-117, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-54-599 Truck and equipment maintenance shops. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-599, filed 9/21/79.] Repealed by 99-17-117, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-54-990 Map. [Order 72-14, Map (codified as WAC 296-54-990), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-54-99001 Appendix I—Figure 1—Rigging up, wrapping a guyline. [Order 72-14, Figure 1 (codified as WAC 296-54-99001), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-54-99005 Appendix I—Figure 5—Standard signals for tractor logging. [Order 72-14, Figure 5 (codified as WAC 296-54-99005), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-54-99006 Appendix I—Figure 6—Standard signals for loading logs. [Order 72-14, Figure 6 (codified as WAC 296-54-99006), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-54-99007 Appendix I—Figure 7—Heel boom loading. [Order 72-14, Figure 7 (codified as WAC 296-54-99007), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 99-22-045, filed 10/29/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-54-99008 Appendix I—Figure 8—Guyline loading. [Order 72-14, Figure 8 (codified as WAC 296-54-99008), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 99-22-045, filed 10/29/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-54-99009 Appendix I—Figure 9—Hayrack boom loading. [Order 72-14, Figure 9 (codified as WAC 296-54-99009), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 99-22-045, filed 10/29/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-54-99010 Appendix I—Figure 10—Spreader bar loading. [Order 72-14, Figure 10 (codified as WAC 296-54-99010), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 99-22-045, filed 10/29/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-54-99011 Appendix I—Figure 11—Placement and number of binders. [Order 72-14, Figure 11 (codified as WAC 296-54-99011), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

296-54-99012 Appendix I—Figure 12—Standard signals for high lead logging. [Order 72-14, Figure 12 (codified as WAC 296-54-99012), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.] Repealed by 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

WAC 296-54-501 Scope and application. This chapter establishes safety practices for all types of logging, log road construction and other forest activities using logging machinery and/or power saws regardless of the end use of the wood. This chapter does not apply to log handling at sawmills, plywood mills, pulp mills, or other manufacturing operations governed by specific safety standards. This chapter provides minimum safety requirements for the logging industry. The logging industry is also covered by the general safety standards, chapter 296-24 WAC; occupational health standards, chapter 296-62 WAC; the safety and health core rules, chapter 296-800 WAC; or others that may apply. Chapter 296-52 WAC, which covers the possession, handling and use of

explosives, applies when explosives are used in logging operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-54-501, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-17-117, § 296-54-501, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-501, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-54-501, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-501, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-503 Variance. If an employer finds it impractical to comply with specific requirements of this chapter, the department may permit a variation from the requirements. However, the employer must still provide equal protection by substitute means. To request a variance, write to:

WISHA Services Division—Variance Request
Department of Labor & Industries
P.O. Box 44648
Olympia, WA 98504-4648

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-503, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-503, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-505 Definitions. A-frame - a structure made of two independent columns fastened together at the top and separated by a reasonable width at the bottom to stabilize the unit from tipping sideways.

An operation - any place where logging or log related activities are taking place.

Approved - approved by the department of labor and industries.

Arch - any device attached to the back of a vehicle and used for raising one end of logs to facilitate movement.

Authorized person - a person approved or assigned by the employer to perform a specific type of duty(s) or to be at a specific location at a certain time(s).

Backcut (felling cut) - the cut in a felling operation made on the opposite side from the undercut.

Backline - the portion of the haulback that runs between the spar/spar tree and the corner block.

Ballistic nylon - a nylon fabric of high tensile properties designed to provide protection from lacerations.

Barrier - a fence, wall or railing to prevent passage or approach.

Base of tree - that portion of a natural tree not more than three feet above ground level.

Bight of the line - a hazardous zone created by running lines under tension. Any section of a line between the ends.

Binder - a hinged lever assembly for connecting the ends of a wrapper to tighten the wrapper around the load of logs or materials.

Boomboat - any boat used to push or pull logs, booms, bundles, or bags, in booming ground operations.

Boomscooter - a small boat, usually less than fourteen feet in length, equipped with an outboard motor, having directional pushing capabilities of 360 degrees.

Brailing - when tiers of logs, poles, or piles are fastened together with a type of dogline and the ends of the side members are then fastened together for towing.

Brow log - a log or a suitable substitute placed parallel to any roadway at a landing or dump to protect the carrier and facilitate the safe loading or unloading of logs, timber products, or materials.

Buck - means the process of severing a tree into sections (logs or bolts).

Butt - the bottom of the felled part of a tree.

Butt welding - the practice of welding something end to end.

Cable tree thinning - the selective thinning of a timber stand using mobile yarding equipment specifically designed or adapted for the purpose. Cable tree thinning includes skyline, slackline, or modified slackline, overhead cable systems.

Cable yarding - the movement of felled trees or logs from the area where they are felled to the landing on a system composed of a cable suspended from spars and/or towers. The trees or logs may be either dragged across the ground on the cable or carried while suspended from the cable.

Chock - a block, often wedge shaped, which is used to prevent movement; e.g., a log from rolling, a wheel from turning.

Choker - a length of wire rope with attachments for encircling the end of a log to be yarded.

Chunking - to clear nonusable material from a specified area.

Cold deck - a pile of yarded logs left for future removal.

Competent person - one who is capable of identifying hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous.

Corner block - the first block the haulback passes through on its way to the tail block.

Crotch line - two short lines attached to the same ring or shackle, used for loading or unloading.

Cutter - an employee whose primary job is to fall, buck, or limb trees before they are moved to the landing area.

Danger trees - any tree of any height, dead or alive, that presents a hazard to workers because of rot, root, stem or limb damage, lean, or any other observable condition created by natural process or man-made activity.

Dapped - a notch in a timber for receiving part of another timber.

DBH - diameter at breast height.

Deadman - buried log or other object used as an anchor.

Debark - to remove bark from trees or logs. Debark generally denotes mechanical means as opposed to manual peeling.

Deck - a stack of trees or logs.

Designated person - an employee who has the requisite knowledge, training, and experience to perform specific duties.

Directional falling - a mechanical means to control the direction of falling timber.

Dog line - type of line used to fasten logs or timber products together by the use of dogs.

Domino felling - the partial cutting of multiple trees which are left standing and then pushed over with a pusher tree.

Donkey - any machine with a series of drums used to yard logs.

Double ended logs - two logs end to end on the same lay.

Drop zone - the area where the helicopter delivers logs from the logging site.

Droplines - a short line attached to the carriage or carriage block which is used as an extension to the main line.

Drum - a mechanical device on which line is spooled or unspooled.

Dry land storage - decks of logs stored for future removal or use.

Dutchman -

• A block used to change direction of line lead (side-blocking).

• A method used to pull a tree against its lean by leaving a section of the undercut on one corner of the face. The portion left consists of a single saw kerf in one side of the face, with the face completely removed on the opposite side of the face cut. A single saw kerf must never extend completely across the stump.

Experienced person - a person who has been trained and has participated in the subject process for a period of time long enough to thoroughly acquaint the person with all facets of the process.

F.O.P.S. - falling object protective structure.

Fair lead - sheaves, rolls, or a combination thereof arranged to receive a line coming from any direction for proper line spooling on to a drum.

Fell (fall) - to cut down trees.

Feller (faller) - an employee who fells trees.

Front end loader - a mobile machine mounted on a wheeled or tracked chassis, equipped with a grapple, tusk, bucket, or fork-lift device, and employed in the loading, unloading, stacking, or sorting of logs or materials.

Grounded - the placement of a component of a machine on the ground or on a device where it is firmly supported. Grounded may also relate to the placement of a tree on the ground or a method to dissipate static or electrical charges.

Guarded - covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected by means of suitable enclosures, covers, casings, shields, troughs, railings, screens, mats, or platforms, or by location, to prevent injury.

Guard rail - a railing to restrain a person.

Guyline - a line used to support or stabilize a spar, tail/lift tree, intermediate support tree or equipment. A guyline is considered a standing line.

Gypsy drum - a mechanical device wherein the line is not attached to the drum and is manually spooled to control the line movement on and off the drum.

Haulback - a line used to pull the buttrigging and mainline to the logs to be yarded.

Haulback block - any block the haulback line passes through including the corner block and tailblock.

Hay rack -

• A type of loading boom where two tongs are used and logs are suspended.

• A transporting vehicle with multiple sets of bunks attached to a rigid frame usually used for hauling logs.

Haywire - see strawline.

Hazardous falling area - the area within a circle centered on the tree being felled and having a radius not less than twice the height of that tree.

Head tree - the tree where yarding and/or loading takes place. (See spar)

Heel boom - a type of loading boom where one tong is used and one end of the log is pulled up against the boom.

High lead - a system of logging wherein the main line is threaded through the main line block, which is attached near the top of the spar, to obtain a lift of the logs being yarded.

High visibility colors - white, bright, or fluorescent colors that stand out from the surrounding background color so they are easily seen.

Hobo log and/or hitchhiker - a free or unattached log that is picked up by a turn and is transported with the turn.

Hooktender - the worker that supervises the method of moving the logs from the woods to the landing.

Hot deck - a landing where logs are being moved.

Hydraulic jack - a mechanical device, powered by internal pressure, used to control the direction in which a tree is to be felled.

In the clear - a position within the work area where the probability of hazardous contact with falling trees, moving logs, rootwads, chunks, material, rigging and equipment is minimized by distance from the hazards and/or use of physical barriers, such as stumps, trees, terrain or other objects providing protection.

Examples:

• Back behind on the uphill side of the turn and out of reach of any upending logs.

• Out of the bight.

• In the logged off area.

• In a position where movement will not be obstructed.

Intermediate support system - a system for supporting a loaded skyline in a support jack by one of the two following methods:

• Double tree support - the skyline is suspended on a single piece of wire rope supported by two trees so that the load is shared between the two trees.

• Single tree support - the skyline is suspended on a single piece of wire rope, single-eyed choker or double-eyed strap supported by a single tree. The support tree may be vertical or leaning.

Jackstrawed - trees or logs piled in an unorderly manner.

Jaggers - any projecting broken wire in a strand of cable.

Kerf - the part of timber products taken out by the saw teeth.

Knob - a metal ferrule attached to the end of a line.

Landing - any place where logs are laid after being yarded, awaiting subsequent handling, loading, and hauling.

Landing chute - the head of the skid trail or road where the logs are temporarily placed before handling, loading and hauling.

Lay -

• The straight-line distance it takes a strand of wire rope to make one complete spiral around the core of a rope.

• The position of a log in a pile, on a load, or in the fell and bucked.

Limbing - to cut branches off felled or standing trees.

Loading boom - any structure projecting from a pivot point to guide a log when lifted.

Lodged tree (hung tree) - a tree leaning against another tree or object which prevents it from falling to the ground.

Log - a tree segment suitable for subsequent processing into lumber, pulpwood, or other wood products, including,

but not limited to, poles, piling, peeler blocks, sections and/or bolts.

Log bronco - a sturdily built boat usually from twelve to twenty feet in length, used to push logs or bundles of logs in a generally forward direction in booming and rafting operations.

Log dump - a place where logs are removed from transporting equipment. It may be either dry land or water, parbuckled over a brow log or removed by machine.

Log stacker - a mobile machine mounted on a wheeled or tracked chassis, equipped with a frontally mounted grapple, tusk, or forklift device, and employed in the loading, unloading, stacking, or sorting of logs.

Logging machine - a machine used or intended for use to yard, move, or handle logs, trees, chunks, trailers, and related materials or equipment.

Note: A self-loading log truck is only considered a logging machine when in use for loading and unloading.

Note: A helicopter is not considered a logging machine.

Logging operations - operations associated with felling and/or moving trees, logs, veneer bolts, poles, pilings, and other forest products from the stump to the point of delivery. Such operations are such, but not limited to, marking, felling, bucking, limbing, debarking, chipping, yarding, loading, unloading, storing, and the transporting of machines, equipment and personnel from one site to another.

Long sticks - an overlength log or tree length that creates a hazard by exceeding the safe perimeters of the landing.

Machine - a piece of stationary or mobile equipment having a self-contained power plant, that is operated off-road and used for the movement of material. Machines include but are not limited to tractors, skidders, front-end loaders, scrapers, graders, bulldozers, rough terrain logging shovels, log stackers and mechanical felling devices, such as tree shears and feller-bunchers.

Mainline - the line attached to the buttrigging used to pull logs to the landing.

Mainline block - the block hung in the portable spar or tower through which the mainline passes.

Mainline train - any train that is made up for travel between the woods and log dump.

Matchcutting - the felling of trees without using an undercut.

Mechanized falling - falling of standing timber by a self-propelled mobile wheeled or tracked machine equipped with a shear or other powered cutting device.

Mechanized feller - any such machine as described in WAC 296-54-541 and 296-54-543, and includes feller/bunchers and similar machines performing multiple functions.

Mechanized logging machine - a feller-buncher, single-grip harvester, processor, forwarder, clambunk, or log loader.

Mobile log loader - a self-propelled log loading machine mounted on wheels or tracks, incorporating a boom and employed in the loading or unloading of logs by means of grapples or tongs.

Mobile yarder - a logging machine mounted on wheels, tracks, or skids, incorporating a vertical or inclined spar, tower, or boom, employed in skyline, slackline, high lead or grapple overhead cable logging systems.

Molle - a single strand of wire rope rolled into a circle with six wraps. A molle can be used as a temporary method of connecting the eye splices of two lines. A molle is used in most pin shackles in place of a cotter key.

Must - the same as "shall" and is mandatory.

New job site - a location of operations when the loading station and/or the yarder or cutting operations are moved to a new area outside of the current sale or contracted unit.

Pass line - a small line threaded through a block at the top of the spar to assist the high climber.

Permissible (as applied to any device, equipment or appliance) - such device, equipment, or appliance has the formal approval of the United States Bureau of Mines, American Standards Association, or National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Portable spar or tower - a movable engineered structure designed to be used in a manner similar to which a wood spar tree would be used.

Qualified person - a person, who by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, professional standing, or by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Rated capacity - the maximum load a system, vehicle, machine or piece of equipment was designed by the manufacturer to handle.

Reach - a steel tube or wood timber or pole connected to the truck and inserted through a tunnel on the trailer. It steers the trailer when loaded and pulls the trailer when empty.

Reload - an area where logs are dumped and reloaded or transferred as a unit to another mode of transportation.

Rollway - any place where logs are dumped and they roll or slide to their resting place.

Root wad - the ball of a tree root and dirt that is pulled from the ground when a tree is uprooted.

R.O.P.S. - roll over protection structure.

Rub tree - a tree used to guide a turn around an area.

Running line/running rope - any moving line directly involved with the yarding of logs.

Safety factor - the ratio of breaking strength to a safe working strength or loading.

Safety glass - a type of glass that will not shatter when broken.

Sail block - a block hung inverted on the sail guy to hold the tong block in proper position.

Scaler - the person who measures the diameter and length of the logs, determines specie and grade, and makes deductions for footage calculations.

Serviceable condition - a state or ability of a tool, machine, vehicle or other device to operate as it was intended by the manufacturer to operate.

Shall - a requirement that is mandatory.

Shear log - a log placed in a strategic location to divert passage of objects.

Shore skids - any group of timbers spaced a short distance apart on which logs are rolled.

Should - means recommended.

Signal person - the person designated to give signals to the machine operator.

Siwash - to change the lead of a line with a physical object such as a stump or tree instead of a block.

Skidder - a machine or animal used to move logs or trees to a landing.

Skidding - movement of logs or trees on the surface of the ground to the place where they are to be loaded.

Skidding line - the main haulage line from a carriage to which chokers are attached. Sometimes referred to a mainline.

Skyline - the line suspended between two points on which a block or carriage travels.

Slackline - a form of skyline where the skyline cable is spooled on a donkey drum and can be raised or lowered.

Slack puller - any weight or mechanical device used to increase the movement of a line when its own weight is inadequate.

Slope (grade) - the increase or decrease in altitude over a horizontal distance expressed as a percentage. For example, change of altitude of 20 feet (6 m) over a horizontal distance of 100 feet (30 m) is expressed as a 20 percent slope.

Snag - a dead standing tree or a portion thereof. (See Danger tree)

Snorkel - a loading boom modified to extend its limitations for yarding.

Spar/spar tree - a tree or device (rigged for highlead, skyline or slackline yarding) used to yard logs by any method of logging.

Speeder - a small self-powered vehicle that runs on a railroad track.

Spike - a long heavy nail similar to a railroad spike.

Springboard - a board with an iron tip used by fallers to stand on while working above ground level.

Spring pole - a tree, segment of a tree, limb, or sapling which is under stress or tension due to the pressure or weight of another object.

Square lead - the angle of 90 degrees.

Squirrel - a weight used to swing a boom when the power unit does not have enough drums to do it mechanically.

Squirrel tree - a topped tree, guyed if necessary, near the spar tree in which the counter balance (squirrel) of a tree rigged boom is hung.

Standing line -

• Guyline

• A nonoperating rope with end terminations to support a boom or mast.

Stiff boom - two or more boom sticks wrapped together on which boom persons walk or work.

Strap - any short piece of line with an eye or "D" in each end.

Strap socket or D - a socket with a closed loop arranged to be attached to the end of a line by the molten zinc, or an equivalent method. It is used in place of a spliced eye.

Strawline - a light cable used in rigging up, or in moving other cables or blocks. The smallest line on the yarder. (Mainline - haulback line - strawline.)

Strip - a definite location of timber on which one or more cutting crews work.

Swamping - the falling or cutting of brush around or along a specified place.

Swede connection - a line configuration made by wrapping two choker lines in the same direction around a tree or log connecting the line knobs to opposite line bells.

Swifter - a piece of equipment used to tie the side sticks of a log raft together to keep the raft from spreading.

Swing cut - an intentional dutchman left on one corner of an undercut or a backcut in which the holding wood on one side is cut through in conjunction with an intentional dutchman to achieve a desired lay for the tree being fell.

Tail block - a block used to guide the haulback line at the back corner of the yarding area.

Tail hold - an anchor used for making fast any line or block.

Tail/lift tree - the tree at the opposite end from the head tree on which the skyline or other type rigging is hung.

Tie back - to use a twister(s) (or similar system/device) that has a breaking strength equal to fifty percent of the breaking strength of the mainline or skyline whichever is greater. To secure or support one anchor by securing it to a second anchor(s) such as wrapping one stump and choking another.

Tie down - a chain, cable, steel strips or fiber webbing and binders attached to a truck, trailer or other conveyance as a means to secure loads and to prevent them from shifting or moving when they are being transported.

Tight line - when either the mainline or haulback are held and power is exerted on the other or when power is exerted on both at the same time.

Tong line block - the block hung in a boom through which the tong line operates.

Tongue - a device used to pull and/or steer a trailer.

Topping - cutting off the top section of a standing tree.

Tower - (see portable spar or tower).

Tractor - a machine of wheel or track design used in logging.

Tractor logging - the use of any wheeled or tracked vehicle in the skidding or yarding of logs.

Transfer (as used in loading) - changing of logs in a unit from one mode of transportation to another.

Tree jack - a grooved saddle of wood or metal rollers contained within two steel plates, attached to a tree with a strap, used as a guide for skyline, sail guy, or similar static line. It is also formed to prevent a sharp bend in the line.

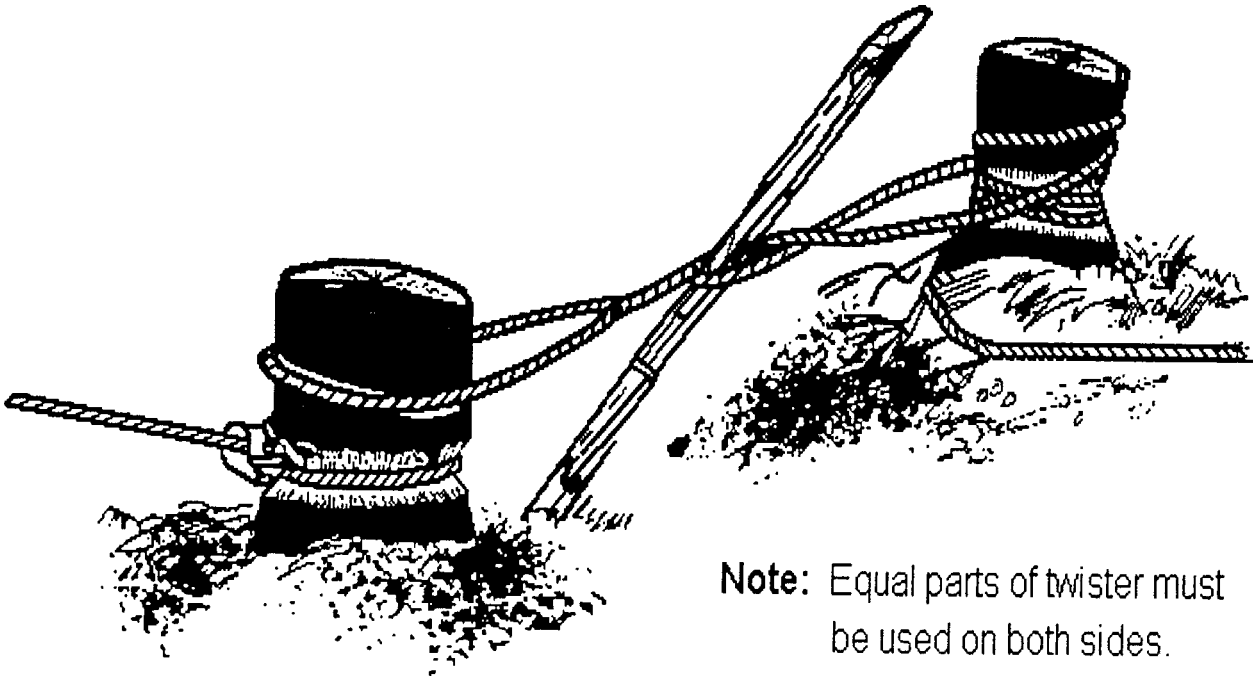
Tree plates - steel bars sometimes shaped as elongated J's, which are fastened near the top of a tree to hold guylines and prevent them from cutting into the tree when tightened. The hooks of the J are also used to prevent the mainline block strap from sliding down the tree.

Tree pulling - a method of falling trees in which the tree is pulled down with a line.

Tug - a boat, usually over twenty feet in length, used primarily to pull barges, booms of logs, bags of debris, or log rafts.

Turn - any log or group of logs attached by some means to power and moved from a point of rest to a landing.

Twister - a line (usually small diameter wire rope "haywire") that supports a tailhold stump, guyline stump, or tree that does not appear to be strong enough. This is done by connecting the tailhold to another stump or tree opposite by wrapping the two with a line. This line is then tightened by placing a piece of large-diameter limb between the wrappings and twisting them together.



TWISTER ROPE

Undercut - a notch cut in a tree to guide the direction of the tree fall and to prevent splitting or kickback.

V-lead - a horizontal angle of less than ninety degrees formed by the projected lines of the mainline from the drum of the logging machine through the block or fairlead and the yarding log or turn.

Vehicle/crew bus - a car, bus, truck, trailer or semi-trailer owned, leased, or rented by the employer that is used for transportation of employees or movement of material.

WAC - Washington Administrative Code.

Waistline - that portion of the haulback running between the corner block and the tail block.

Winching - the winding of cable or rope onto a spool or drum.

Within the stakes - when one-half the log diameter is below the stake top.

Work areas - any area frequented by employees in the performance of assigned or related duties.

Wrapper - a cable assembly or chain used to contain a load of logs.

Wrapper rack - barrier used to protect a person while removing binders and wrappers from a loaded logging truck.

Yarder (donkey) - a machine with a series of drums used to yard logs.

Yarding - the movement of logs from the place they are felled to a landing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-505, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-505, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 87-24-051 (Order 87-24), § 296-54-505, filed 11/30/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-505, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-505, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-509 Employee's responsibility. (1)

WAC 296-54-507 Employer's responsibilities. The employer must comply with the requirements of all safety and health regulations and must:

(1) Provide safety training for each employee.

(2) Take additional precautions to ensure safe logging operations when extreme weather or other extreme conditions create hazards. If the logging operation cannot be made safe, the work must be discontinued until safe to resume.

(3) Ensure that danger trees within reach of landings, rigging, buildings, or work areas are either fell before regular logging operations begin, or arrange work so that employees are not exposed to the related hazards.

(4) Develop and maintain a chemical hazard communication program as required by WAC 296-800-170. The program must provide information to all employees about hazardous chemicals or substances to which they are exposed, or may become exposed, in the course of their employment.

(5) Ensure that intoxicating beverages and narcotics are prohibited on or near the worksite. The employer must remove from the worksite any employee under the influence of alcohol or narcotics.

Note: Narcotics do not include prescription drugs taken under a doctor's direction if the use does not endanger any employee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-07-142, § 296-54-507, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-54-507, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-17-117, § 296-54-507, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-16-145, § 296-54-507, filed 8/3/94, effective 9/12/94; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-54-507, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-507, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-507, filed 9/21/79.]

Employees must coordinate and cooperate with the employer and other employees in an attempt to eliminate accidents.

(2) Employees must be aware of and follow all safe practices that apply to their work.

(3) Employees should offer safety suggestions that may contribute to a safer work environment.

(4) Intoxicating beverages and narcotics must not be permitted or used by employees in or around the worksites. Employees under the influence of alcohol or narcotics must not be permitted on the worksite.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply to employees taking prescription drugs and/or narcotics as directed by a physician if the use does not endanger the employee or others.

(5) Employees must conduct themselves in a workmanlike manner while on the worksite.

(6) Employees must make prompt report to their immediate supervisor of each industrial injury or occupational illness, regardless of the degree of severity.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-509, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-509, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-511 Personal protective equipment (PPE). (1) Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, hearing and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices and protective shields and barriers, must be used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact.

(2) Personal protective equipment, including any personal protective equipment provided by an employee, must be maintained in a serviceable condition.

(3) Design. All personal protective equipment must be of safe design and construction for the work to be performed. All safety belts and attachments must meet the requirements of section 3 of ANSI A10.14-1975.

(4) Personal protective equipment, including any personal protective equipment provided by an employee, must be inspected before initial use during each workshift. Defects or damage must be repaired or the unserviceable personal protective equipment must be replaced before work is commenced.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-511, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-511, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-20-057 (Order 94-16), § 296-54-511, filed 9/30/94, effective 11/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-24-013 (Order 83-34), § 296-54-511, filed 11/30/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-511, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-511, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-51110 Head protection. The employer must provide, at no cost to the employee, and ensure that all employees involved in the logging operation or any of its related activities wear head protection, unless the employees are protected by FOPS, cabs, or canopies meeting the requirements of this chapter.

(1) Hard hats purchased after February 20, 1995, must meet the requirements of ANSI Z89.1-1986, "American National Standard for Personnel Protection—Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers—Requirements," or the employer must demonstrate that they are equally effective.

(2) Hard hats purchased before February 20, 1995, must meet the requirements of ANSI Z89.1-1969, "American National Standard Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection," or the employer must demonstrate that they are equally effective.

(3) Hard hats must be maintained in serviceable condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-51110, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-51120 Eye and face protection. The employer must provide, at no cost to the employee, and ensure that each employee wears:

(1) Eye protection meeting the requirements of WAC 296-800-160, where there is potential for eye injury from falling or flying objects; and

(2) Face protection meeting the requirements of WAC 296-800-160, where there is potential for facial injury such as, but not limited to, operating a chipper. An employee using a chain saw may use either eye or face protection.

Note: The employee does not have to wear separate eye protection when the face protection also covers the eyes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-54-51120, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-17-117, § 296-54-51120, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-51130 Hearing protection. The employer must provide hearing protection when required by chapter 296-817 WAC, Hearing loss prevention (noise).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-11-060, § 296-54-51130, filed 5/19/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-51130, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-51140 Hand protection. (1) The employer must provide, and make sure that each employee handling wire rope uses, hand protection that provides adequate protection from puncture wounds, cuts, and lacerations.

(2) Hand protection must be maintained in serviceable condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-07-142, § 296-54-51140, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-51140, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-51150 Respiratory protection. The employer must provide respiratory protection when required by chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-20-055, § 296-54-51150, filed 10/3/05, effective 12/1/05; 05-03-093, § 296-54-51150, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-51150, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-51160 Leg protection. (1) The employer must provide, at no cost to the employee, and ensure that each employee who operates a chain saw wears leg protection constructed with cut-resistant material, such as ballistic nylon. The leg protection must cover the full length of the thigh to the top of the boot on each leg to protect against contact with a moving chain saw.

EXCEPTION: This requirement does not apply to an employee working aloft in trees when supported by climbing spurs and climbing belt, or when an employee is working from a vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating work platform meeting the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC, Part J-3, Vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating work platforms.

(2) Leg protection must be maintained in serviceable condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-54-51160, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-17-117, § 296-54-51160, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-51170 Foot protection. (1) Each employee must wear foot protection that covers and supports the ankle, such as heavy-duty logging boots.

(2) Each employee who operates a chain saw must wear cut resistant foot protection that will protect the employee against contact with a running chain saw.

For example: Leather logging boots, insulated rubber pacs, and rubber boots with cut protection will meet the cut-resistant requirement of this section.

(3) All employees whose duties require them to walk on logs or boomsticks must wear sharp-calked boots, or the equivalent.

EXCEPTION 1: When calks are ineffective because of ice, snow, or other conditions and other footwear does not provide suitable protection, employees must be prohibited from working on logs or boomsticks.

EXCEPTION 2: The employer may allow employees to wear nonslip boots instead of calks when the nonslip boots provide greater employee protection than calks (such as at scaling stations, log sorting yards, etc.). The nonslip boots must still provide firm ankle support and secure footing.

(4) Foot protection must be maintained in serviceable condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-51170, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-51190 Highly visible clothing. (1) Employees working on landings or in log sorting yards on or from the ground, must wear highly visible hard hats, yellow or orange vests, or other similarly colored garments, to make employees more visible to equipment operators.

Note: The department recommends that hard hats and vests or outer garments be luminous or reflective.

(2) An employee working as a flagger must wear a hard hat and vest or other garment of high visibility colors. Warning vests and hard hats worn at night must be reflective.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-51190, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-513 Arrangement of work areas and emergency contact. (1) Employee work areas must be spaced and employee duties organized so the actions of one employee do not create a hazard for any other employee.

(2) Work areas must be assigned so that:

(a) Trees cannot fall into an adjacent occupied work area;

(b) The distance between work areas is at least two tree lengths of the trees being fell;

(c) The distance between work areas reflects the degree of slope, the density of the growth, the height of the trees, the soil structure and other hazards reasonably anticipated at the worksite; and

(d) A distance of more than two tree lengths is maintained between work areas on any slope where rolling or sliding of trees or logs is reasonably foreseeable.

(3) Each employee must be within visual, audible, or radio/telephone contact with another person who can assist in case of emergency.

(4) In any logging operation where cutting, yarding, or loading are performed, there must be at least two employees working as a team.

(5) Each employee must have visual or audible signal contact with another employee as often as this schedule requires:

(a) Cutters - 30 minutes.

(b) All other employees - 2 hours, which allows for making layouts, notching guyline stumps, etc., during normal work hours.

Exception: The requirements for a two-person team and check-in schedule do not apply to operators of motor vehicles, mechanized logging machines, watchpersons or certain other jobs which, by their nature, are singular employee assignments. However, a procedure for checking the welfare of these employees during their working hours must be instituted and all employees so advised.

(6) Mechanics or other employees must not be assigned to work on equipment by themselves when there is a probability of a fall from elevated work locations or equipment. Also, if the work is of such nature that heavy parts require moving, or there is a probability that anything heavy could fall on the person, there must be another person in the immediate area to render assistance.

(7) The employer must establish a method of checking the employees in from the woods at the end of each shift, including operators of all movable equipment. Each immediate supervisor must account for their crew.

(8) Each worksite must have at least one serviceable and operable two-way radio, phone, or radio/phone combination available to reach emergency service. Citizen band radios are permitted only as a secondary means of communication.

(9) Each worksite must have an emergency medical plan to ensure rapid emergency medical care for employees with major illnesses and injuries. The plan must be in writing and include the following:

(a) Township, range, and section numbers or latitude and longitude or UMS Grid System coordinates;

(b) Directions by road, or escort provisions to the site;

(c) Telephone number of emergency medical services; and

(d) Provisions for emergency vehicle(s) access, when working behind locked gate(s).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-513, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority:

RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-513, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-513, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-515 Accident prevention program. (1) The employer must develop a formal accident prevention program, tailored to the needs of the particular logging operation and to the type of hazards involved. The program must be implemented in a manner that is effective in practice.

(2) The accident prevention program must be in writing.

(3) The accident prevention program must cover at least the following elements:

(a) A safety training program that describes the employer's total safety program.

(b) How and when to report injuries;

(c) The location of first-aid supplies;

(d) Safe use, operation and maintenance of tools, machines and vehicles the employee uses or operates;

(e) How to report unsafe conditions and practices;

(f) The use and care of required personal protective equipment;

(g) An on-the-job review of the practices necessary to perform job assignments safely; and

(h) Recognition of safety and health hazards associated with the employee's specific work tasks, including using measures and work practices to prevent or control those hazards.

(4) The employer must document and maintain current records of required training, including:

- Who was trained;
- The date(s) of the training; and
- The signature of the trainer or the employer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-07-142, § 296-54-515, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-515, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-515, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-515, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-515, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-51510 Safety and health meetings. (1) The employer must hold safety and health meetings at the following intervals:

(a) Each time the employer moves to a new job site; and

(b) Monthly after the initial job site meeting.

(2) Safety and health meetings may be conducted individually, in crew meetings, in larger groups, or as part of other staff meetings.

(3) Attendance and subject(s) must be documented.

Note: When moving to a new job site, site specific hazards should be identified and discussed during the prejob safety meeting.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-51510, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-51520 First-aid training. (1) Each employee, including supervisors, must receive or have received first-aid and CPR training. New employees not holding a valid first-aid card must be trained within a reasonable time, not to exceed six months from hiring.

EXCEPTION: Log truck drivers are not required to receive first-aid and CPR training if they are not involved with falling, yarding, loading, or processing logs.

(2) Each employee's first-aid and CPR training and/or certificate of training must be current.

(3) At least two persons holding a valid certificate of first-aid training must be present or available at all times in sorting yard operations.

(4) First-aid and CPR training must cover at least the following:

(a) The definition of first aid.

(b) Legal issues of applying first aid (Good Samaritan Laws).

(c) Basic anatomy.

(d) Patient assessment and first aid for the following:

- Respiratory arrest.
- Cardiac arrest.
- Hemorrhage.
- Lacerations/abrasions.
- Amputations.
- Musculoskeletal injuries.
- Shock.
- Eye injuries.
- Burns.
- Loss of consciousness.
- Extreme temperature exposure (hypothermia/hyperthermia).
- Paralysis.
- Poisoning.
- Artificial ventilation.

(e) CPR.

(f) Applying dressings and slings.

(g) Treating strains, sprains, and fractures.

(h) Immobilizing injured persons.

(i) Handling and transporting injured persons.

(j) Treating bites, stings, or contact with poisonous plants or animals.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-51520, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-51530 First-aid kits. (1) The employer must provide first-aid kits:

(a) At each worksite where trees are being cut (e.g., falling, bucking, limbing);

(b) At each active landing/logging site; and

(c) In the absence of readily accessible first-aid supplies such as first-aid kits, first-aid stations, first-aid rooms or their equivalent, all transport vehicles, log trucks, speeders, road graders and similar equipment must be equipped with not less than a ten package first-aid kit; and

(d) The number of first-aid kits and the content of each kit must reflect the degree of isolation, the number of employees, and the hazards reasonably anticipated at the worksite.

(2) Following is the minimally acceptable number and type of required first-aid supplies to meet the requirements of subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this section.

Note: The contents of the first-aid kit listed should be adequate for small worksites of two or three employees. For larger or multiple logging operations conducted at the same location, the employer should provide additional first-aid kits or additional quantities of supplies in the first-aid kits.

(a) Gauze pads (at least 4 x 4 inches).

(b) Two large gauze pads (at least 8 x 10 inches).

(c) Box adhesive bandages (band-aids).

(d) One package gauze roller bandage at least 2 inches wide.

(e) Two triangular bandages.

(f) Wound cleaning agent such as sealed moistened towelettes.

(g) Scissors.

(h) At least one blanket.

(i) Tweezers.

(j) Adhesive tape.

(k) Latex gloves.

(l) Resuscitation equipment such as resuscitation bag, airway, or pocket mask.

(m) Two elastic wraps.

(n) Splint.

(o) Stretcher.

(3) Transport vehicles, log trucks, speeders and road graders must have at least the following number and type of first-aid supplies:

10 package kit.

1 pkg. adhesive bandages, 1" (16 per pkg.).

1 pkg. bandage compress, 4" (1 per pkg.).

1 pkg. scissors and tweezers (1 each per pkg.).

1 pkg. triangular bandage, 40" (1 per pkg.).

1 pkg. antiseptic soap or pads (3 per pkg.).

5 pkgs. employer's choice.

(4) When six or more employees are generally being transported on any one trip, the first-aid kit must be increased in size following the requirements of subsection (2) of this section. Subsection (2)(h), (n) and (o) are optional.

(5) The employer must maintain the contents of each first-aid kit in a serviceable condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-51530, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-517 Lockout/tagout procedures. (1) The employer must establish and implement written procedures for lockout/tagout to prevent the accidental start up or release of stored energy of logging machinery that is shut down for repairs, maintenance, or adjustments.

(2) Lockout/tagout procedures must contain specific steps for:

(a) Shutting down, blocking, and securing machines to control hazardous energy;

(b) Locking and/or tagging out machinery; and

(c) Release from lockout/tagout.

(3) Lockout/tagout procedure details must include at least the following:

(a) Employees performing maintenance, repairs, or adjustments have knowledge of the hazardous energy to be controlled and the means to control the energy.

(b) Logging machine shutdown.

• Apply brakes, swing locks, etc.

• Place the transmission in the manufacturer's specified park position.

• Lower to the ground or secure each moving element such as, but not limited to, blades, booms, grapples, buckets, saws, and shears to prevent a release of stored energy.

• Shut down machinery and ensure that a responsible person removes and maintains possession of the ignition/master key.

• Engage hydraulic safety locks when applicable.

• Before working on hydraulic or air systems, relieve pressure by bleeding tanks or lines and operate controls to dissipate residual stored energy (pressure).

• Place lockout and/or tagout device.

(4) Release from lockout/tagout. Before lockout or tagout devices are removed and machinery is started, the work area must be inspected to ensure that all tools have been removed, guards are replaced, and employees are in the clear.

(5) The employer must provide padlocks and/or tags for locking and/or tagging out logging machinery that are durable enough to withstand the environment.

(6) Tags must have a legend such as "do not start" or "do not operate." Tags must be placed so they are obvious to anyone attempting to operate the machinery.

Note: In lockout, padlocks are commonly used to prevent access to ignition/master switches or battery disconnects.

(7) Energy sources. Stored or residual energy such as that in elevated machine members, rotating saws, hydraulic systems, air pressure and springs, must be dissipated or restrained by methods such as grounding, repositioning, blocking, chaining, bleeding down, etc.

(8) The employer must provide training to ensure that the purpose and function of the lockout/tagout program are understood by employees performing maintenance, repairs, or adjustments covered by this section. This program must be reviewed at least annually and training provided as needed. This training may be accomplished through safety meetings.

Note: See appendix 2 for a sample lockout/tagout program (energy control program).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-517, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-517, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-517, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-519 Miscellaneous requirements. (1) Spikes, drift bolts, nails, or other metal must not be left in any recoverable log.

(2) The employer must provide and maintain portable fire extinguishers on each machine and vehicle.

(3) Machines, vehicles, and portable powered tools (unless diesel powered) must not be fueled while the motors are running.

Note: See WAC 296-54-58130(3) for exceptions related to helicopters.

(4) Flammable and combustible liquids must be stored, handled, transported, and used according to the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC, Part E, and the following:

(a) Flammable and combustible liquids must not be transported in the driver compartment or in any passenger-occupied area of a machine or vehicle.

(b) Flammable or combustible liquids, including chainsaw and diesel fuel, may be used to start a fire, if the employer ensures that in the particular situation its use does not create a hazard for an employee.

(5) Smoking is prohibited in battery charging areas and within fifty feet of all refueling operations. Precautions must be taken to prevent open flames, sparks, or electric arcs in battery charging or refueling areas.

(6) When charging batteries:

(a) The vent caps must be kept in place to avoid electrolyte spray;

(b) Caps must be functioning; and

(c) The battery (or compartment) cover(s) must be open to dissipate heat.

(7) Tools and other metallic objects must be kept away from the tops of uncovered batteries.

(8) Explosives and blasting agents must be stored, handled, transported, and used according to the requirements of chapter 296-52 WAC, Possession and handling of explosives.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-519, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-519, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-519, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-519, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-521 Motor vehicles. (1) The seats of each vehicle must be securely fastened.

(2) Each school bus type vehicle that will transport nine or more passengers must have a substantial barricade behind the driver. The barricade must extend from the floor to at least a level even with the top of the driver's head.

(3) Adequate provision must be made for safe entrance and exits. Each vehicle must have mounting steps and handholds wherever it is necessary to prevent an employee injury when entering or leaving the vehicle.

(4) When equipment or tools are carried inside the vehicle, the employer must provide and use racks, boxes, holsters or other means to transport tools so that a hazard is not created for any vehicle operator or passenger.

(5) No one may enter or exit any vehicle until the vehicle is completely stopped.

(6) Employees must keep all parts of the body within the vehicle.

(7) Heat and light must be available in the passenger area of the vehicle. Use of stoves in vehicles is prohibited.

(8) Vehicles designed to transport nine or more passengers must have an emergency exit that:

(a) Is at least six and one-half square feet in area, with the smallest dimension being at least eighteen inches;

(b) Is placed at the back of the vehicle or near the back on the side opposite the regular entrance; and

(c) Has an unobstructed route to and from the exit.

(9) When no fuel is transported in the crew vehicle, a minimum rated 5/BC dry chemical fire extinguisher must be kept in the passenger compartment. When fuel is transported on the crew vehicle according to subsection (12) of this section, a minimum rated 10/BC dry chemical fire extinguisher must be kept in the passenger compartment. The extinguishing agent must be nontoxic and preferably noncorrosive.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

(10) Exhaust systems must be designed and maintained to eliminate the exposure of passengers to toxic agents.

(11) Operating and maintenance instructions must be available in each vehicle. Each vehicle operator and maintenance employee must comply with the operating and maintenance instructions.

(12) Fuel must be transported or stored only in approved safety containers. Enclosed areas where fuels are carried or stored must be vented so that a hazardous concentration of fumes cannot accumulate. All containers or drums must be properly secured to the vehicle while being transported. Commercially built pick-up or flatbed trucks with a maximum seating capacity of six persons may be used to carry fuel in or on the bed of such vehicles, if the fuel is not carried in the crew compartment. Van-type vehicles may be used to carry fuel only when a vapor-proof bulkhead is installed between the passenger compartment and storage compartment. A maximum of forty-two gallons of gasoline may be carried or stored in the compartment and each container must have a maximum capacity seven gallons.

(13) Motor vehicles used regularly to transport employees must be covered against the weather and equipped and operated according to applicable state of Washington motor vehicle laws.

(14) All operators of crew vehicles must be experienced drivers and have a valid operator's license for the class of vehicle being operated.

(15) Dump trucks must only be used in an emergency to transport workers and have adequate safety chains or locking devices that eliminate the possibility of the body of the truck being raised while employees are riding in the truck. **"Emergency"** means any unforeseen circumstances that call for immediate action when danger to life or danger from fire exists.

(16) An effective means of signaling must be provided for communication between the driver and the passengers being transported when they are in separate compartments.

(17) The passenger load limit of a crew vehicle must not exceed the seating capacity of the vehicle.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-54-521, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-17-117, amended and recodified as § 296-54-521, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-531, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-531, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-531, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-523 Inspection and repair of equipment and vehicles. Defective equipment.

(1) Equipment in need of repair must be reported to management as soon as possible and such equipment must not be used until repairs are completed if there is a possible hazard to safety of the operator or other employees.

(2) Each vehicle used to perform any logging operation must be inspected before initial use during each workshift. Defects or damage must be repaired or the unserviceable vehicle must be replaced before work is commenced.

(3) Each vehicle, machine and piece of equipment used to perform any logging operation must be maintained in serviceable condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, amended and recodified as § 296-54-523, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-521, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-521, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-527 Seat belts. Each machine equipped with ROPS or FOPS and each vehicle (whether provided by the employee or the employer) must meet the following requirements:

(1) A seat belt must be provided for each vehicle, vehicle occupant, and all machines equipped with ROPS.

Note: An employer is not required to retrofit a vehicle that was not equipped with seat belts at the time of manufacture.

(2) Each employee must use the available seat belt while the vehicle or machine is being operated.

(3) Each employee must securely and tightly fasten the seat belt to restrain the employee within the vehicle or machine cab.

(4) Each machine seat belt must meet the requirements of the Society of Automotive Engineers Standard SAE J386, June 1985, "Operator Restraint Systems for Off-Road Work Machines." Seat belts need not be provided for equipment that is designed **only** for stand-up operations.

(5) Seat belts must not be removed from any vehicle or machine. The employer must replace each seat belt that was removed from any vehicle or machine that was equipped with seat belts at the time of manufacture.

(6) Each seat belt must be maintained in a serviceable condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-07-142, § 296-54-527, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, amended and recodified as § 296-54-527, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-529, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-529, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-529, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-529 Overhead electrical lines clearance. One of the following conditions must exist in work areas where equipment or machines are operated near electrical distribution and transmission lines:

(1) The lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at the point of work;

(2) Insulating barriers that are not a part of or an attachment to the equipment or machinery are erected to prevent physical contact with the lines; or

(3) All of the following requirements are met:

	Line Voltage	**Required minimum clearance between lines and any part of equipment or machine**
(a)	50 kV or below	ten feet
(b)	over 50 kV	ten feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kV over 50 kV, or twice the length of the line insulator, but never less than ten feet
For equipment or machinery in transit with no load and any boom or extended equipment lowered:		
	Line Voltage	**Required minimum clearance between lines and any part of equipment or machine**
(c)	50 kV or below	four feet
(d)	50-345 kV	ten feet
(e)	345-750 kV	sixteen feet

(4) Someone must be designated to observe proper clearance and to give timely warning for all operations where it is difficult for the operator to see well enough to maintain the clearance.

(5) All overhead wires shall be considered energized unless the line owner or the electrical utility authorities ensure that it is not an energized line and has been visibly grounded.

(6) Special precautions must be taken to prevent trees from falling into power lines. The employer must notify the power company immediately if a felled tree makes contact with any power line. Before falling any tree that appears will hit a power line, the employer must notify the power company. If a tree does contact a power line, all employees must remain clear of the area until the power company ensures that there is no electrical hazard.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, amended and recodified as § 296-54-529, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-527, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-527, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-531 Truck roads. (1) Haul road grades must not exceed 20 percent unless:

(a) Special equipment and safety measures are used to accommodate the steep grade; or

(b) The logging equipment or truck is specifically designed and approved by the manufacturer for operation on grades over twenty percent.

(2) Truck road surfaces must meet the following requirements:

(a) Truck roads are wide enough and even to ensure the safe operation of equipment.

(b) Hazards such as broken planking, deep holes, large rocks, logs, etc., that make equipment operation unsafe, must be immediately corrected.

(c) On blind curves, one of the following must be implemented:

(i) Truck roads are wide enough for two trucks to pass;

(ii) A signal system is maintained; or

(iii) Speed is limited so that the vehicle can be stopped in one-half the visible distance.

(3) For all portions of roads under the direct control of the employer, the employer must ensure that:

(a) All danger trees are fell a safe distance back from the roadway;

(b) Rocks that present a hazard are cleared from banks; and

(c) Brush and other materials that obstruct the view at intersections or on sharp curves are cleared.

(4) All bridge structures used in the logging operation must meet the following requirements:

(a) Structures are adequate to support the maximum imposed loads without exceeding the maximum safe working unit stresses;

(b) Bridges have an adequate number of reflectors to clearly define the entrance to the bridge;

(c) Structures are maintained in good condition and repair;

(d) Structures are inspected at least annually by a qualified authorized person; and

(e) A record maintained of each inspection must be available to a representative of the department on request.

(5) Shear rails must be installed on both outside edges of bridges. The shear rails must be securely fastened and made of material able to withstand the impact generated by contact with the wheels of a loaded vehicle. The top of shear rails must be at least fifteen inches above the bridge surface. Bridges in use before 1980 with outside shear rails a minimum of ten inches high or center shear rails at least five inches high are permissible until repairs are needed.

(6) The employer must implement measures that minimize dust to the degree that visibility is sufficient to allow an operator to safely operate a vehicle. Vehicle operators must travel at a speed consistent with road conditions.

(7) Pneumatic-tired equipment must have fenders as described in the Society of Automotive Engineers Technical Report J321a.

(8) Employee(s) must be assigned to flag on roads or provide other equivalent protection where hazardous conditions are created from logging such as but not limited to:

(a) Running wire rope lines or rigging across road grades, excluding guylines and standing skylines if lines remain a safe distance above the road to allow a vehicle to pass under; or

(b) The movement of logs, chunks, or debris across or suspended over road grades.

EXCEPTION: Where there is no through traffic, such as on a dead end road or where the property owner's permission or proper authority is granted to close a section of road, warning signs and barricades may be used instead of flagger(s).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, amended and recodified as § 296-54-531, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-533, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-533 Road pioneering and earthwork. (1) Banks at the borrow area must be sloped to prevent slides.

(2) Backfill must be firmly compacted.

(3) Roadside banks must be sloped or stabilized to prevent slides.

(4) Overhanging banks, large rocks and debris must be removed or secured.

(5) Where riprap is used, the material and design must ensure containment of material.

(6) Trees or snags that may fall into the road must be fell.

(7) Root wads, logs, and other unstable debris must not be placed against standing timber or otherwise placed so as to create a hazard for timber falling or other logging operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, amended and recodified as § 296-54-533, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-535, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-535, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-535, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-535 Hand and portable powered tools. (1) Each hand and portable powered tool, including any tool provided by an employee, must be maintained in serviceable condition.

(2) Each tool, including any tool provided by an employee, must be inspected before initial use during each workshift. The inspection must include at least the following:

(a) Handles and guards, to ensure that they are sound and tight-fitting, (properly shaped, free of splinters and sharp edges, and in place);

(b) Controls, to ensure proper function;

(c) Chain saw chains, to ensure proper adjustment;

(d) Chain saw mufflers, to ensure that they are operational and in place;

(e) Chain brakes and/or nose shielding devices, to ensure that they are in place and function properly;

(f) Heads of shock, impact-driven and driving tools, to ensure that there is no mushrooming.

(3) Each tool must be used and maintained according to the following requirements:

(a) Each tool is used only for purposes for which it was designed.

(b) Any shock, impact-driven or driving tool is repaired or removed from service when the head begins to chip.

(c) The cutting edge of each tool is sharpened according to manufacturer's specifications whenever it becomes dull during the workshift.

(d) Each tool is stored in the provided location when not being used at a worksite.

Note: See chapter 296-807 WAC, Portable power tools, for rules on the use and maintenance of tools and other equipment not covered by this chapter.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-54-535, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, amended and recodified as § 296-54-535, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-523, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-523, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-537 Chain saws. (1) Operators must inspect chain saws daily to ensure that handles and guards are in place, and controls and other moving parts are functional.

(a) Each chain saw placed into initial service after February 9, 1995, must be equipped with a chain brake and, shall otherwise meet the requirements of ANSI B175.1-1991 "Safety Requirements for Gasoline-Powered Chain Saws" and the requirements of this chapter;

(b) Each chain saw placed into service before February 9, 1995, must be equipped with a protective device that minimizes chain saw kickback, i.e., reduced kickback bar, chains, bar tip guard, or chain brake;

(c) No chain saw kickback device shall be removed or otherwise disabled; and

(d) Chain saws must be operated and adjusted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(2) Saw pinching and subsequent chain saw kickback must be prevented by using wedges, levers, guidelines, and saw placement, or by undercutting.

(3) Chain saws must be:

(a) Shutoff while fueling;

(b) Fueled outdoors at least ten feet from anyone smoking or from other potential sources of ignition; and

(c) Started at least 10 feet (3 m) from the fueling area.

(4) Chain saws must have a positive means of stopping the engine.

(5) Unless the carburetor is being adjusted, the chain saw must be shut off before any adjustments or repairs are made to the saw, chain, or bar.

(6) Using a chain saw with a faulty clutch is prohibited.

(7) The bar must be handled only when the chain saw motor is shut off.

(8) The drive end of the chain saw bar must be guarded.

(9) The chain saw must have an automatic throttle control that will return the engine to idle speed when the throttle is released.

Note: Idle speed is when the engine is running and the chain does not rotate on the bar.

(10) The chain saw must be started:

(a) With the chain brake engaged, unless the manufacturer prohibits; or

(b) On the ground, log or where otherwise firmly supported. Drop starting a chain saw is prohibited.

(11) A chain saw must be held with the thumbs and fingers of both hands encircling the handles during operation unless the employer demonstrates that a greater hazard is posed by keeping both hands on the chain saw in a specific situation.

(12) The chain saw must be carried in a manner that will prevent operator contact with the cutting chain and muffler.

(13) The chain saw must be shut off or at idle before the faller starts to retreat.

(14) The chain saw must be shut down or the chain brake engaged whenever a saw is carried:

(a) Further than 50 feet (15.2 m); or

(b) Less than 50 feet if conditions such as, but not limited to, the terrain, underbrush, and slippery surfaces, may create a hazard for an employee.

(15) Using a chain saw to cut directly over head is prohibited.

(16) The chain saw operator must be certain of footing before starting to cut. The chain saw must not be used in a position or at a distance that could cause the operator to become off-balance, to have unsteady footing, or to relinquish a firm grip on the saw.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-07-142, § 296-54-537, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-537, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-537, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-537, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-539 Falling and bucking—General. (1) The employer must assign work areas so that:

(a) Trees cannot fall into an adjacent occupied work area;

(b) The distance between work areas is at least two tree lengths of the trees being fell (see Figure 1: Distance Between Work Areas);

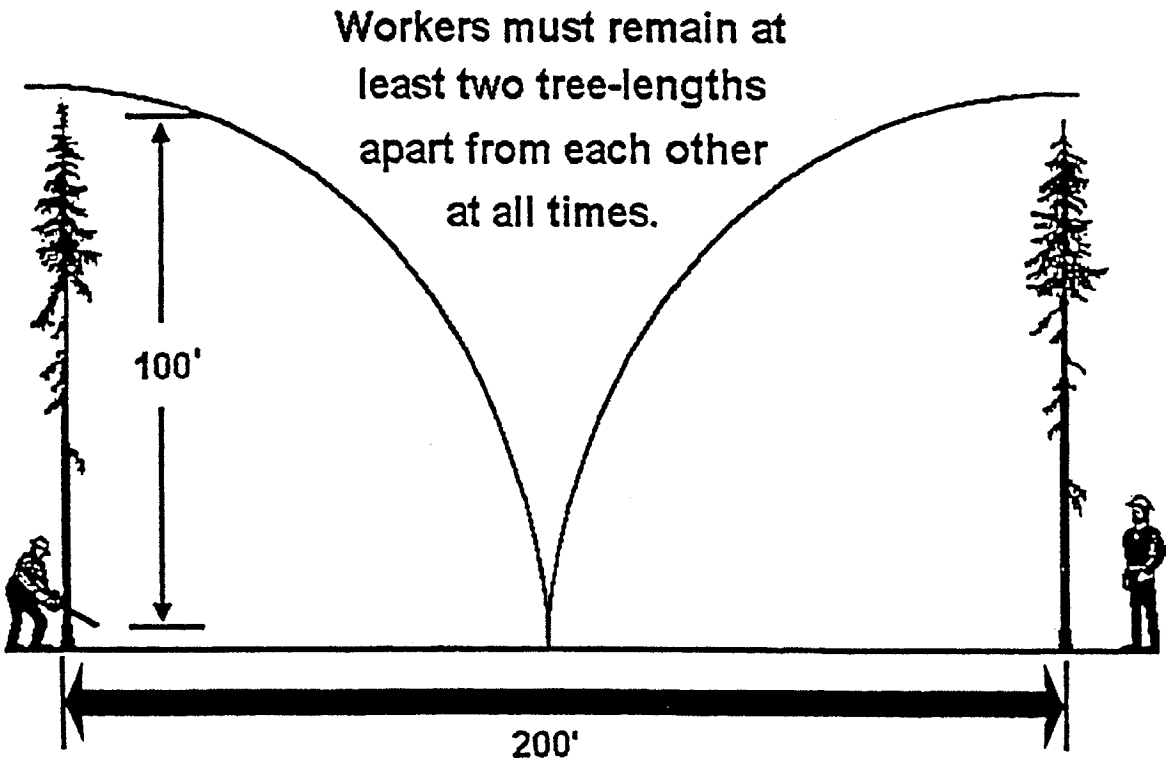


Figure 1: Distance Between Work Area

(c) The distance between work areas reflects the degree of slope, the density of the growth, the height of the trees, the soil structure and other hazards reasonably anticipated at the worksite; and

(d) A distance of more than two tree lengths is maintained between work areas on any slope where rolling or sliding of trees or logs is reasonably foreseeable.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply to a team of cutters working on the same tree.

(2) Before falling or bucking, conditions such as, but not limited to, snow and ice accumulation, the wind, the lean of tree, dead limbs, and the location of other trees, must be evaluated by the cutter and precautions taken so a hazard is not created for an employee. Accumulations of snow and ice that may create a hazard for an employee must be removed before beginning falling in the area, or the area must be avoided.

(3) Employees must not approach a cutter closer than two tree lengths of trees being felled until the cutter has acknowledged that it is safe to do so.

(4) A competent person, properly experienced in this type of work, must be placed in charge of falling and bucking operations. Inexperienced workers must not be allowed to fall timber, buck logs or windfalls unless working under the direct supervision of an experienced cutter.

(5) Trees must not be fell if the falling tree can strike any line in the logging operation and endanger workers.

(6) Before an employee falls or bucks any tree:

(a) A sufficient work area must be swamped;

(b) The cutter must plan and clear an escape path; and

(i) The escape path must extend diagonally away from the expected felling line unless such an escape path poses a greater hazard than an alternate escape path; and

(ii) An escape path must be used as soon as the tree or snag is committed to fall, roll, or slide.

(7) If a cutter has determined a tree cannot be safely fell, the work must stop until the cutter has conferred with a supervisor or an experienced cutter and determined the safest possible work method or procedure.

(8) The person in charge of cutting crews must regularly inspect the work of the cutting crews and is responsible to ensure the work is performed in a proper and safe manner.

(9) All cutters must carry or have in near proximity at all times:

(a) An axe or suitable tool for driving wedges;

(b) A minimum of two wedges;

(c) A whistle carried on the person; and

(d) A first-aid kit.

(i) The first-aid kit must contain at least two trauma bandages or equivalent absorbent gauze material and a means to secure the material in place.

(ii) First-aid supplies must be kept clean and dry.

(10) A flagperson(s) must be assigned on roads where hazardous conditions are created from falling trees. Where there is no through traffic, such as on a dead end road, warning signs or barricades may be used instead of a flagperson(s).

(11) A cutter must not fall a tree or danger tree alone when at least two cutters are necessary to minimize hazards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-539, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-539, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-539, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-539, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-53910 Falling and bucking—Falling. (1) Where felled trees are likely to roll and endanger workers, cutting must proceed from the bottom toward the top of the slope, and uphill from previously fell timber.

(2) A cutter must not be placed on a hillside immediately below another cutter or below other logging operations where there is probable danger.

(3) Cutters must be informed of the movement and location of other employees placed, passing, or approaching the vicinity of trees being fell.

(4) Cutters must give audible warning when falling trees, and:

(a) Indicate the direction of fall;

(b) Ensure that all employees are out of reach of the tree; and

(c) Ensure that all employees are in clear of logs, fallen trees, snags, or other trees that may be struck by the falling tree.

EXCEPTION: Audible warnings are not required when falling trees less than eighteen inches DBH, if the cutter has an unobstructed view of the entire area that could be affected by the tree being fell and is assured there is no one within the area.

(5) While manual falling is in progress, all logging machines must be operated at least two lengths away from trees being manually fell.

EXCEPTION: This provision does not apply to logging machines performing tree pulling operations or logging machines called upon by the cutter to ground hazard trees. All cutters must be notified of the logging machine's entrance into the area and all falling within two tree lengths of the logging machine must stop.

(6) Trees must be fell into the open whenever conditions permit.

(7) Cutters must not fall into another strip; trade leaners on the line.

(8) Knocking over trees larger than six inches in diameter in lieu of cutting is prohibited, except as provided in WAC 296-54-53910(9).

(9) Domino falling of trees, including danger trees, is prohibited. Domino falling does not include the falling of a single danger tree by falling another single tree into it.

(10) Undercuts large enough to safely guide trees and eliminate the possibility of splitting must be used on all trees over six inches DBH.

For example: A tree with no perceptible lean, having an undercut depth of one-fourth of the diameter of the tree and a face opening equal to one-fifth of the diameter of the tree would meet the requirement.

(11) A cutter must place an adequate undercut and leave enough holding wood to ensure the tree will fall in the intended direction.

(12) The two cuts that form the undercut must not cross where they meet, except where a dutchman is required on either side of the cut.

(13) The undercut must not be made while other workers are in an area into which the tree could fall.

(14) A backcut must be made in each tree being fell.

(a) The backcut must be as level as possible;

(b) The backcut must leave enough hinge wood to hold the tree to the stump during most of its fall so that the hinge is able to guide the tree's fall in the intended direction; and

(c) The backcut must be above the level of the horizontal facecut to provide an adequate platform to prevent kickback.

EXCEPTION: This requirement does not apply to open-faced falling where two angled facecuts are used instead of a horizontal facecut.

(d) In tree-pulling operations the backcut may be at or below the undercut hinge point.

(15) Cutting holding wood instead of using wedges is prohibited. Swing cuts are prohibited except by an experienced person.

(16) Trees with face cuts and/or backcuts must not be left standing unless all the following conditions are met:

(a) The cutter clearly marks the tree;

(b) Discontinues work in the hazardous area;

(c) Notifies all workers who might be endangered; and

(d) Takes appropriate measures to ensure that the tree is safely fell before other work is undertaken in the hazardous area.

(17) Undercuts and backcuts must be made at a height above the highest ground level to enable the cutter to safely begin the cut, control the tree, and have freedom of movement for a quick escape from a falling tree.

(18) Lodged trees must be clearly marked and identified by a predetermined method and all persons in the area must be instructed not to pass or work within two tree lengths of the trees except to ground them.

Note: See Figure No. 2, for illustrations of undercuts.

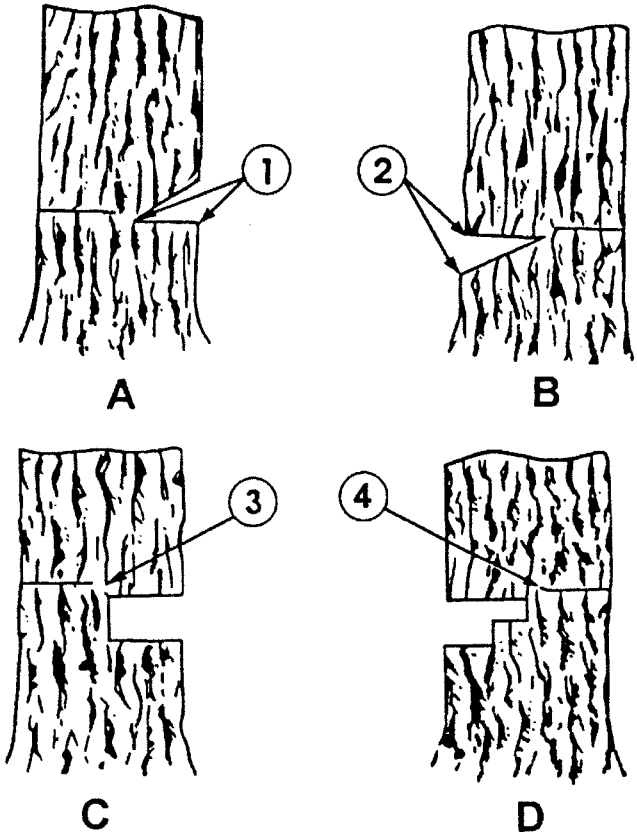


FIGURE 2: UNDERCUTS

(A) ***Conventional undercut.*** *Can be made with parallel saw cut and axe diagonal cut or both cuts with the saw. Generally used on trees of small diameter.*

(B) ***Humboldt undercut.*** *Leaves square-end log. Same as (A), except that waste is put on the stump.*

(C) ***Two parallel cuts with the saw.*** *The material between the cuts is chopped out with an axe-adz (pulaski) combination. Used on trees over 30 inches in diameter.*

(D) ***Three parallel cuts with the saw, leaving a step.*** *Same in principle as (C). Used on trees of very large diameters.*

Item	
1	Undercut depth
2	Undercut height
3	Holding wood
4	Backcut

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-53910, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-53920 Falling and bucking—Bucking. (1) The tree (and root wad if applicable) must be carefully examined to determine which way the logs (and root wad) will roll, drop, or swing when the cut is completed. No worker shall be allowed in this danger zone during cutting. The cut must be made from a position that will not expose the cutter to potential injury.

(2) Logs must be completely bucked through whenever possible. If it becomes hazardous to complete a cut, then the log must be marked and identified by a predetermined method. Rigging crews must be instructed to recognize such marks and when possible, cutters must warn the rigging crew of locations where unfinished cuts remain.

(3) Cutters must give timely warning to all persons within range of any log that may have a tendency to roll after being cut off.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-53920, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-53930 Falling and bucking—Danger trees. (1) Each danger tree must be carefully checked for signs of loose bark, broken branches and limbs, or other damage before they are fell or removed. Accessible loose bark and other damage that may create a hazard for an employee must be removed or held in place before falling or removing the tree. When a danger tree has elevated loose bark that cannot be removed, the buddy system must be used to watch for and give warning of falling bark or other hazards.

(2) Danger trees that are unsafe to cut must be blown down with explosives or fell by other safe methods.

(3) To avoid use of wedges, which might dislodge loose bark or other material, danger trees must be fell in the direction of lean unless other means (mechanical or dynamite) are used.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-53930, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-53940 Falling and bucking—Springboards and tree jacking. (1) Springboards must be:

(a) Made of clear, straight grained sound stock;

(b) Long enough, wide enough, and strong enough; and

(c) Replaced when they will no longer safely support the expected load at the extreme end.

(2) Springboard irons must be well lipped and firmly attached with bolts or other equally strong attachment.

(3) Saw chains must be stopped while shifting springboards.

(4) Jack plates must be used with hydraulic tree jacks and the base plate must be seated on solid wood inside the bark ring as close to level as possible.

(5) When necessary, two workers must be present at the tree during hydraulic tree jacking to lend assistance.

(6) Wedges must be used as a follow-up method while using tree jacks, and continuously moved in as the tree is jacked.

(7) All hydraulic tree jacks must be equipped with a check valve and the pump must be equipped with an operable pressure gauge.

(8) Jacking a tree straight uphill is prohibited when the tree may slide back past the stump.

(9) On slopes over 50% grade, tree(s) must at least be quartered to a degree that prevents employees from being exposed to the possibility of sliding or rolling trees or logs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-53940, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-541 Tree pulling. (1) The cutter must be responsible for determining if a tree can be safely pulled. If, for any reason, the cutter believes the tree pulling cannot be completed safely, the tree must be conventionally fell.

(2) When using a radio, positive radio communications must be maintained at all times between the tree pulling machine and cutter when tree pulling. An audible signal must be blown when the initial pull is made on the tree and the line is tightened. Hand signals, instead of radio communications and an audible signal, may be used only if the cutter is clearly visible to the tree puller operator.

(3) A choker with bell, or a line and sleeve shackle must be used as the means of attachment around the tree when tree pulling. (See also WAC 296-54-54710(4).) The bight on the line must be the minimum necessary to hold the choker or line around the tree.

(4) The tree pulling machine must be equipped with a torque converter, fluid coupler, or an equivalent device to ensure a steady even pull on the line attached around the tree.

(5) The tree pulling line must have as straight and direct path from the machine to the tree as possible. Physical obstructions that prevent a steady even pull on the tree pulling line must be removed or the line must be rerouted.

(6) Siwashing, in lieu of a block, in order to change tree pulling lead, is prohibited.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-541, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-541, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-543 Mechanized falling. (1) A flagger(s) must be assigned on roads where hazardous conditions are created from falling trees. Where there is no through traffic, such as on a dead end road, warning signs or barricades may be used instead of a flagger(s).

(2) Self-propelled mobile falling equipment used for falling trees must be designed, or have auxiliary equipment installed, that will cause the tree to fall in the intended direction.

(3) Until the machine operator has acknowledged that it is safe to do so, no employee shall approach a mechanical falling operation closer than a minimum of two tree lengths of the trees being fell.

(4) Mechanized falling must be conducted in a way that does not endanger people or equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-543, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-543, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-543, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-545 Climbing equipment and passline. (1) Standard climbing equipment must be furnished by the employer. However, the climber may use personal equipment, if it meets the requirements of this section and is permitted by the employer.

(a) The climber may fasten climbing rope by passing it through "D" rings fastened to the belt and around his body before tying it to itself.

(b) An extra set of climbing equipment must be kept at the jobsite and another person with climbing experience must be present.

(2) The climber must be equipped with a climbing equipment assembly that includes:

(a) A safety belt with double "D" rings;

(b) Steel spurs long and sharp enough to hold in any tree in which they are used; and

(c) A climbing rope made of wire-core hemp, wire or chain construction.

(3) All climbing equipment must be maintained in good condition.

(4) Defective climbing equipment must be immediately removed from service.

(5) Going up a raised portable spar or tower without suitable equipment is prohibited.

(6) Only an employee directed by the climber may work directly under a tree. The climber must give warning before intentionally dropping any objects or when objects are accidentally dropped.

(7) Running lines must not be moved while the climber is working in the tree, except such "pulls" as climber directs and are necessary for the work.

(8) One experienced person must be assigned to transmit the climber's signals to the machine operator.

(a) This signal person must not otherwise be occupied while the climber is in the tree.

(b) The machine operator must not be distracted while the climber is using the passline.

(c) The designated signal person must be positioned clear of hazards from falling, flying, or thrown objects.

(9) The climber must be an experienced logger with proper knowledge of logging methods and the safety of rigging spar and tail trees.

(10) Noisy equipment such as power saws, tractors, and shovels must not be operated near where a climber is working when such noise will interfere with the climber's signals.

(11) Climbing and passline equipment must not be used for other purposes.

(12) Lineman hooks must not be used as spurs.

(13) Tools used by the climber, except the chain saw, must be safely secured to climbers belt when not in use.

(14) Using snaps on a climber's rope is prohibited unless a secondary safety device between the belt and snap is used.

(15) A climber's rope must encircle the tree before the climber leaves the ground, except when the climber is riding the passline.

(16) While the climber is working in the tree, persons must keep at sufficient distance from the tree to be clear of falling objects.

(17) When used, passline blocks must be kept in alignment and free from fouling.

(18) Loose equipment, rigging, or material must either be removed from the tree or securely fastened.

(19) Drums used for passlines must have enough flange depth to prevent the passline from running off the drum at any time.

(20) Passlines must:

(a) Be at least 5/16-inch and not over 1/2-inch in diameter;

(b) Not be subjected to sawing on other lines or rigging, and kept clear of all moving lines and rigging;

(c) Be one continuous length and in good condition with no splices, knots, molles, or eye-to-eye splices between the ends;

(d) Long enough to provide three wraps on the drum before the climber leaves the ground.

(21) Passline chains must be:

(a) At least 5/16-inch alloy or 3/8-inch high test chain and must not contain cold shuts or wire strands;

(b) Attached to the end of the passline with a screw-pin shackle, a slip-pin shackle with a nut and molle, or a ring large enough to prevent going through the pass block; and

(c) Fitted with links or rings to prevent workers from being pulled into the passline block.

(22) Pass blocks must:

(a) Be inspected before placing in each spar and the necessary replacements or repairs made before they are hung;

(b) Have the shells bolted under the sheaves;

(c) Have the bearing pin securely locked and nuts keyed, or the block positively secures the nut and pin;

(d) Be equipped with sheaves at least six inches in diameter; and

(e) Comply with WAC 296-54-54750.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-545, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-545, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-547 Rigging—General. (1) Rigging must be arranged and operated so that rigging and loads will not foul or saw against lines, straps, blocks, or other equipment or material.

(2) When not in use, rigging must be stored so that it does not present a hazard to employees.

(3) Tongs, grapples, logs and materials must not be swung or suspended over employees.

(4) All employees must be in the clear of running lines, standing skylines, moving rigging, or suspended loads until the rigging or loads have completely stopped.

(5) Riding on a turn of logs or rigging is prohibited, except on the passline. Holding on to moving rigging or chokers to be pulled uphill is prohibited.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-547, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-547, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-54710 Rigging—Inspection. (1) An authorized, qualified person must thoroughly inspect all blocks, straps, guylines, butt rigging, and other rigging before they are used.

(2) The inspections must include examining for:

(a) Damaged, cracked, or worn parts;

(b) Loose nuts and bolts;

(c) Need for lubrication; and

(d) The condition of straps and guylines.

(3) All necessary repairs or replacements for safe operation must be made before the rigging is used.

(4) All rigging elements must be large and strong enough to safely withstand the stress that can be imposed by the maximum pull of the power unit against the equipment or devices as rigged or used in that particular logging operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-54710, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-54720 Rigging—Molles. (1) Molles must not be used as a temporary connection between two spliced eyes of a load-supporting running line. Double molles may be used on droplines only and single molles may be used on strawline.

(2) Molles must be as large as the pinhole will accommodate and have the loose ends rolled in.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-54720, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-54730 Rigging—Shackles. (1) Shackles used to hang blocks, jacks, or rigging on spars, must have the pins secured with a nut and cotter key or a nut and molle.

(2) Flush pin, straight-sided shackles must be used for mainline, slackline and skyline extensions.

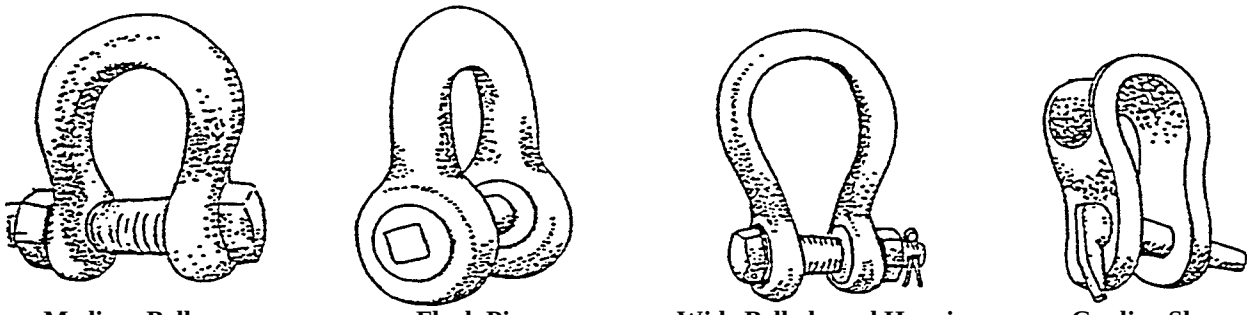
(3) Shackles with screw pins, knockout or slip pins may be used to anchor skylines, slackline, guyline, and/or guyline extensions.

(4) All other shackles must be screw pin type or have the pin secured with a nut and cotter key or a nut and molle, except as specified elsewhere for specific purposes.

(5) The opening between the jaws of shackles used to hang blocks, jacks, and rigging and to join or attach lines, must be a maximum of one inch greater than the size of the rope, swivel, or shackle to which it is attached.

(6) All shackles must be one size larger than the lines they connect and made of forged steel or material of equivalent strength.

(7) Shackles used to join lines must be hung with the pin and "U" part of the shackle through the eyes of the lines.



Medium Bell With Safety Pin | **Flush Pin Straight Side** | **Wide Bell-shaped Hanging Type With Safety Pin** | **Guyline Sleeve With Knock-out Pin**

Figure 2-2: Shackles

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-54730, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-54740 Rigging—Straps. Straps must be used according to the following requirements:

(1) Straps or chokers used to hang corner or tail blocks and straps used to anchor skylines/slacklines must be the size required by Table 1: Strap/Choker Size in Inches.

Table 1: Strap/Choker Size in Inches		
Running Line Size in Inches	Block or Skyline / Slackline Hung in Both Eyes	Block Hung in Single Eye
5/16	1/4	1/2
3/8	3/8	9/16
7/16	7/16	5/8
1/2	1/2	3/4
9/16	9/16	7/8
5/8	5/8	1
3/4	3/4	1 1/8
7/8	7/8	1 1/4
1	1	1 3/8
1 1/8	1	
1 1/4	1	
1 3/8	1	
1 1/2	1 1/8	
1 5/8	1 1/4	
1 3/4	1 1/4	
1 7/8	1 3/8	
2	1 3/8	

Note: Both strap ends must be under equal tension.

(2) When a single choker or single part strap is used to support lift blocks, jacks and tree shoes they must be adequately sized to support the applied loads.

(3) When a two part strap or two chokers are used to hang a block, jack, tree shoe, or rigging, both eyes or ends must be under equal tension.

(4) Where two equal length chokers are used instead of one choker to gain extra breaking strength, they must be arranged in a swede connection.

(5) Straps or chokers used to hang or support blocks, jacks, tree shoes, or rigging must be replaced when there is evidence of damaged or broken wires. They must:

(a) Be made of new wire rope; or

(b) Meet the pull test strength of new wire rope.

(6) Threading wire rope straps eye through eye is prohibited.

(7) Synthetic straps must be used as recommended by the manufacturer and only at a flat or downward angle unless wrapped one full turn around the tree support to prevent the strap from riding up on the support.

(8) Synthetic straps must be removed from service when wear reaches the limits prescribed by the manufacturer or when deterioration is evident.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-54740, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-54750 Rigging—Blocks. (1) Load-bearing blocks must:

(a) Not be used for heavier strains or lines than those for which they are constructed;

(b) Be fitted with line guards;

(c) Be designed and used to prevent fouling;

(d) Be kept in proper alignment when in use;

(e) Be equipped with bearing and yoke pins that will safely withstand the strains imposed, and are securely fastened; and

(f) Be equipped with sheaves designed for the size of the wire rope used.

EXCEPTION: Subsections (b), and (f) do not apply to rig-up ("Tommy Moore") blocks.

(2) Blocks with cracked or excessively worn sheaves or shells must not be used.

(3) Block bearings must be kept well lubricated.

(4) All pins in blocks must be properly secured by "Molle Hogans" or keys of the largest size the pin hole will accommodate. When blocks are hung in spars, pins must be secured with a nut and cotter pin or nut and molle.

(5) Lead blocks used for yarding, swinging, loading and unloading used in wood spars shall:

(a) Be of the type and construction designed for this purpose;

(b) Be bolted with not less than two bolts through the shells below the sheaves in a manner that will retain the sheave and line in case of bearing pin failure (this does not apply to haulback lead blocks); and

(c) Mainline blocks shall have a sheave diameter of not less than twenty times the diameter of the mainline.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-54750, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-54760 Rigging—Hanging blocks. (1) All logging systems must use enough corner or tail blocks to distribute the stress on anchors and attachments.

(2) Blocks (other than passline or haywire) must be hung by one of the following methods:

(a) Hanging the block in both eyes or Ds of the straps (threaded straps are prohibited); or

(b) If chokers are used, the ferrule must be properly seated in the socket of the bell or hook to prevent the ferrule from coming unbuttoned. The chokers must be the size required in WAC 296-54-54740(1); or

(c) If single part straps are used, the straps must be secured with a shackle and be the size required in WAC 296-54-54740(1).

(3) The yoke pin of haulback blocks shall be inserted with the head facing the direction from which the rigging approaches.

(4) When there is danger of tail block straps slipping up or off the stump or tree, the stump or tree must be adequately notched or the line properly wrapped and secured. When the tail tree or stump is not secure, it must be tied back.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-54760, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-54770 Chokers and butt rigging. (1) Chokers must be at least one size smaller than the mainline. If a dropline is used it must have a breaking strength equal to a line one size smaller than the mainline.

(2) All butt hook rigging must be used in a manner to prevent loss of the choker.

(3) Molles or cold shuts are prohibited in butt rigging as a load bearing connection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, amended and recodified as § 296-54-54770, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-559, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-54-559, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 81-05-013 (Order 81-3), § 296-54-559, filed 2/10/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-559, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-549 Selecting spar, tail and intermediate support trees. (1) Spar, tail and intermediate support trees must be examined carefully for defects before being selected. They must be sound, straight, green and of sufficient diameter to withstand the strains to be imposed.

(2) Trees having defects that impair their strength must not be used for spar, tail or intermediate support trees. Raised trees must be identified and marked as such.

(3) Douglas fir or spruce must be used as spar trees when available. If other species must be used, additional guylines, tree plates or other precautions must be taken to ensure that the tree will withstand the strains to be imposed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-549, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-549, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-549, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-551 Raising and lowering portable spars or towers. (1) A qualified, authorized person must direct each raising and lowering of a portable spar or tower.

(2) All employees not engaged in the raising or lowering of portable spars must stay in the clear during these operations.

(3) Portable spars must be leveled to provide proper line spooling and avoid excessive stress on component parts.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-551, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-551, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-551, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-551, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-553 Metal spars. (1) Each portable metal spar must have an identification plate permanently attached to its base or on the yarder in a position that can be easily read by a person standing on the ground or on the base platform.

EXCEPTION: A hydraulic loader with yarding drums is not required to have an identification plate if the drums are installed and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(2) The identification plate must have the following information:

(a) Name and address of manufacturer;

(b) Model number; and

(c) The maximum and minimum angle at which the metal spar is designed to operate.

(3) The identification plate on metal spars manufactured after July 1, 1980, must also have the following information:

(a) The maximum breaking strength and/or size of the mainline for which the spar is designed;

(b) The maximum breaking strength and/or size of the haulback line for which the spar is designed;

(c) The number, breaking strength, and size of guylines or any other lines required; and

(d) For a spar designed for a skyline, slackline, or modified slackline system, the maximum breaking strength and size of the skyline, mainline, and haulback line that can be used.

(4) All portable metal spars must be operated within the manufacturer's capacity:

(a) As specified on the identification plate; or

(b) As modified by the manufacturer; or

(c) As designed and specified by a registered engineer; or

(d) A tension limiting device must be installed on the yarder. The device must be:

(i) Designed to automatically slack the skyline or mainline to within the manufacturer's line strength specifications;

(ii) Tamper proof;

(iii) Inspected; and

(iv) Maintained in good operating condition; or

(e) A line fuse installed in the skyline or mainline. Line fused systems must have a design breaking strength equal to or less than the maximum line rating of the spar as listed on its identification plate.

Note: Item (d) and (e) list options to follow when using wire rope which exceeds the manufacturer's line strength specifications.

(5) Equipment used for yarding, which is specifically designed to be self-stabilizing during operation, may be used without guyline(s) provided the equipment is used with guylines when required by the manufacturer.

(6) Portable spars or towers and their parts must be inspected by a qualified person whenever:

(a) The portable spar or tower is lowered;

(b) Its safe condition is in doubt; or

(c) When damage from over-stress or any other source is noted or suspected. Before being used again, the part in question must be inspected by a suitable method and:

(i) Found safe;

(ii) Repaired by a qualified person; or

(iii) Replaced.

(7) Any structural modifications or additions that affect the capacity or safe operation of metal spars must be made under the direction of the manufacturer or a registered professional engineer. If such modifications or additions are made, the identification plate required in this section must reflect such changes.

(8) When moving metal spar logging machines, the spar must be lowered.

EXCEPTION: The spar may be raised when necessary for mobility if it is adequately supported to ensure the stability of the machine during movement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-553, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-553, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-553, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-555 Metal spar guyline safety straps. (1) A metal spar guyline safety strap or equivalent device must be installed at the bight of the guylines to prevent guylines from falling vertically more than five feet in case of structural or mechanical failure of the guyline attachment.

(2) The safety strap or equivalent devices must be equal to the strength of one guyline being used.

(3) Using cable clips or clamps to join the ends of portable spar or tower guyline safety straps is prohibited, unless used to secure the end of a farmer's eye.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-555, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-555, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-555, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-555, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-557 Wire rope. (1) Wire rope must be of the same or better grade as originally recommended by the equipment manufacturer.

(2) Wire rope must be removed from service when any of the following conditions exist:

(a) In running ropes, six randomly distributed broken wires in one lay or three broken wires in one strand in one lay;

(b) Wear of one-third the original diameter of outside individual wires. Kinking, crushing, birdcaging, or any other damage resulting in distortion of the rope structure;

(c) Evidence of any heat damage from any cause;

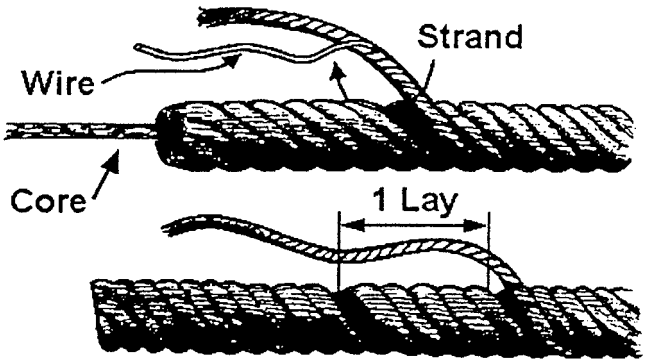
(d) Reductions from nominal diameter of more than 3/64-inch for diameters to and including 3/4-inch, 1/16-inch for diameters 7/8-inch to 1-1/8-inch, inclusive, 3/32-inch for diameters 1-1/4-inches to 1-1/2-inches inclusive;

(e) In standing ropes, more than two broken wires in one lay in sections beyond end connections or more than one broken wire at an end connection;

(f) In standing ropes, when twelve and one-half percent of the wires are broken within a distance of one wrap (lay); and

(g) Corroded, damaged, or improperly applied end connections.

(3) Wire rope must be kept lubricated as conditions of use require.



Wire rope selection is an important element in cable logging.

WIRE ROPE

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-07-142, § 296-54-557, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-557, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-557, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-557, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.-240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-557, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-55710 Wire rope—Cutting. (1) Hard hammers must not be used for cutting cable with a wire ax or when splicing.

(2) Employees must wear eye protection when cutting lines.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-55710, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-55720 Wire rope—Splicing. (1) Marlin spikes must be used for splicing. The marlin spikes must be:

(a) Large enough for the size of the line being spliced; and

(b) Maintained in good condition;

(2) Short splices, eye-to-eye splices, cat's paws, and knots are prohibited except for moving nonload-bearing lines. Knots may be used on single drum tractors, grapple pickup lines, and dropline carriage systems using slider bells if the knot is tied on the end of the dropline.

(3) Wire rope one-half inch in diameter or less must be tucked at least two times provided the rope is used only as a strawline.

(4) Eye splices in all regular lay lines and straps must be tucked at least three times.

(5) Eye splices in lang lay lines must be tucked at least four times.

(6) Splices, other than eye splices, in lang lay loading lines are prohibited.

(7) Long splices must be used to permanently join regular lay running line.

(8) The length of line strand to be unraveled to make a long splice in wire rope must be as shown in Table 2: Length of Line Strand. The full length of the splice is twice the length of the rope to be unraveled.

Table 2: Length of Line Strand

Rope Diameter	To Be Unraveled	Total Length
1/4"	8'	16'
3/8"	8'	16'
1/2"	10'	20'
5/8"	13'	26'
3/4"	15'	30'
7/8"	18'	36'
1"	20'	40'
1-1/8"	23'	46'
1-1/4"	25'	50'
1-3/8"	28'	56'
1-1/2"	30'	60'
1-5/8"	33'	66'
1-3/4"	35'	70'
1-7/8"	38'	76'
2"	40'	80'

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-55720, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-55730 Wire rope—Attaching end fastenings. (1) The manufacturer's recommendations must be followed when attaching sockets and other end fastenings.

(2) Using cable clips or clamps for joining lines is prohibited, except to transfer slack lines from one place to another.

(3) When U-bolt cable clips are used to form eyes, Table 3: U-bolt Cable Clips to Form Eyes must be used to determine the number and spacing of clips.

Table 3: U-bolt Cable Clips to Form Eyes

Improved Plow Steel Diameter of Rope	Number of Clips Forged	Required Other Material	Minimum Space Between Clips
3/8 to 5/8 inch	3	4	-3/4 inch
3/4 inch	4	5	4-1/2 inch
7/8 inch	4	5	5-1/4 inch
1 inch	5	6	6 inches
1-1/8 inch	6	6	6-3/4 inch
1-1/4 inch	6	7	7-1/2 inch
1-3/8 inch	7	7	8-1/4 inch
1-1/2 inch	7	8	9 inches

(4) When U-bolt cable clips are used:

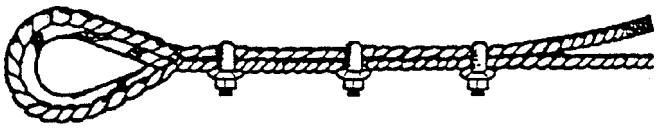
(a) For eye splices, the U-bolt wire rope clip must be attached so that the U section is in contact with the dead or short end of the rope (see Figure 3: Eyes Formed with U-bolt Cable Clips);

(b) U-bolt cable clips must be spaced at least six rope diameters apart to obtain the maximum holding power. Nuts must be tightened evenly and tightened again after application of the first sustained load. After the rope has been used and is under tension, the clips must be tightened again to take up any looseness caused by the tension reducing the rope diameter;

(c) With high strength wire rope, one more U-bolt cable clip must be added for each grade above improved plow steel; and

(d) Eyes formed with U-bolt cable clips are prohibited with running lines or straps.

APPLICATION OF WIRE ROPE U-BOLT CLIPS
Crosby Type



1. CORRECT METHOD—U-Bolts of clips on short end of rope. ***(No distortion on live end of rope)***

2. WRONG METHOD—U-Bolts on live end of rope. ***(This will cause mashed spots on the live end of rope)***

3. WRONG METHOD—Staggered clips; two correct and one wrong. ***(This will cause a mashed spot in live end of rope due to wrong position of center clip)***
4. After rope is in service, and is under tension, tighten clips to take up decrease in rope diameter.

Figure 3: Eyes Formed with U-bolt Cable Clips

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-55730, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-561 Guylines. (1) Guylines must be used with any logging equipment when required by the equipment manufacturer.

(2) At least the minimum number and angle of guylines recommended by the equipment manufacturer must be used.

(3) Unless otherwise specified by the equipment manufacturer, guylines must be of the following sizes:

(a) In highlead logging, the head spar guylines must be equal in breaking strength to the mainline.

(b) In skyline logging, if the skyline is one and three-eighths inch or greater, the head spar guylines must be at least

one and three-eighths inch. If the skyline is less than one and three-eighths inch, the head spar guylines must be equal in breaking strength to the skyline.

(c) On all other cable logging machines, the guylines must have a breaking strength at least equal to the mainline/skyline, whichever is largest.

(d) Tail/lift and intermediate support trees must be adequately guyed to withstand any stress to which the tree may be subjected.

(4) When guylines are required for spars they must be positioned according to Table 4: Guyline Positioning, or according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Table 4: Guyline Positioning

Number of Guys on Spar	Number of Guys Sharing Load	Positioning Figure Number
1	1	4 - 1 Guyline Case
2	2	5 - 2 Guyline Case
3	3*	6 - 3 Guyline Case
	2	7 - 3 Guyline Case (2)
4	2	8 - 4 Guyline Case
5	2	9 - 5 Guyline Case
	3	10 - 5 Guyline Case (2)
6	2	11 - 6 Guyline Case
	3	12 - 6 Guyline Case (2)
7	3	13 - 7 Guyline Case
8	2	14 - 8 Guyline Case
	4	15 - 8 Guyline Case (2)

* For metal spars designed to operate without snap guy

(5)(a) Guylines supporting metal spars must be made of plow steel or better material and must be maintained in good condition.

(b) Guylines for tail/lift and intermediate support trees may be made of synthetic material and must be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(6) Load bearing guyline angles must be no greater than fifty degrees measured horizontally (See Figure 18: Maximum Angle for Load Bearing Guylines and Skyline). If suitable anchors are unavailable or the terrain is so steep that the guyline angle exceeds fifty degrees, an additional guyline must be rigged to oppose the load.

(7) Guylines must be kept securely tightened while the spar, tree, equipment or rigging they support is in use.

(8) Power driven devices must be securely anchored when used to tighten guylines. Holding such devices is prohibited.

(9) All trees that interfere with proper alignment, placement, or tightening of guylines must be fell.

(10) Guylines must be hung in a manner to prevent a excessive bight or fouling when they are tightened.

(11) The use of loops or molles for attaching guylines is prohibited.

(12) The U part of shackles or sleeves must be around the guyline and the pin passed through the eye of the guyline.

(13) Splicing of guylines is prohibited except to make an eye splice.

(14) All spliced guyline eyes must be tucked at least three times.

(15) Extensions to guylines must be:

(a) Equal in breaking strength to the guyline to which they are attached; and

(b) Connected only by a shackle connecting two spliced eyes, pressed eyes or by double-end hooks. Connections must have at least one and one-half times the strength of the guyline.

(16) When hanging a block or jack on a guyline, only sleeve-type safety pin shackles must be used. The shackle sleeve shall have not less than two and one-half times the line diameter bearing on the guyline.

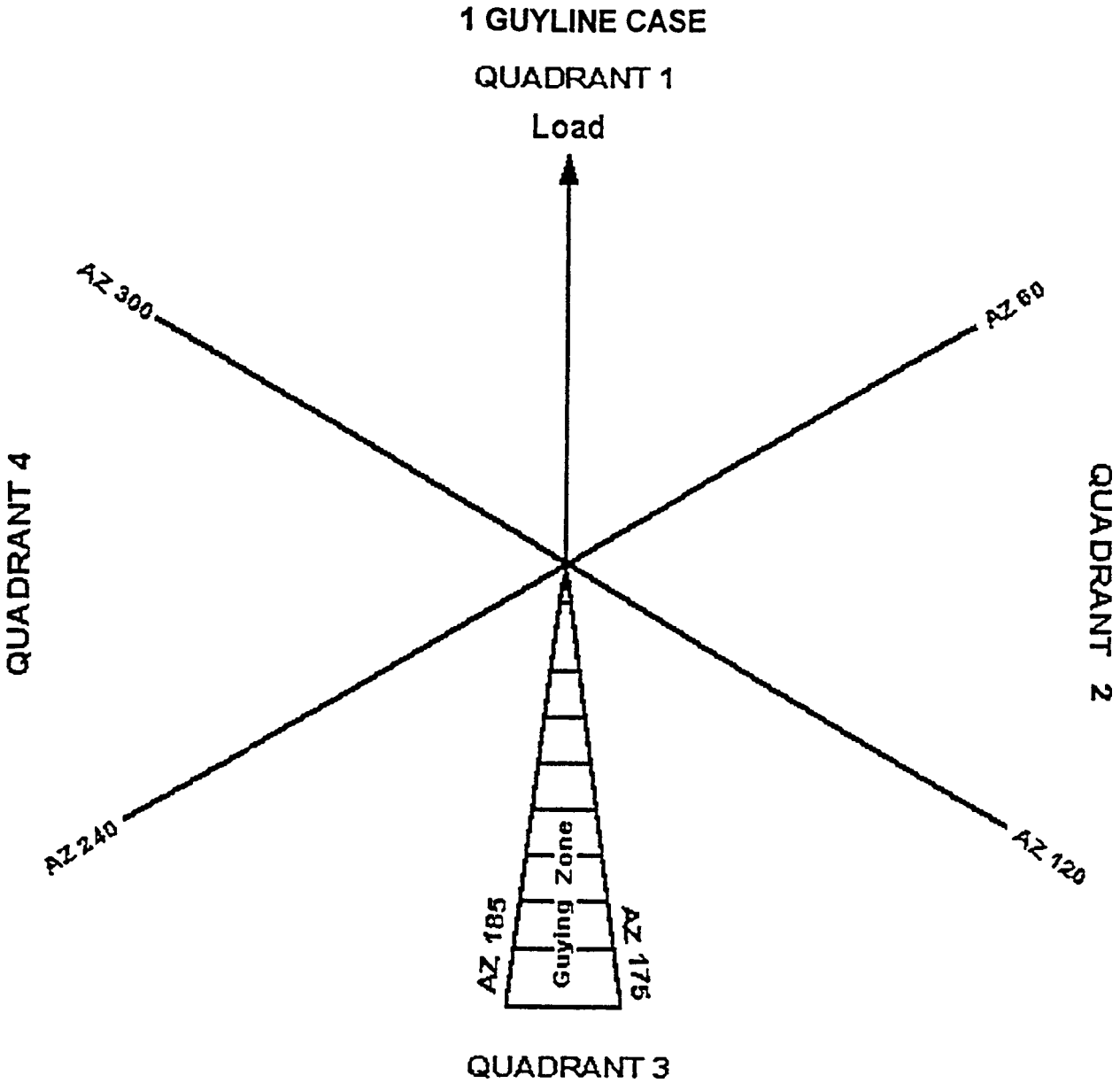


Figure 4: 1 Guyline Case

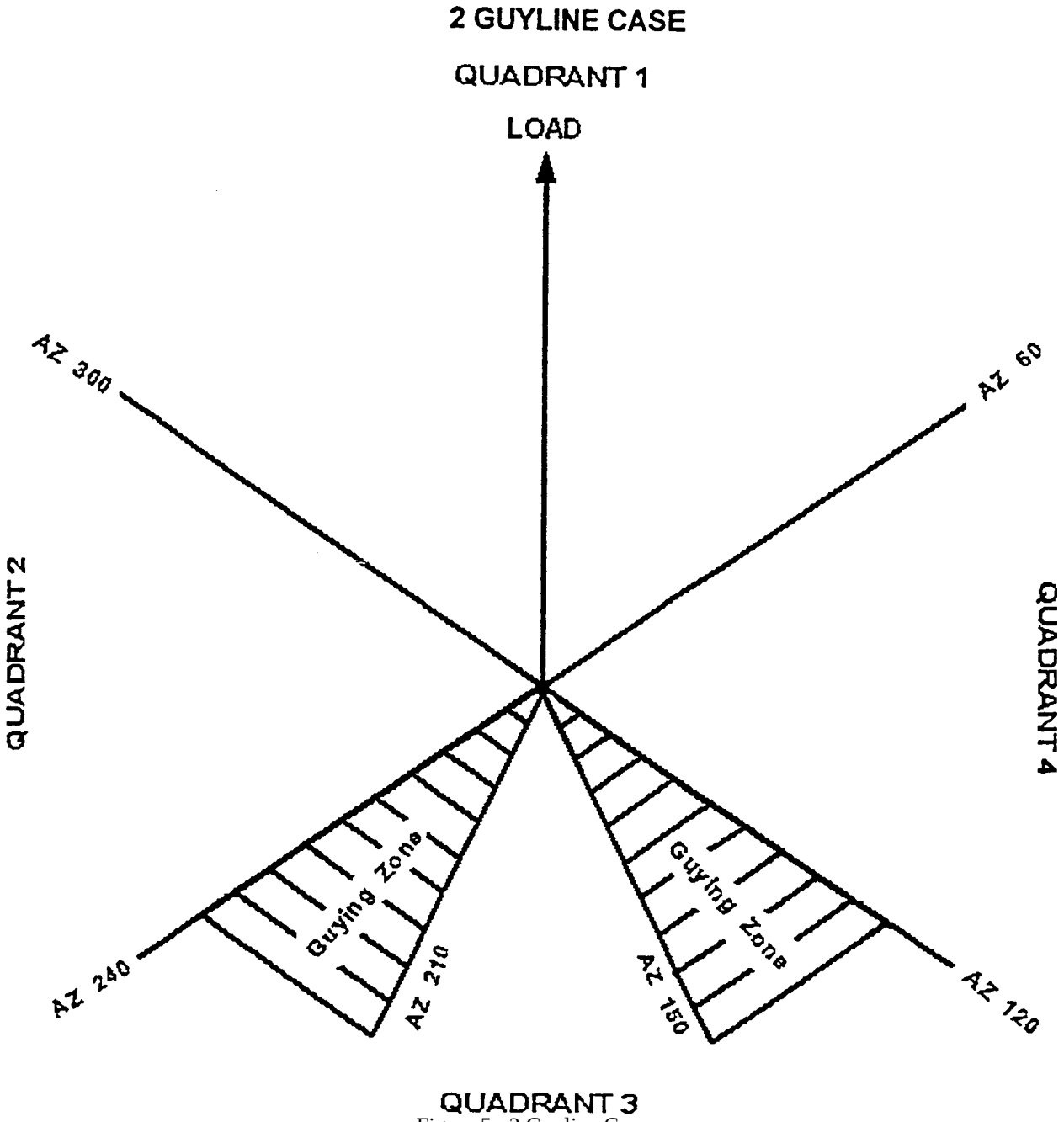


Figure 5: 2 Guyline Case

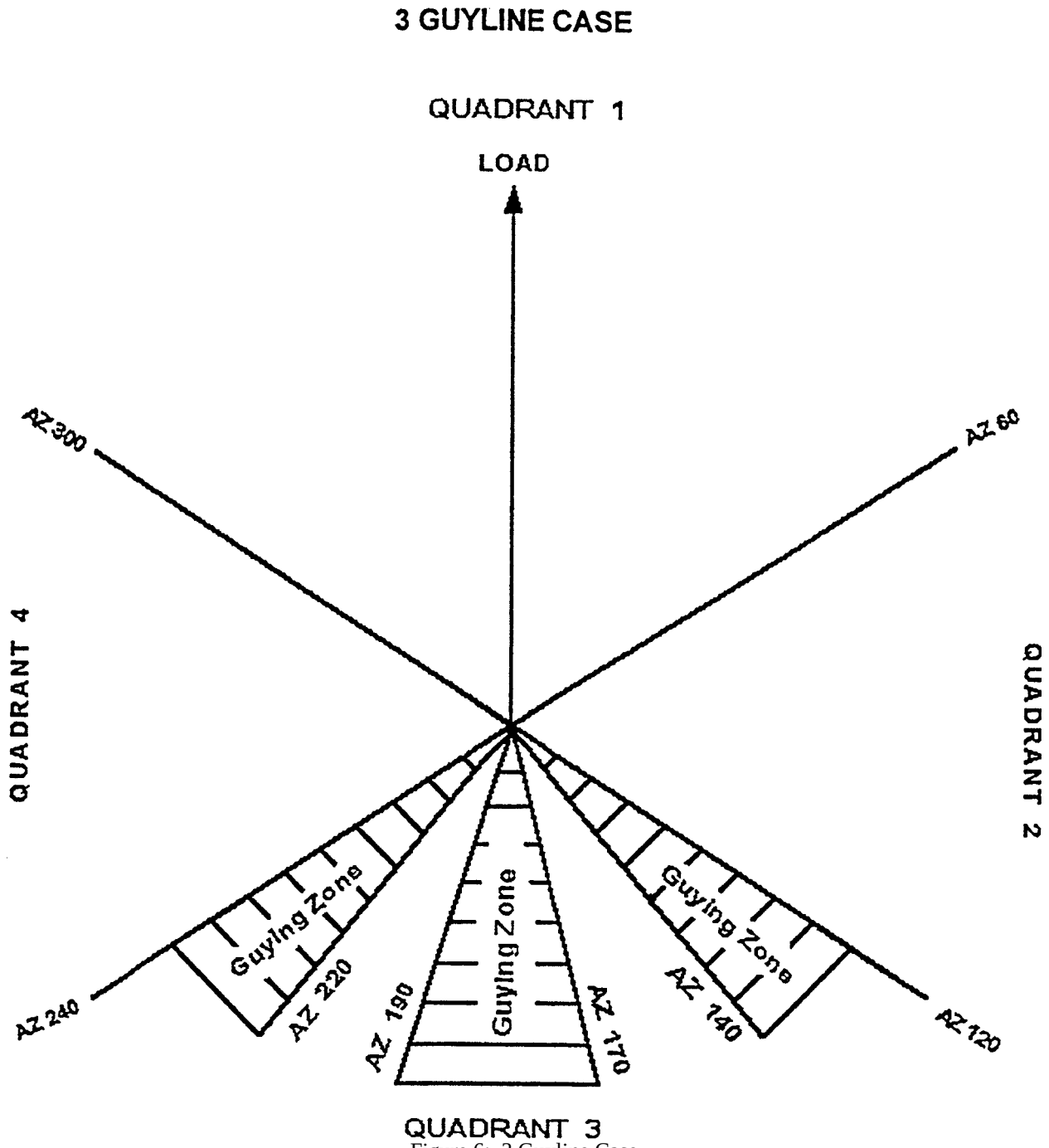


Figure 6: 3 Guyline Case

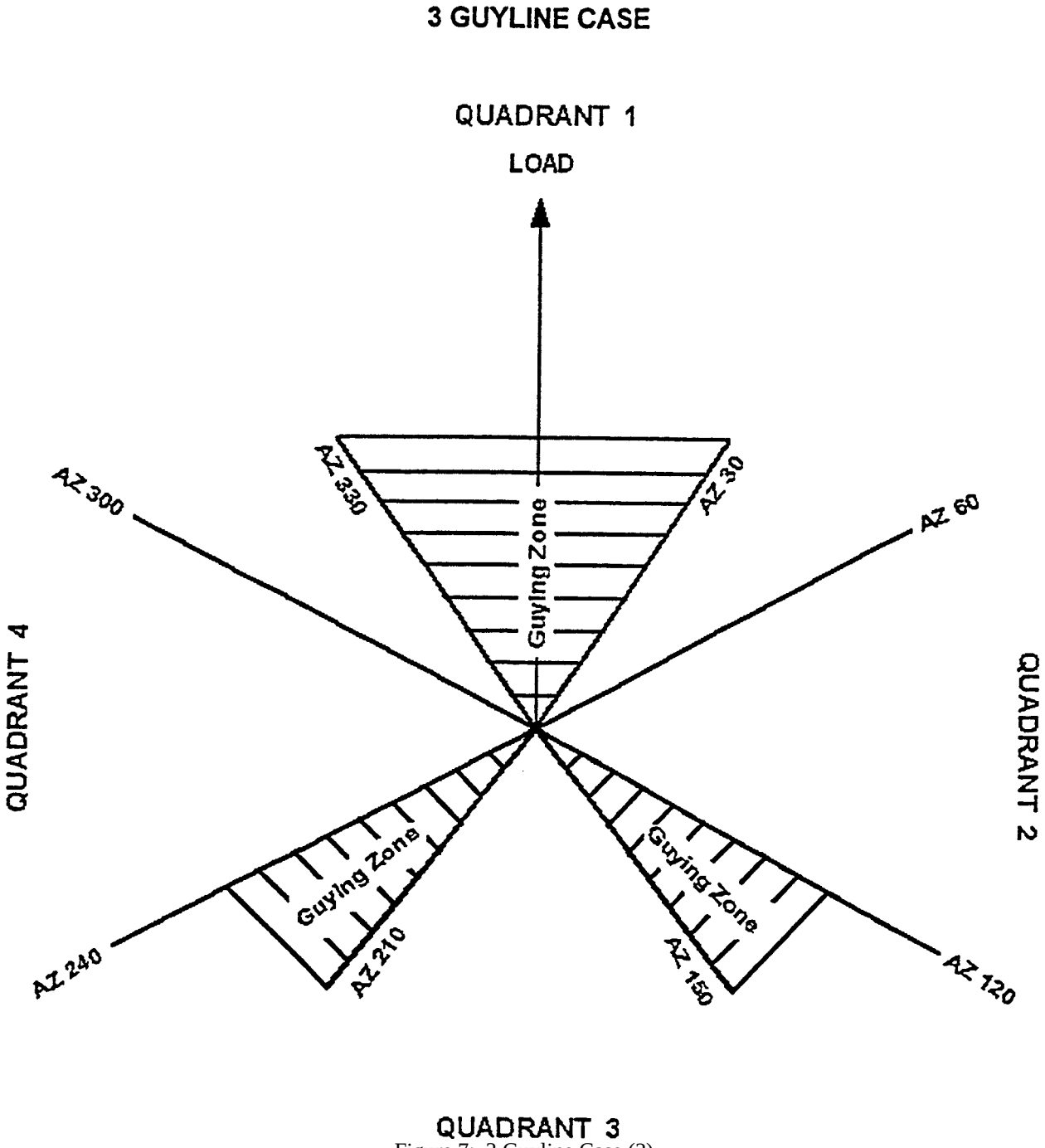


Figure 7: 3 Guyline Case (2)

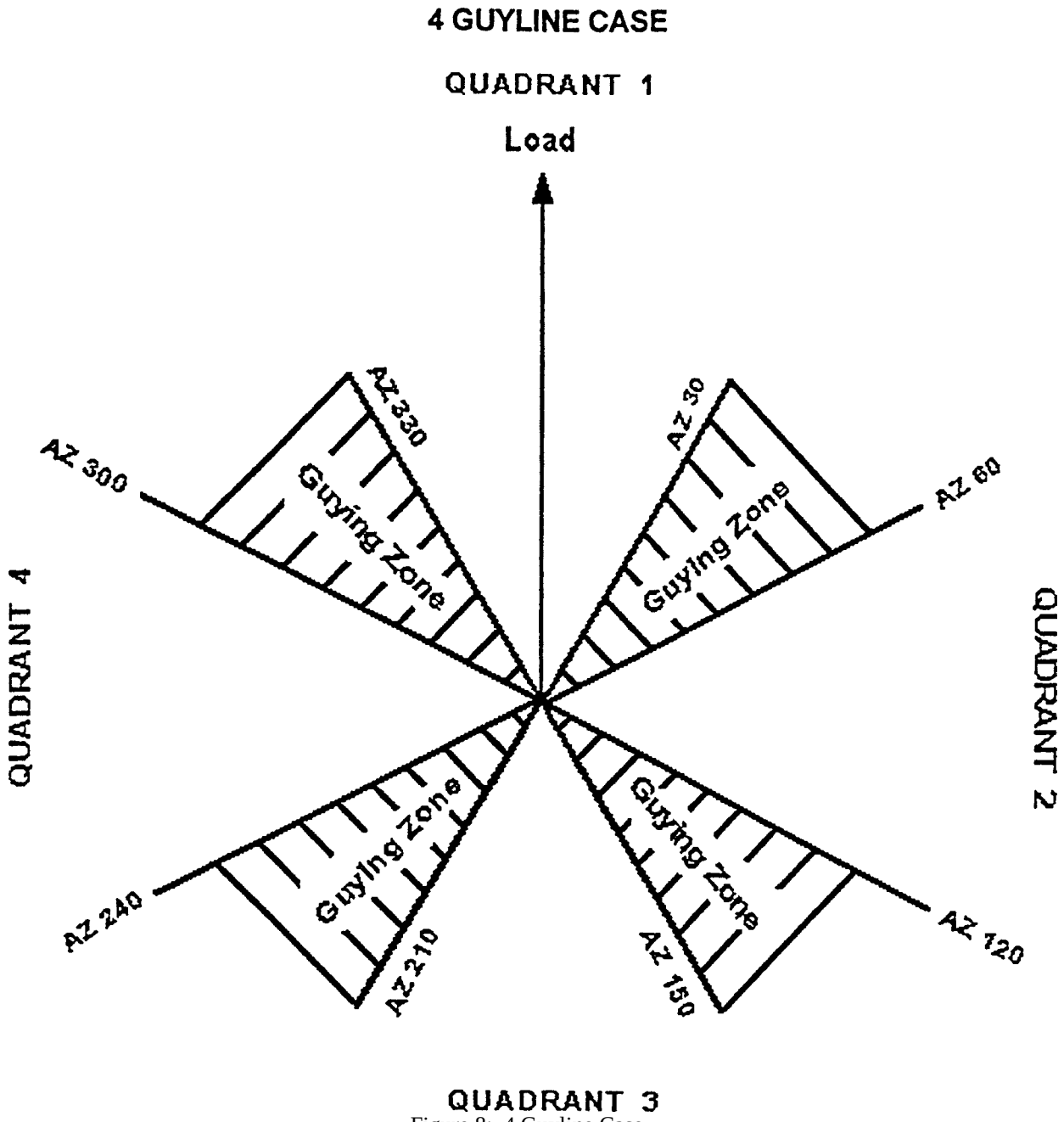


Figure 8: 4 Guyline Case

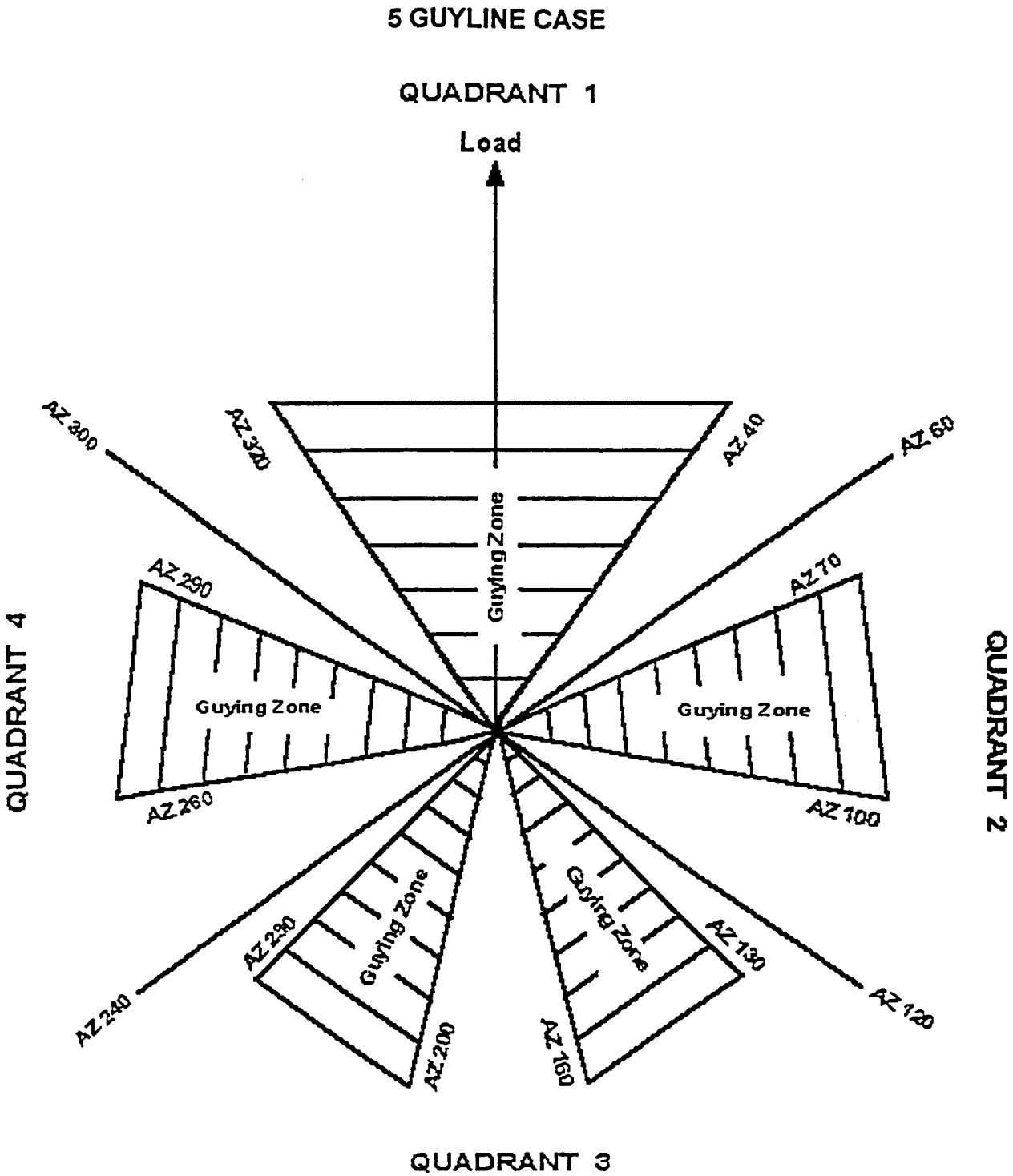


Figure 9: 5 Guyline Case

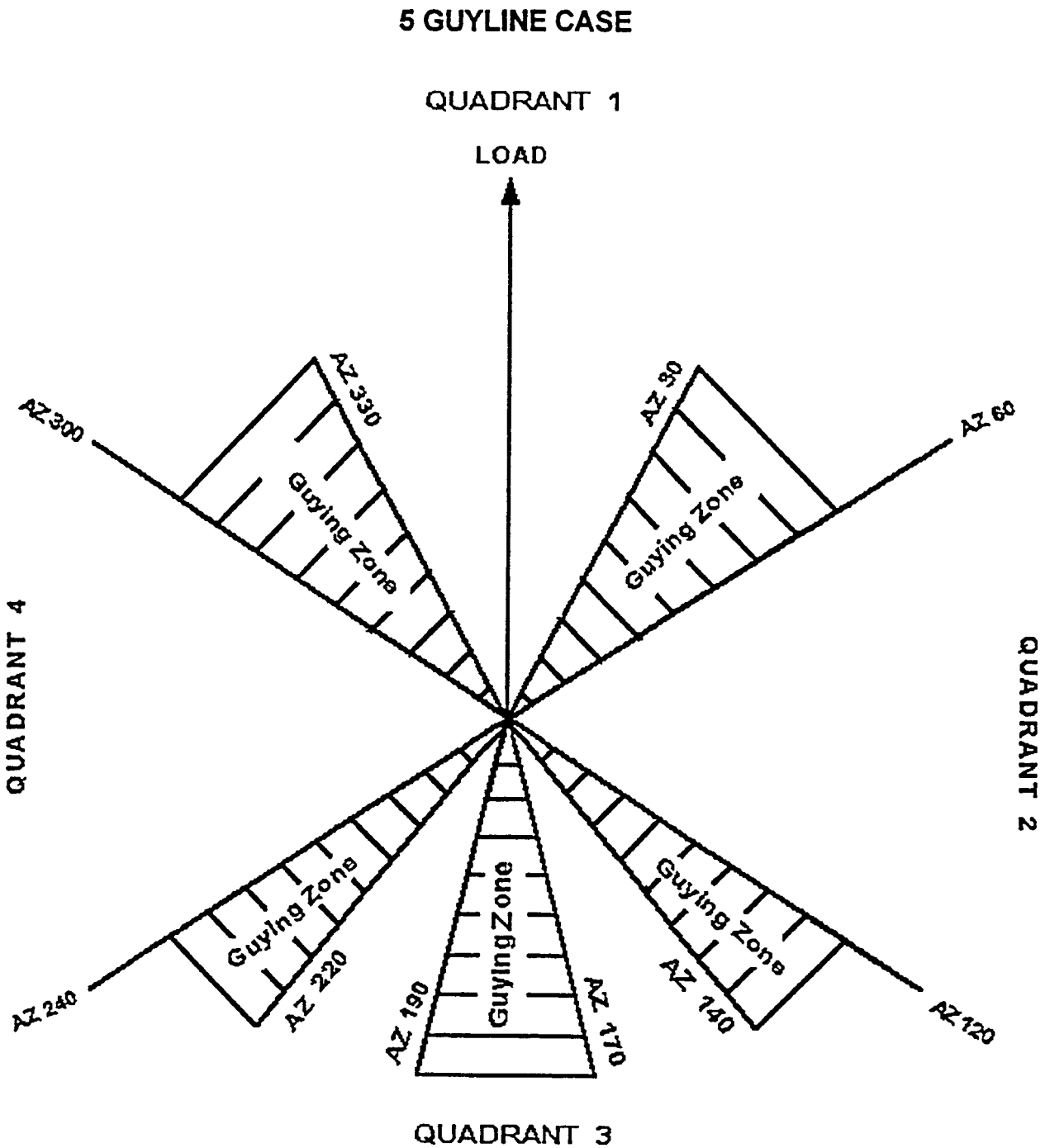


Figure 10: 5 Guyline Case (2)

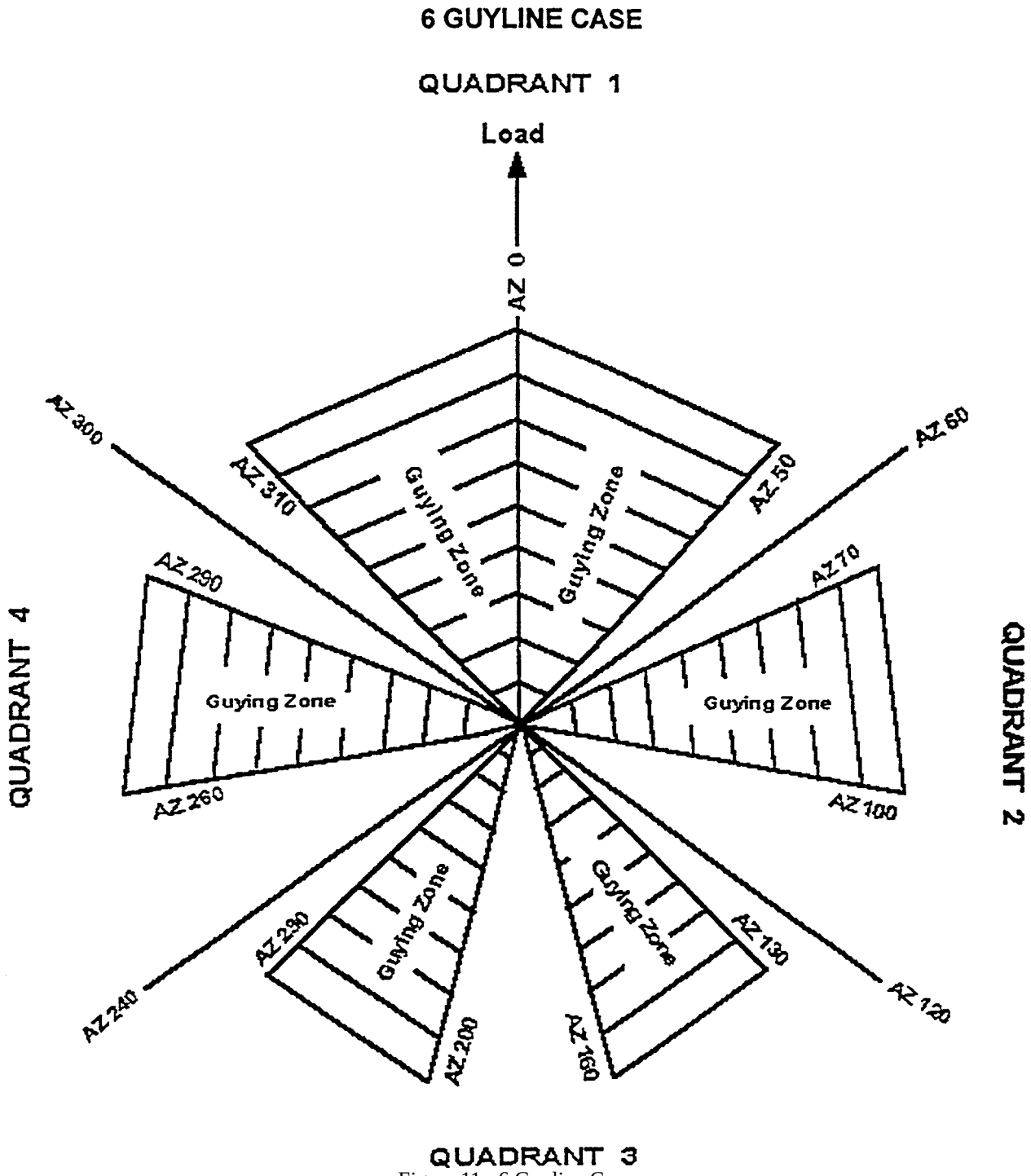


Figure 11: 6 Guyline Case

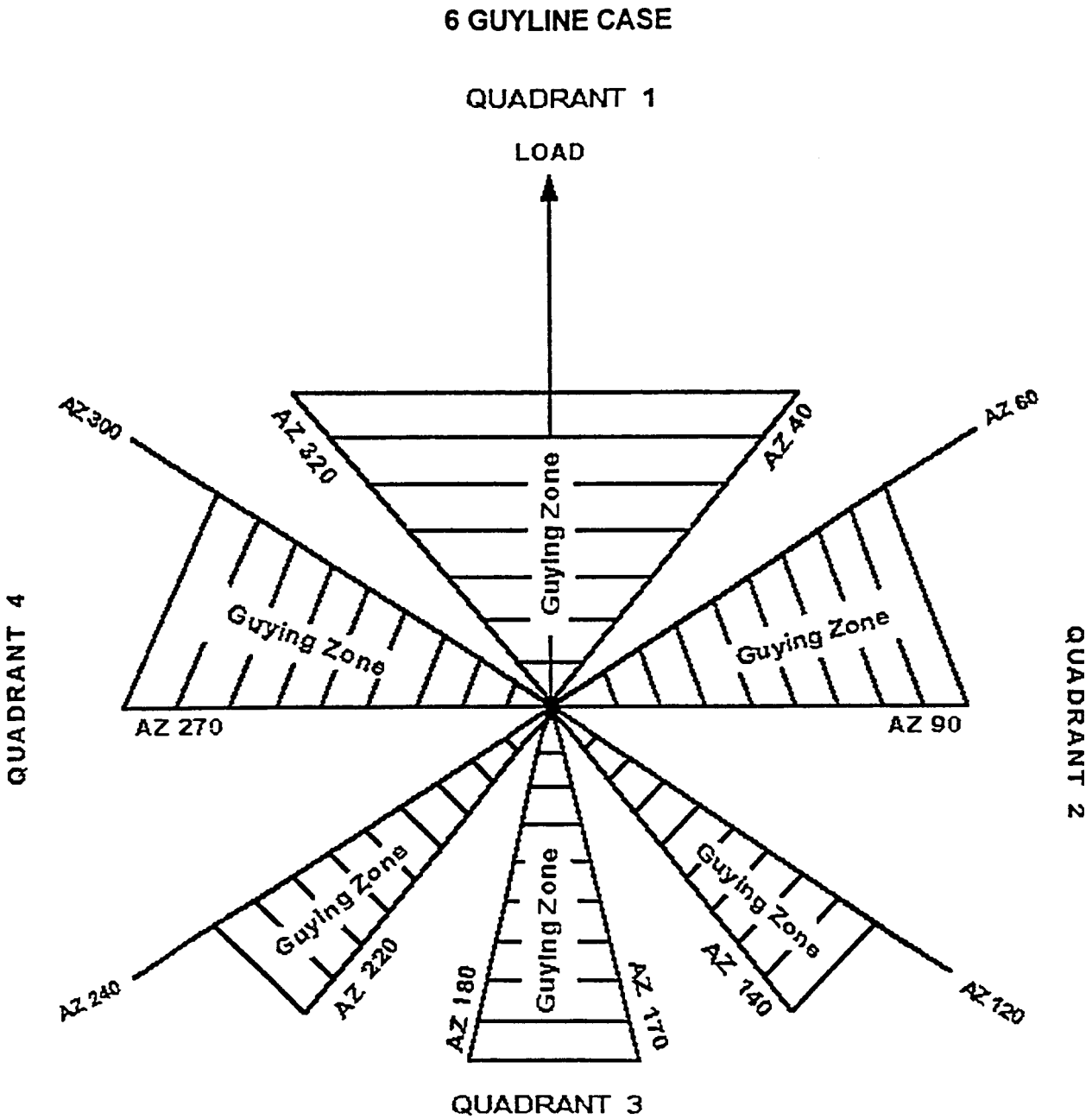


Figure 12: 6 Guyline Case (2)

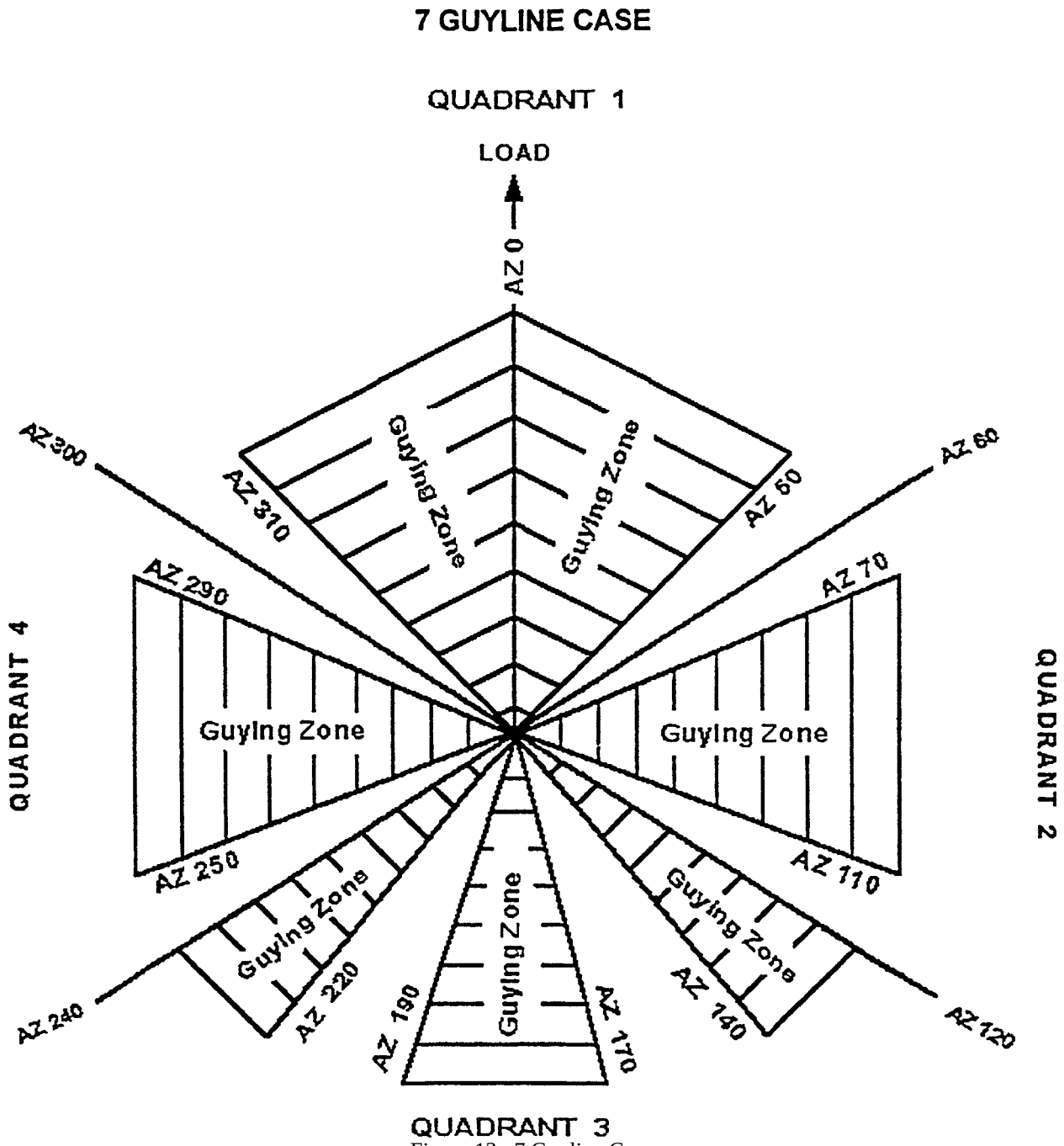


Figure 13: 7 Guyline Case

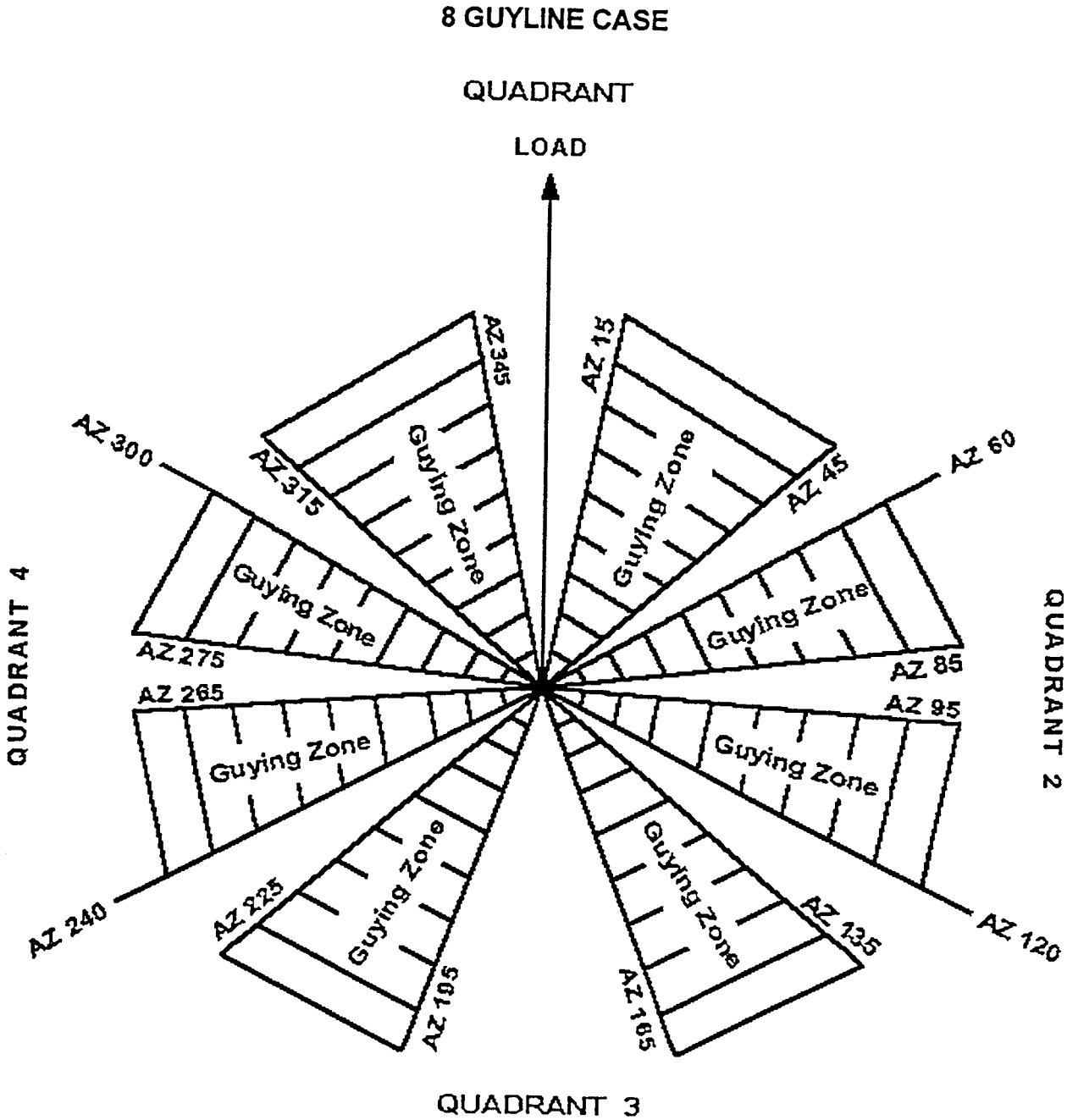


Figure 14: 8 Guyline Case

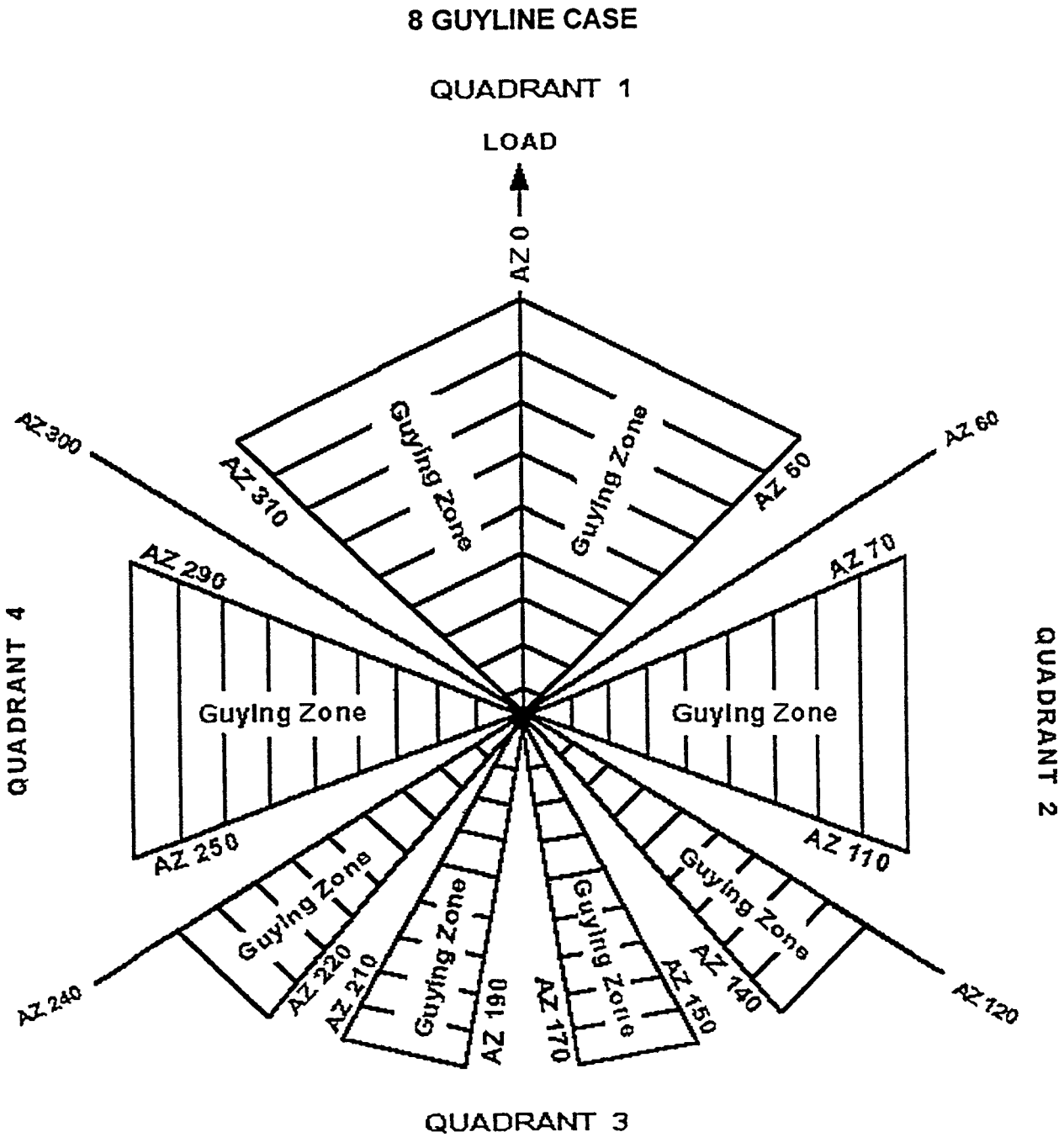


Figure 15: 8 Guyline Case (2)

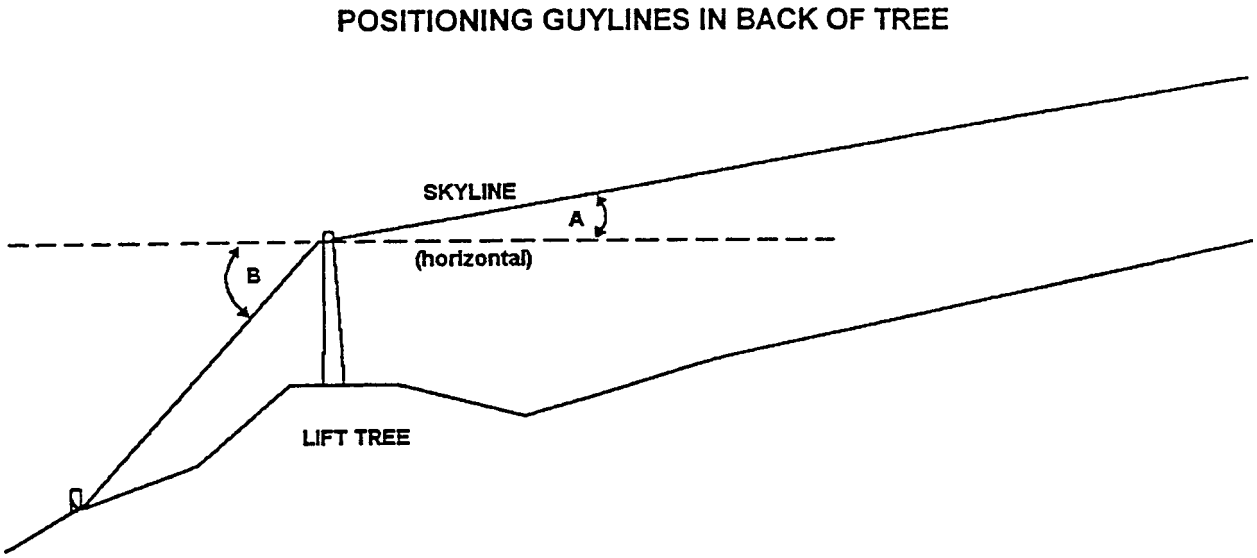


Figure 16: Positioning Guylines in Back of Tree

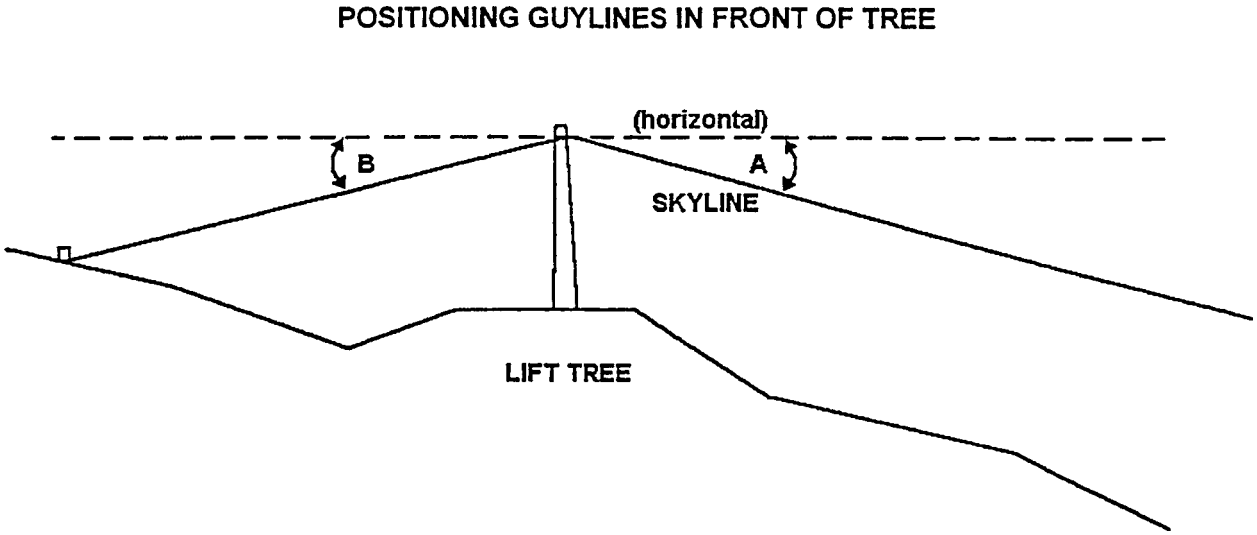


Figure 17: Positioning Guylines in Front of Tree

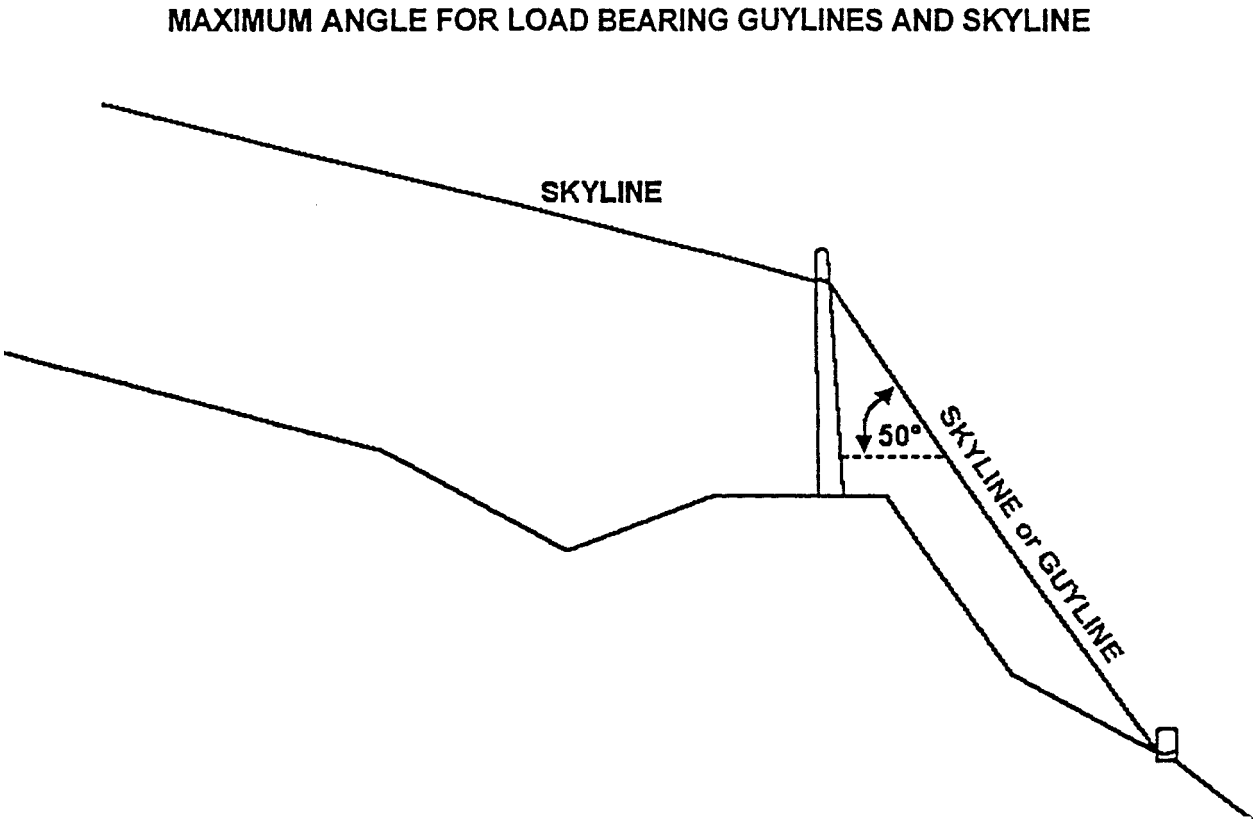


Figure 18: Maximum Angle for Load Bearing Guylines and Skyline

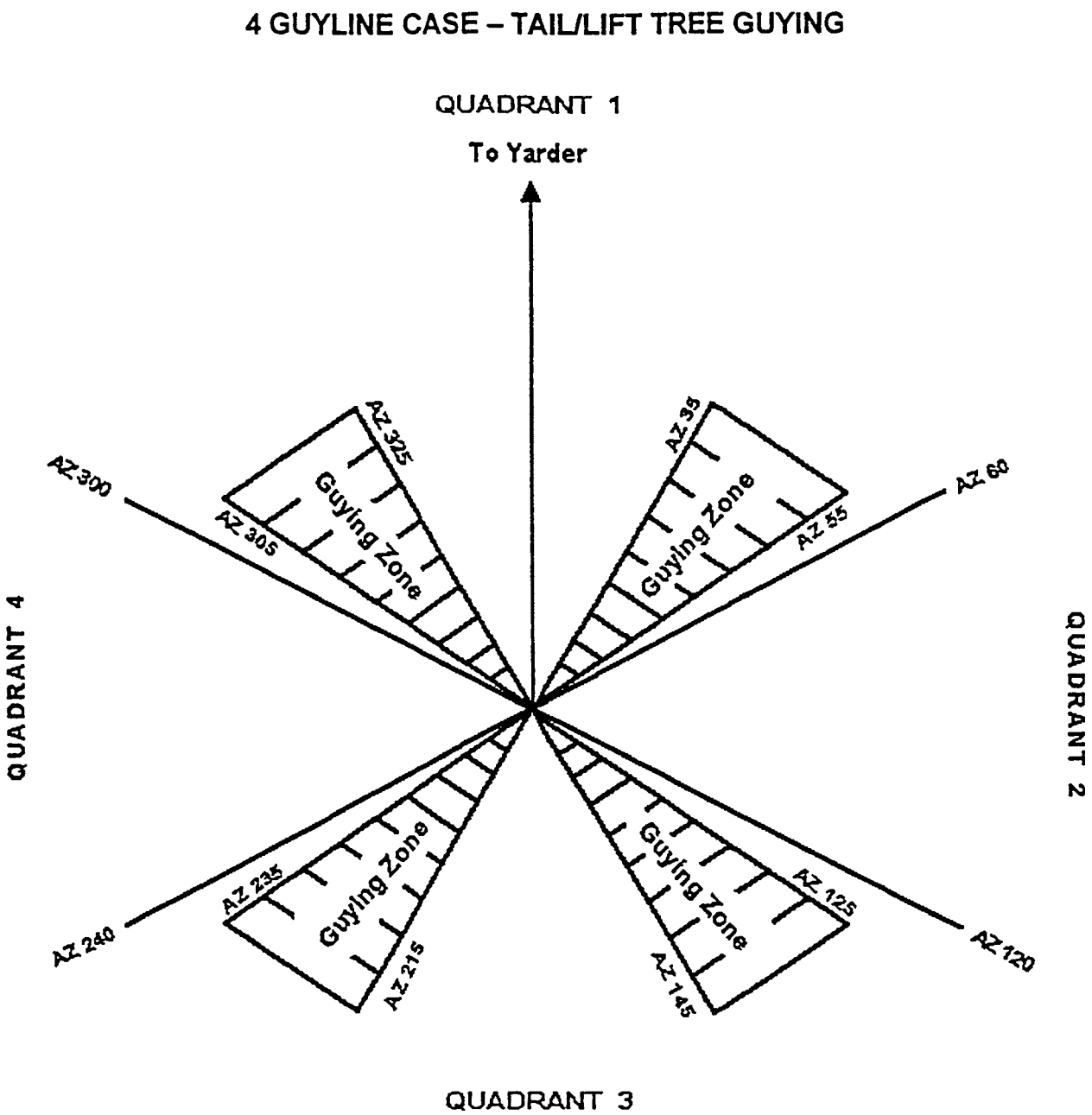


Figure 19: 4 Guyline Case - Tail/Lift Tree Guying

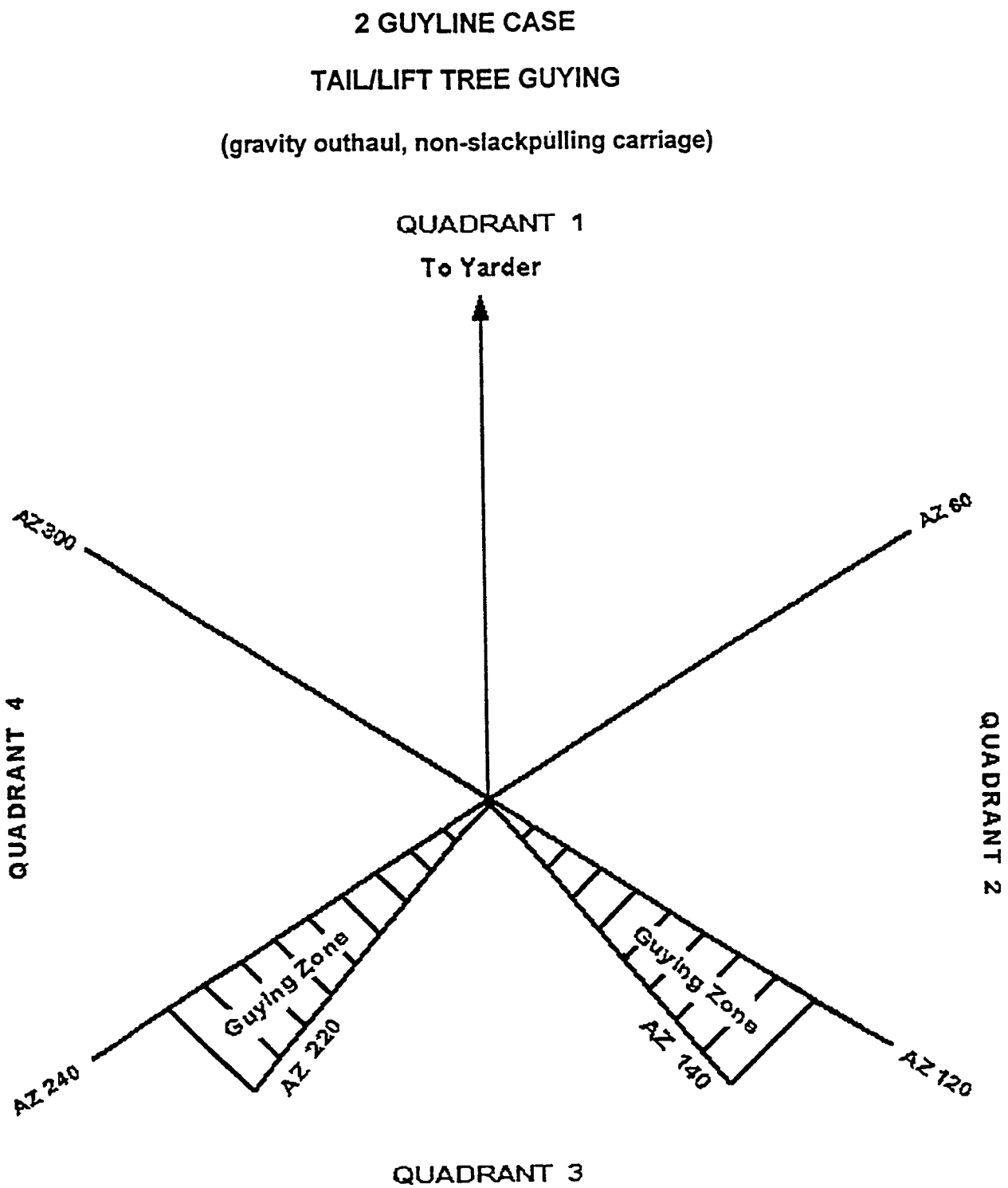


Figure 20: 2 Guyline Case - Tail/Lift Tree Guying
(gravity outhaul, non-slackpulling carriage)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-561, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-561, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.-240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-561, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-563 Guying tail/lift trees. (1) Whenever a tail/lift tree is within reach of the work area and the rigging is placed on the tail/lift tree at a height greater than five times the tree diameter (dbh), at least two guylines must be used unless tree size and strength and rigging position eliminate the need for guylines or employees must be in the clear before the go-ahead signal is given.

(2) Guylines on tail/lift trees must not be anchored to standing trees unless:

(a) There is no danger that the guyline anchor tree will enter the work area;

(b) The guyline anchor tree is properly tied back; or

(c) Employees are in the clear of the guyline anchor tree(s) before the go-ahead signal is given.

(3) When guylines are required, they must be positioned according to Figure 16: Positioning Guylines in Back of Tree and Figure 19: 4 Guyline Case - Tail/Lift Tree Guying as follows:

(a) When the angle between the horizontal and skyline coming into the tree (angle A in Figure 16) is less than the angle between the horizontal and the skyline leaving the tree towards the anchor point (angle B in Figure 16), the guylines must be in back of the tail/lift tree as specified in Figure 19.

(b) If angle A is greater than angle B, then the guys must be placed in front of the tail/lift tree. This situation usually occurs when a tail/lift tree is used during downhill yarding as shown below. Placing the guys on the uphill side only helps to pull the tail/lift tree over uphill.

(c) If a suitable anchor is not available within a specified shaded zone, two guylines may be used instead of one guyline, provided a guyline is placed on either side of and as near as possible to the affected shaded zone.

(4) Tail/lift trees must be supported by additional guylines if necessary, to ensure the stability of the tree.

(5) Guylines for tail/lift trees may be made of synthetic material and must be used according to the manufacturer's recommendation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-563, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-563, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-563, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-565 Intermediate support trees. (1) Trees used as intermediate supports must be sound and straight from the ground to the point of strap attachment; and must be rigged so that:

(a) Carriage clearance, as measured at the base of the support tree(s) is approximately five feet.

(b) The jackline/support line (see Figure 21: Critical Measurements of the Double Tree Intermediate Support System) is a single piece of line that is one-eighth inch larger than the tong or skidding line or rigged to provide a strength equal to a line one-eighth inch larger than the tong or skidding line.

(2) Vertical support trees must be firmly rooted.

(3) The base of all leaning tree supports must be prevented from moving by:

(a) Retaining twenty percent of the stump diameter in holding wood; or

(b) Other suitable rigging arrangements.

(4) Double tree supports must be rigged so that (see Figure 22: Double Tree Intermediate Support System):

(a) The minimum and maximum heights of the jack relative to the height of the block are as shown below:

(b) The angle the block line makes with the center line of the support tree is as follows:

(i) For skylines one and one-eighth inch and smaller, ten degrees in any direction; and

(ii) For skylines larger than one and one-eighth inch, deflection of the block is in the direction of the jack and a maximum of ten degrees.

(c) The loaded support tree does not displace more than two feet at the point of rigging attachment.

(5) Intermediate support trees must be adequately guyed to withstand any stress to which the tree may be subjected.

(6) Single tree supports must be guyed as follows:

(a) For skylines one and one-eighth inch and less, as shown in Figure 4; and

(b) For skylines larger than one and one-eighth inch, as shown in Figure 6.

(7) Double tree supports must be guyed as follows:

(a) For skylines one and one-eighth inch and less, no guys are required;

(b) For skylines larger than one and one-eighth inch, as shown in Figure 4.

(8) Guylines for intermediate support trees may be made of synthetic material and must be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

CRITICAL MEASUREMENTS OF THE DOUBLE TREE INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT SYSTEM

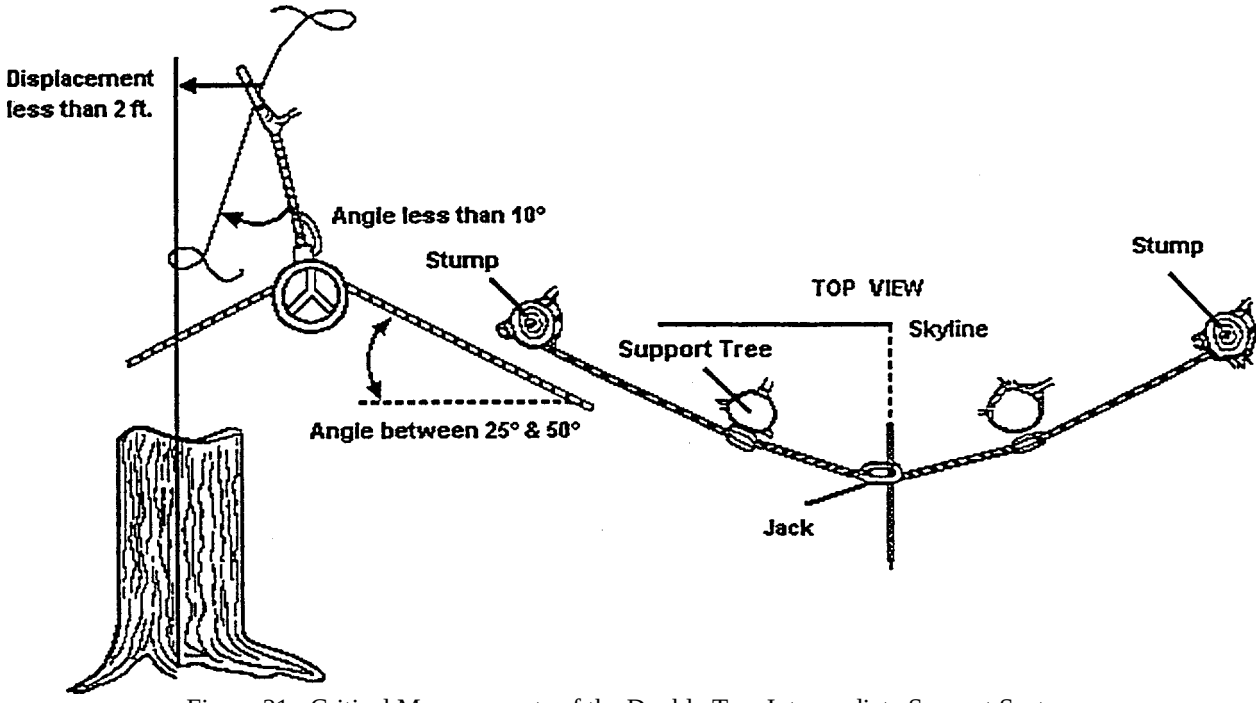
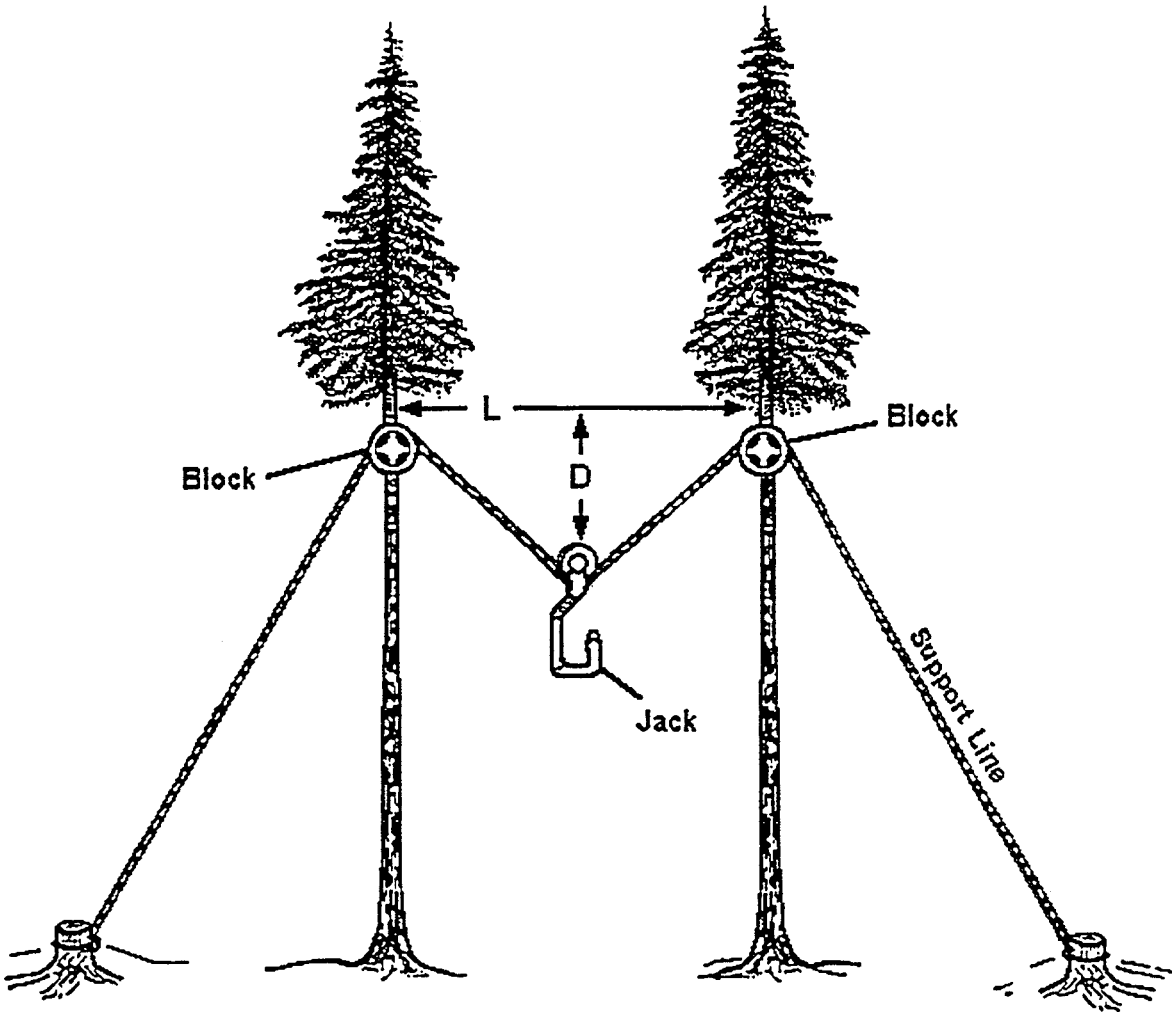


Figure 21: Critical Measurements of the Double Tree Intermediate Support System

DOUBLE TREE INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT SYSTEM



Front View

D = .25 X L = minimum distance
D = .5 X L = maximum distance

Figure 22: Double Tree Intermediate Support System

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-565, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-565, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-565, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-567 Rigging skylines. (1) A skyline must not make an angle greater than fifty degrees measured from the horizontal as it leaves the tail/lift tree. (See Figure 18: Maximum Angle for Load Bearing Guylines and Skyline.)

(2) When rigged in a tail/lift tree, the skyline must be anchored no more than eight degrees offline from the rearward projection of the skyline. If a suitable anchor is not available within the specified zone and the tail/lift tree is stable, a more suitable anchor outside the zone may be used. (See Figure 23: Skyline Positioning Limits Tail/Lift Tree.)

(3) A skyline must not be considered a guyline.

(4) Extensions to skylines must be equal in breaking strength to the skyline to which they are attached and must not alter the safe capacity of the tower. In addition, the extension must be attached only by a regular long splice or by a flush pin straight side shackle connecting the two eyes.

Note: See exception in WAC 296-54-553 (4)(e).

(5) Live, running or standing skylines must be anchored by one of the following methods:

(a) Directly to a stump or suitable manufactured anchor;

(b) Directly to the base of a standing tree provided the point of attachment is no more than three feet above the ground and no part of the tree will enter the work area if pulled over;

(i) If the tree will enter a work area, it must be properly tied back; or

(ii) Employee(s) must be in the clear before the go-ahead signal is given.

(c) By passing the skyline though a jack or block hung on a tail/lift tree before being anchored.

(6) Skylines or mainlines must be secured by one of the following methods:

(a) With at least two and one-half wraps, well spiked, or properly clamped (see WAC 296-54-569 (5)(b)); or

(b) Choked by using an approved shackle over the skyline or mainline with the pin through the eye; or

(c) With an approved strap having both eyes hung in a shackle and the knockout pin or safety pin through the eye of the skyline or mainline.

(7) Attaching the end of the skyline or slackline to the base of the rigged tail/lift tree is prohibited.

SKYLINE POSITIONING LIMITS TAIL/LIFT TREE

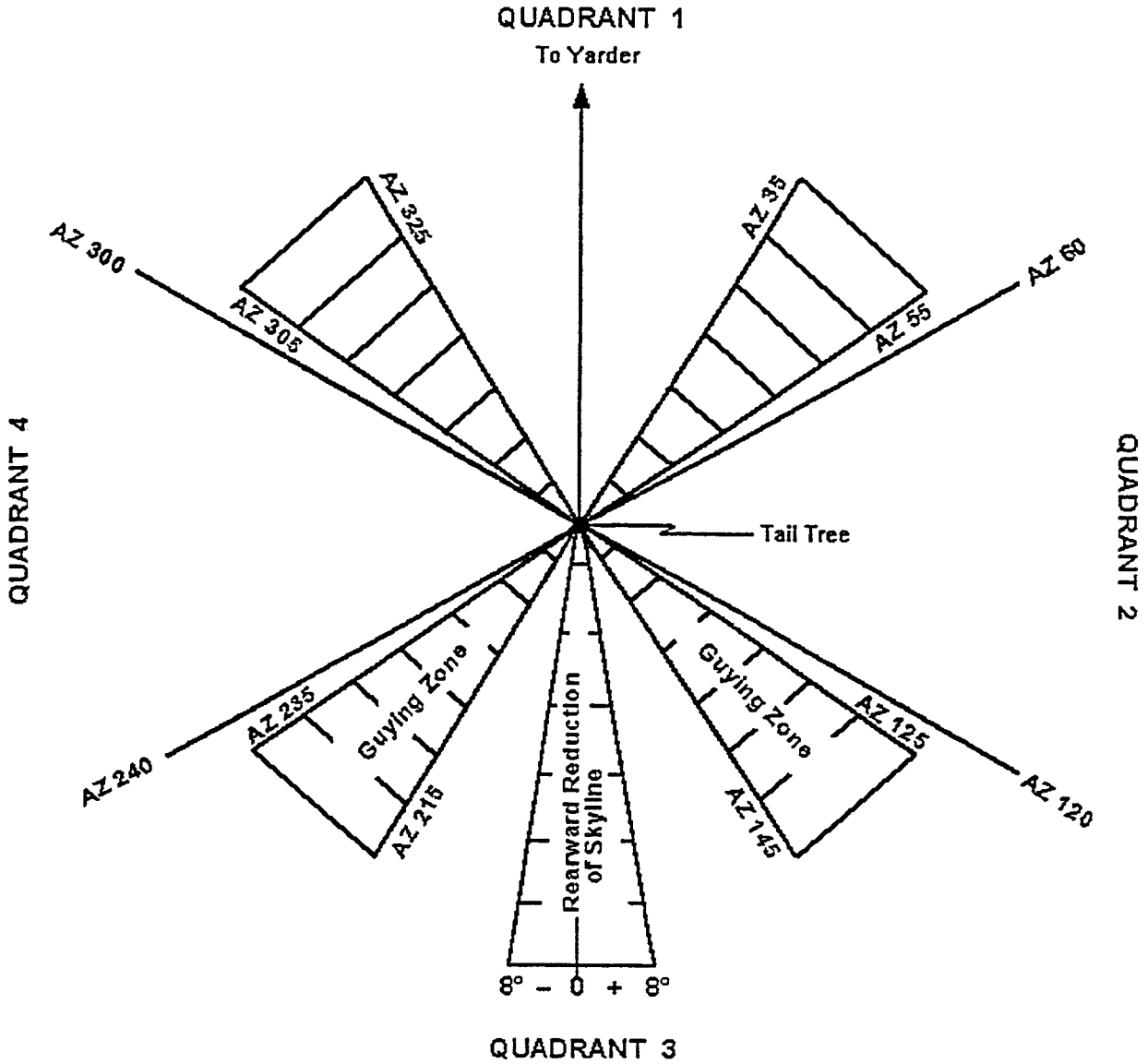


Figure 23: Skyline Positioning Limits Tail/Lift Tree

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-567, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-567, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 81-05-013 (Order 81-3), § 296-54-567, filed 2/10/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-567, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-569 Anchoring. (1) Stumps used to anchor guylines and skylines must be carefully chosen for position, height, and strength. When necessary, stump anchors must be tied back to distribute the load.

(2) Stump anchors when spiked must be barked where attachments are to be made.

(3) Stump anchors must be adequately notched to keep the line in place and not adversely affect the stump strength.

(4) Employees must not stand close to the stump or tree or in the bight of lines as the guyline or wraps are being tightened.

(5) When spikes or cable clamps are used, guylines or skylines must be anchored with at least two and one-half wraps around the stumps. Wraps must:

(a) Be well secured with at least eight spikes or six staples in sound wood on the first and last wrap; or

(b) Have the end of the line secured with two wire rope clips on lines up to one inch diameter and three wire rope clips on lines one inch diameter and over.

(6) Properly installed deadman anchors are permitted. Guylines must not be directly attached to deadman anchors. Suitable straps or equally effective means must be used.

(7) Guylines of portable spars, wood spars or towers must not be anchored to standing trees if the unit is used as a head tree, except as specified in subsection (8) of this section.

(8) In special cases such as hanging on foreign ownership or in cable thinning operation where frequent moves make the retrieval of fell guyline trees difficult, the following will apply:

(a) Standing trees within reach of a work area or haul road may be used provided:

(i) They are solid;

(ii) Have a sound undisturbed root system;

(iii) If fell, would be suitable for a guyline stump or tailhold as required in subsection (1) of this section; and

(iv) Are properly tied back to distribute the load; or

(b) Guyline and/or tailhold anchor trees, when located so they will not fall into the work area or haul road, need not be tied back if stable.

Note: Under no circumstances must an employer accept a requirement, or be required to use standing trees to anchor guylines.

(9) Rock bolt anchors must be grouted, installed, tested, and maintained according to the rock bolt manufacturer's recommendations.

(10) Anchors must be regularly inspected while the logging operation is in progress. Insecure or hazardous anchors must be corrected immediately.

(11) Artificial earth anchors must be installed and used according to their design specifications and manufacturer's recommendations.

(12) Mobile equipment may be used to anchor skylines, running lines and guylines, provided the weight of the machine or other methods are used to ensure machine stability for all applied loads.

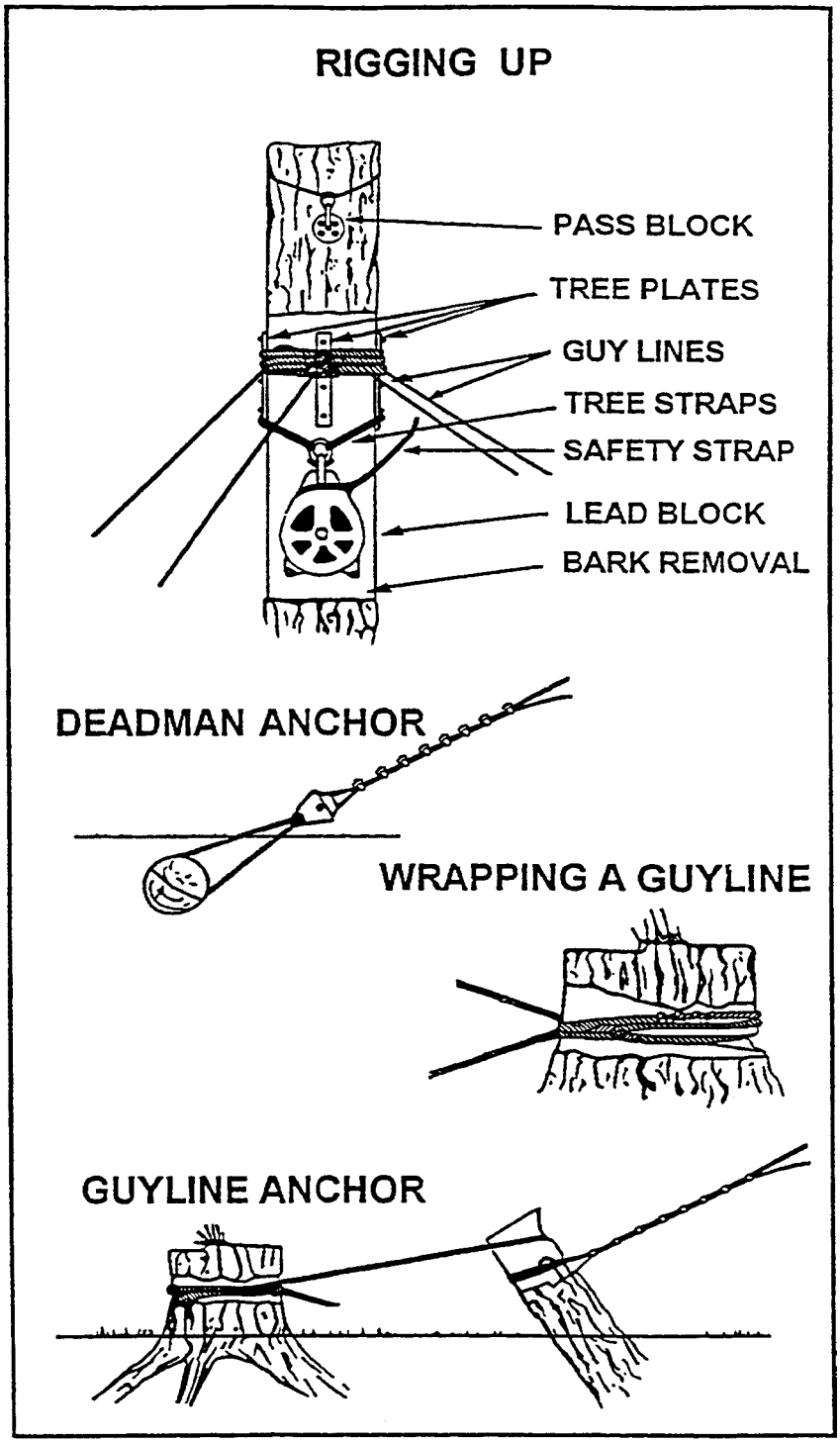


Figure 24: Rigging Illustrations

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-569, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 90-09-026 (Order 90-01), § 296-54-569, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-569, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-571 Releasing spiked guylines and spiked skylines from anchors. The following procedures must be followed when removing spiked guylines or spiked skylines from stumps:

(1) Reversed safety wrap is put on and secured before loosening the last wrap;

(2) An authorized employee is in charge of loosening guylines or skylines;

(3) The authorized employee uses all precautions and gives warning before releasing lines; and

(4) Safety holdbacks are used when necessary for employee safety.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-571, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-571, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-573 Logging machines—General. (1) All logging machinery must have speed limiting devices, safety stops, or emergency shut down devices or shut off valves, with the controls located so that in the event of an emergency, the prime mover may be shut down from a safe place.

(2) The floor and lower portion of cabs must be completely enclosed with solid material, except at entrances, to prevent the operator from being injured by obstacles which otherwise could enter the cab compartment.

(3) Machine operators must be experienced in operating the equipment they use.

EXCEPTION: Inexperienced employees may operate equipment to gain experience while in training but may do so only while working under the immediate supervision of an experienced authorized person.

(4) All machine controls must be marked as to their purpose in the operation of the machine.

(5) The rated capacity of any vehicle transporting a machine must not be exceeded.

(6) Machines must be loaded, secured, and unloaded in a manner that will not create a hazard for any employee.

Note: This requirement includes the loading, securing and unloading of a machine on and off a transport vehicle.

(7) The employer must not make any modifications or additions that affect the capacity or safe operation of the equipment without written approval of the manufacturer or a qualified engineer. If modifications or changes are made, the capacity, operation and maintenance instruction plates, tags, or decals, must be changed accordingly. The original safety factor of the equipment must never be reduced.

(8) Equipment must be classed and used according to the manufacturer's rating. Where low gear ratios or other devices are installed to increase the line pull in accordance with subsection (7) of this section, the size of the rigging must be increased accordingly so that it will safely withstand the increased strains.

(9) Each machine, including any machine provided by an employee, must be maintained in serviceable condition and the following:

(a) Each machine must be inspected before initial use during each workshift. Defects or damage must be repaired or the unserviceable machine is replaced before beginning work.

(b) Operating and maintenance instructions must be available on the machine or in the area where the machine is being operated. Each machine operator and maintenance employee must comply with the operating and maintenance instructions.

(c) Each machine must be operated only from the operator's station or as otherwise recommended by the manufacturer.

(d) Employees must not be allowed to ride on any load.

(10) The yarding machine or vehicle, including its load, must be operated with safe clearance from all obstructions.

(11) While manual/mechanized falling is in progress, all logging machines must be operated at least two tree lengths away from trees being fell.

EXCEPTION: This provision does not apply to logging machines performing tree pulling operations or logging machines called upon by the cutter to ground hazard trees. All cutters must be notified of the logging machine entrance into the area and all falling within two tree lengths of the logging machine must stop.

(12) If a hydraulic or pneumatic storage device can move the moving elements such as, but not limited to, blades, buckets, saws and shears, after the machine is shut down, the pressure or stored energy from the element must be discharged as specified by the manufacturer.

(13) Loads must not exceed the rated capacity of the pallet, trailer, or other carrier.

(14) Boom-type logging machines must have a boom stop to prevent over-topping of the boom.

(15) Boom points of timber booms must be equipped with metal straps, plates, or other devices as needed to properly secure eyebolts and fittings used to support lines, blocks, or other rigging.

(16) Logging machine sleds or bases must be strong enough to withstand any stresses imposed upon them.

(17) Stationary logging machines must be securely anchored or otherwise stabilized to prevent unintended movement while yarding or skidding.

(18) Logging machines and their components must be securely anchored to their bases.

(19) Logging machines must be kept free of flammable waste materials and any materials that might contribute to slipping, tripping or falling.

(20) A safe and adequate means of access and egress to all parts of logging machinery where persons must go must be provided and maintained in a safe and uncluttered condition. Machine access systems, meeting the specifications of the Society of Automotive Engineers, SAE J185, June 1988, "Recommended Practice for Access Systems for Off-Road Machines," must be provided for each machine where the operator or any other employee must climb onto the machine to enter the cab or to perform maintenance. Walking and working surfaces of each machine and machine work station must have a slip-resistant surface to assure safe footing.

(21) Enclosed-type cabs installed on mobile logging machines must have two means of exit. One may be an emergency exit and be available for use at all times regardless of the position of the side arms or other movable parts of the machine. An easily removable window is acceptable as the emergency exit if it is large enough for an employee to readily exit.

EXCEPTION: Cable yarders manufactured before July 1, 1980 are not required to have two means of exit.

(22) Before leaving the operator's station of a machine, the operator must ensure the machine is secured as follows:

(a) The parking brake or brake locks must be applied;

(b) The transmission must be placed in the manufacturer's specified park position; and

(c) Each moving element such as, but not limited to, blades, buckets, saws and shears, must be lowered to the ground or otherwise secured.

(23) Storing employee property, tools, or other miscellaneous materials on or within three feet of any logging machine is prohibited if retrieving the items would expose an employee to the hazardous pinch point area between the rotating superstructure and the nonrotating undercarriage.

(24) Employees must approach the hazardous pinch point area only after informing the operator of that intent and receiving acknowledgment from the operator that the operator understands the employee's intention. All logging machines must be stopped while any employee is in the hazardous pinch point area.

(25) After adjustments or repairs are made, logging machines must not be operated until all guards are reinstalled, safety devices reactivated, and maintenance equipment removed.

(26) Fairleads must be properly aligned at all times and designed to prevent line damage.

(27) Employee(s) must not ride on any mobile logging machine unless provided with seating, seat belts, and other protection equivalent to that provided for the operator.

EXEMPTION: Mechanics in the course of their job and trainees, operating under circumstances that minimize their exposure to dangerous situations, are exempt from this requirement.

(28) Riding on arches, reaches or turn of logs is prohibited.

(29) Tractors, skidders, arches, or logs being yarded by them must not run over or rub against anchored lines, tailhold stumps, or other rigging.

(30) Ends of lines attached to drums on logging machines must be secured by end attachments that develop the ultimate strength of the line unless three wraps of line are maintained on the drum at all times.

EXCEPTION: This does not apply to tractors or skidders.

(31) Wire rope must be wound on drum spools in a manner to prevent excessive wear, kinking, chafing or fouling.

(32) Guylines required in rigging spars or towers must be evenly spooled to prevent fouling.

(33) A guide pulley, tool, stick, iron bar or other mechanical or manual means must be used when guiding lines onto drums. Guiding lines onto drums with any part of the body in direct contact with the line is prohibited.

(34) A limit switch must be installed on electric-powered log loaders to prevent the lift arms from traveling too far in the event the control switch is not released in time.

(35) All forklift type log handling machines must be equipped with a grapple system and the arms must be closed whenever logs are being carried.

(36) When forklift machines are used to load, unload, or handle trailers, a positive means of holding the lifting attachment on the fork must be installed and used.

(37) Loads on forklift type log handling machines must be transported as low as safely operable without obstructing visibility.

(38) Guyline drum controls and outrigger controls must be separated and clearly identified in a manner that will prevent the engaging of the wrong control.

(39) Each machine must be equipped with guarding to protect employees from exposed moving elements, such as, but not limited to, shafts, belts, pulleys on chains, sprockets and gears in accordance with the requirements of this standard and chapter 296-806 WAC, Machine safety. Guards must be in place at all times when machines are in use.

Note: This does not apply to lifting or yarding components such as, but not limited to, cable nip points, sheaves and blocks.

(40) Each machine used for debarking, limbing, and chipping must be guarded to protect employees from flying wood chunks, logs, chips, bark, limbs, and other material in accordance with the requirements of this standard and chapter 296-806 WAC, Machine safety.

(41) Grab rails must be provided and maintained in good repair on all walkways of stationary units elevated more than four feet.

(42) Towed equipment such as, but not limited to, skid pans, pallets, arches, and trailers, must be attached to each machine or vehicle to allow a full ninety degree turn; to prevent overrunning of the towing machine or vehicles; and to ensure that the operator is always in control of the towed equipment.

(43) Timbers used for masts or booms shall be straight-grained, solid, and capable of withstanding the working load.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-07-142, § 296-54-573, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06; 04-14-028, § 296-54-573, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-573, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.-240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-573, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-57310 Logging machines—Chipping in woods locations. In-woods chipping must be performed according to the following:

(1) Chipper access covers or doors remain closed until the drum or disc stops completely.

(2) Infeed and discharge ports are guarded to prevent contact with the disc, knives, or blower blades.

(3) The chipper is shut down and locked out according to the lockout/tagout requirements of chapter 296-803 WAC when an employee performs any servicing or maintenance.

(4) Detached trailer chippers are chocked when used on any slope where rolling or sliding of the chipper is reasonably foreseeable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-15-105, § 296-54-57310, filed 7/20/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-57310, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-57315 Logging machines—Exhaust pipes. (1) Engines not equipped with turbochargers must be equipped with spark arrestors in compliance with the department of natural resources, chapter 332-24 WAC, requirements for spark-emitting equipment.

(2) Each machine muffler provided by the manufacturer, or their equivalent, must be in place at all times the machine is in operation.

(3) Exhaust pipes must be located or insulated to protect workers from accidental contact with the pipes or muffler and must direct exhaust gases away from the operator and other persons.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-57315, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-57320 Logging machines—Glass. Glass installed on logging machines must:

(1) Be free of deposits of oil and mud or defects that could endanger the operator or other employees;

(2) Be safety glass or a type that provides equal protection;

(3) Be removed or replaced if defective or broken glass impairs the vision of the operator; and

(4) Have an additional metal screen or guard installed where glass does not provide adequate operator protection from flying chokers, chunks, saplings, limbs, etc. The operator's vision must not be impaired.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-57320, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-57325 Logging machines—Brakes. (1) Brakes or dogs must be installed on all machine drums and maintained in effective working condition.

(2) Drum brakes must have an independent locking device that will hold the drum when the operator leaves the machine and the machine is not operating.

(3) Brakes must be protected from direct exposure to the elements or be designed or constructed to make them impervious to such exposure.

(4) At the start of each shift, logging machine operators must test all brakes before taking a load.

(5) Service brakes must be able to stop and hold each machine and its rated load capacity on the slopes over which it is being operated. Brakes must be effective whether or not the engine is running and regardless of the direction of travel.

(6) Self-propelled logging machines manufactured on or after July 1, 1985, must be equipped with braking systems as follows:

(a) A service braking system, which must be the primary means of stopping and holding the equipment;

(b) An emergency stopping system, which must be a secondary means of stopping the equipment in the event of any single failure of the service system; and

(c) A parking brake system, which must be used to continuously hold a stopped machine stationary within the limits of traction on any grade on which it is operated so as to allow the operator to leave the vehicle without the vehicle moving, and to prevent subsequent movement of the vehicle while unattended. The parking brake system must maintain this parking performance despite any contraction of brake parts, failure of the source of application, energy or leakage of any kind.

(7) The braking systems required in subsection (5) of this section must be installed, tested, and maintained according to the following Society of Automotive Engineers' (SAE) Recommended Practices:

(a) J1026-1982—Braking Performance—In Service Crawler Tractors and Crawler Loaders;

(b) J1473-1984—Braking Performance—Rubber-Tired Construction Machines;

(c) J1178-1980—Minimum Performance Criteria for Braking Systems for Rubber-Tired Skidders.

(8) Self-propelled logging machines manufactured before July 1, 1985, must have braking systems installed, tested and maintained in as effective a condition as originally intended by the manufacturer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-57325, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-57330 Logging machines—Outriggers. (1) All outriggers must have a stable base under the outrigger or equivalent leveling pads as recommended by the equipment manufacturer.

(2) Outriggers must have a means to hold them in both the retracted and extended position.

(3) Hydraulic outriggers must have a positive holding device (velocity fuse, load check valve, manually operated valve or equivalent) to prevent movement of the piston in the event of a hose, fitting or other failure in the hydraulic system except when proper blocking is provided.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-57330, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-57335 Logging machines—Hydraulics. (1) If failure of hydraulic lines could create a hazard to an equipment operator while at the operator's station, safeguards must be installed that will eliminate the hazard.

(2) Machines or equipment must not be operated when hydraulic fluid leakage creates contamination of the operator's workstation, means of access or egress, or creates other unsafe conditions such as fire hazard or control malfunction.

(3) Abrasive contact with hydraulic hoses, tubing or fittings must be eliminated before further use.

(4) Defective hydraulic hoses, lines and fittings must be replaced.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-57335, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-57340 Logging machines—A-frames. (1) A-frames must be guyed or braced to provide stability and prevent tipping.

(2) A-frame bases must be secured against displacement and the tops must be securely bolted or lashed to prevent displacement.

(3) Where guylines are used, A-frames must have at least one snap guy and two guylines securely attached, anchored and spread to form an angle 70 degrees to 90 degrees opposite the direction of stress or strain.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-57340, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-57345 Logging machines—Moving. (1) Operators must ensure that all employees are in the clear before initiating or continuing the movement of any mobile equipment. The machine must be operated far enough from employees and other machines so that operation does not create a hazard for an employee.

(2) At any time when moving logging machines, the driver must have a clear and unobstructed view of the direction of travel. When this is not possible, a signal person with a clear and unobstructed view of the direction of travel must be designated and used to direct the movement of the machine, or the machine must have an audible horn that is sounded.

EXCEPTION: This does not apply to tractors, skidders or tree harvesters during normal yarding operations.

(3) Where a signalperson is used, the equipment operator must move the equipment only on signal from the designated signalperson and only when the signal is distinct and clearly understood.

(4) When moving power units, persons other than the operator and the person in charge must not be permitted to ride on the unit.

(5) All obstructions that may reach the operator while moving a machine must be removed.

(6) When moving to areas within the immediate landing area, all employees must stay in the clear of the logging machine(s) or must inform the operator of the intent to approach or be near the machine(s).

(7) Mobile yarders and wheel or crawler loaders must not travel on road grades greater than 15 percent unless they are securely snubbed or towed, or have a braking system designed for such travel by the manufacturer.

(8) Crawler-type, track-mounted logging machines with manual transmissions must be equipped with a ratchet or other device that will prevent unintended disengagement or reversing of the machine and the operator must be informed of the proper technique.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-57345, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-57350 Logging machines—Tractors and skidders. (1) Operators must operate and control their machines in a safe manner and avoid operations in areas where machine stability may not be maintained.

(2) Winch lines on logging tractors or skidders must be attached to the drums with a breakaway device.

(3) Arches must be equipped with line guards.

(4) A turnaround, if needed for skidders, must be provided on all skidding roads every 500 feet.

(5) The following safe work procedures must be followed:

(a) Lines must not be allowed to trail behind the tractor or skidder where it may hang up and snap forward.

(b) Each machine must be positioned during winching so the machine and winch are operated within their design limits.

(c) Logs/trees must be chocked near the ends of the logs/trees whenever possible and safely positioned before traveling.

(d) Before climbing or descending grades, the proper gear must be selected to allow the engine to govern the tractor speed.

(e) On side hills, abrupt turns uphill must be avoided. The tractor or skidder must be backed downhill first then turned uphill. The turn may be slacked off as necessary to permit this maneuver.

(f) Tractor or skidder speed must be adjusted to the circumstances prevailing. Excessive or uncontrolled speed must be avoided.

(6) Where tractor and skidder operators or helpers, because of the nature of their work duties, are required to wear calk soled footwear, the decks and operating foot controls must be covered with a suitable nonslip material.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-57350, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-57355 Logging machines—Protective structures for operators. (1) Each tractor, skidder, log stacker and mechanical felling device, such as tree shears or feller-buncher, placed into initial service after February 9, 1995, must be equipped with falling object protective structure (FOPS) and/or rollover protective structure (ROPS). The employer must replace FOPS or ROPS which have been removed from any machine.

EXCEPTION: This requirement does not apply to machines which are capable of 360 degree rotation.

(2) ROPS must be installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with the Society of Automotive Engineers SAE J1040, April 1988, "Performance Criteria for Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS) for Construction, Earthmoving, Forestry, and Mining Machines."

(3) The ROPS must be high enough and wide enough so that it will not impair the movements of the operator or prevent his immediate escape from the vehicle in emergencies and must allow as much visibility as possible. Clearance above the deck and the ROPS of the vehicle at exits must be at least fifty-two inches (1.3 meters).

(4) Certified roll-over protective systems must be identified by a metal tag permanently attached to the ROPS in a position where it may be easily read from the ground. The tag must be permanently and clearly stamped, etched or embossed indicating the name and address of the certifying manufacturer or registered professional engineer, the ROPS model number (if any) and the vehicle make, model or serial number the ROPS is designed to fit.

(5) Roll-over protective structure systems must be maintained in a manner that will preserve their original strength. Welding must be performed by qualified welders only. (A qualified welder is defined under "welder qualification" in American Welding Society A.W.S. A3.0-69.)

(6) FOPS structures must be installed, tested and maintained according to:

(a) The society of automotive engineers SAE J231-1971, "minimum performance criteria for falling object protective structures (FOPS) prior to February 9, 1995."

(b) Society of automotive engineers SAE J231, January 1981, "minimum performance criteria for falling object protective structures (FOPS) for each tractor, skidder, log stacker, log loader and mechanical falling device, such as tree shears or faller-buncher, placed into initial service after February 9, 1995."

(7) The employer must replace FOPS that have been removed from any machine.

(8) Vehicles with ROPS or FOPS as required in subsection (1) of this section, must comply with the society of automotive engineers SAE J397a-1972, "deflection limiting volume for laboratory evaluation of roll-over protective structures (ROPS) and falling object protective structures (FOPS) of construction and industrial vehicles." Vehicles placed into initial service after February 9, 1995, must meet the requirements of SAE J397-1988.

(9) The opening in the rear of the ROPS on the crawler or rubber-tired tractors (skidders) must be covered with 1/4-inch diameter woven wire having not less than 1-1/2 inches or more than 2-inch mesh, or material which will afford equivalent protection for the operator.

(a) The covering must be attached to the structural members so that enough clearance is provided between the screen and the back of the operator.

(b) Structural members must be free from projections that would tend to puncture or tear flesh or clothing.

(c) Suitable safeguards or barricades must be installed, in addition to the screen, to protect the operator when there is a possibility of being struck by any material that could enter from the rear.

(10) Crawler and rubber-tired tractors (skidders) working in areas where limbs or brush may endanger the operator must be guarded.

(a) Shear or deflector guards must be installed on each side of the vehicle at an angle leading forward and down from the top front edge of the canopy of the vehicle, which will tend to slide the brush or limbs up and over the top of the canopy.

(b) Open mesh material with openings of a size that will reject the entrance of an object larger than 1-3/4 inches in diameter, must be extended forward as far as possible from the rear corners of the cab sides to give the maximum protection against obstacles, branches, etc., entering the cab area.

(c) Deflectors must also be installed ahead of the operator to deflect whipping saplings and branches.

(d) Deflectors must be located so as not to impede entrance to or exit from the compartment area.

(e) The floor and lower portion of the cab must be completely enclosed with solid material, except at entrances, to prevent the operator from being injured by obstacles which otherwise could enter the cab compartment.

(11) Each machine manufactured after August 1, 1996, must have a cab that is fully enclosed with mesh material with openings no greater than 2 inches (5.08 cm) at its lease dimension. The cab may be enclosed with other material(s) where the employer demonstrates such material(s) provides equivalent protection and visibility.

EXCEPTION: Equivalent visibility is not required for the lower portion of the cab where there are control panels or similar obstructions in the cab, or where visibility is not necessary for safe operation of the machine.

Enclosures for agricultural and industrial tractors manufactured after September 1, 1972, must be constructed, designed and installed as detailed in the society of automotive engineers technical report J168.

(12) Overhead protection and other barriers must be installed to protect the operator from lines, limbs, and other moving materials on or over all loading or skidding machines and on all yarding machines where the operator's station is mounted on board. The overhead covering of each cab must be of solid material and extend over the entire canopy. A skylight in a logging machine must be made of safety glass or provide equivalent protection.

Note: This does not apply to self-loaders.

Reference: For requirements relating to overhead protection on forklifts, see chapter 296-863 WAC, Forklifts and other powered industrial trucks.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-07-142, § 296-54-57355, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-57355, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-575 Landing area. (1) Unless otherwise specified, landing areas must:

(a) Be large enough that if logs are to be heeled and swung, they will not strike standing timber, rigging, or other equipment or objects;

(b) Be large and level enough to land and deck the logs in the turns so that they will not slide or roll in the direction of employees or equipment. This is not intended to restrict the yarding and/or loading of logs for pole piling or an infrequent long break or tree length, provided the log is secured before unhooking the choker;

(c) Be large enough for safe movement of all logs and machinery;

(d) Landings must be free of root wads, limbs, tops, etc., that constitute a safety hazard; and

(e) Not have materials pushed, thrown, or dumped over the edge in a manner or at a time that will endanger employees.

(2) When during roadside thinning, logs stacked on the roadside without a landing must be placed in a stable condition.

(3) During uphill yarding, the landing chute must be cleared of logs before the next turn of logs is landed unless:

(a) The logs are fully contained in the landing chute; or

(b) There is no possibility that employees working below the landing may be struck by rolling objects coming off the landing.

(4) Roadside or continuous landings must be large and wide enough to safely operate and maintain the yarding or loading equipment. Outrigger pads, tracks or wheels must be on firm, stable ground.

(5) In logging operations where the yarder is set up in the haul road and logs are landed on the slope below the road, the following must apply:

(a) If the landing chute slope is twenty percent or less, logs may be landed and decked in the chute provided the logs can be left in a stable position;

(b) If the landing chute slope exceeds twenty percent, decking is not permitted in the chute if a chaser is required to unhook the rigging from the logs or if employees are working below the landing chute and are exposed to rolling or sliding logs;

(c) If logs are to be decked below the road, the logs must be effectively secured from rolling or sliding down the hill; or

(d) If the landing process or weather conditions (rain, snow, ice, mud) prevent the required log stability and exposes employees to the hazard of rolling or sliding logs, the logs must be decked at a different location.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-575, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-575, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-575, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-575, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-577 Yarding, skidding, landing. (1) Running lines must be arranged so that employees are not required to work in the bight of the line. When employees must work in the bight, employees must move out of the bight of the lines before the signal to move the turn is given, or be

in a position where they are protected by standing timber, terrain, or other objects large enough to ensure their safety.

(2) Choker holes must be dug from the uphill side of the log when there is danger of the log rolling or moving.

(3) Chokers must be placed near the end of the log/tree whenever possible.

EXCEPTION: When long logs or tree-length logs are being yarded and a long end is necessary to safely land the logs/trees on the available landing space.

(4) Employees must be in the clear of logs, root wads, chunks, hazardous trees, rolling material and rigging before the go-ahead signal is given and must stay in the clear until all rigging movement has stopped.

(5) Employees must move away from the turn so as to be above or behind the turn and in the clear. They must remain on their feet and face the turn before the go-ahead signal is given.

(6) All employees must remain away from rigging that is stopped at a hangup, until the rigging has been slacked to reduce the hazard.

(7) Chokers must not be hooked or unhooked until all rigging is stopped completely.

(8) Logs must not be landed until all employees, trucks or equipment are in the clear.

(9) Logs must not accumulate in the landing chute to the point where they become a hazard to the landing personnel.

(10) Logs must be stable and secure before being approached by employees and before chokers are unhooked.

(11) An employee must not buck, limb or trim logs from a position that will expose the employee to contact with moving lines.

(12) Logs must not be placed in, moved about, or removed from the bucking area of the landing unless all employees are in the clear.

(13) An unimpaired horizontal clearance of at least three feet must be maintained between the rotating superstructure of any logging machine working on a landing and any adjacent object or surface. If this clearance cannot be maintained, a safety zone barrier must be used to isolate the hazardous area. The safety zone barrier may be a warning line constructed of rope or ribbon, supported on stanchions.

(14) "DANGER 36-INCH CLEARANCE" must be marked near the rear of the machine.

(15) Employees must not approach a machine's working circle until the operator has acknowledged that it is safe to do so.

(16) Whenever possible, chokers must be set from the uphill side of a log. Persons must not be on the lower side of a log which appears to be unstable or likely to roll.

(17) When yarding during the hours of darkness, the area must be lighted enough to allow employees to safely perform their duties. The source of light must be located and directed to create minimum shadows and glare. If using a portable tailhold, lights must be directed on equipment to allow the person to visually determine that the tailhold equipment remains stabilized.

(18) Each yarded tree/log must be placed in a location that does not create a hazard for an employee and in an orderly manner so that the trees/logs are stable before bucking or limbing is commenced.

(19) When using a yarder, loader or skidding machine, the location of the machine or position of the yarder must be such that the operator will not be endangered by incoming logs or debris.

(20) Employee(s) must be assigned to flag on roads or provide other equivalent protection where hazardous conditions are created from logging such as, but not limited to:

(a) Running wire rope lines or rigging across road grades, excluding guylines and standing skylines if lines remain a safe distance above the road to allow a vehicle to pass under; or

(b) The movement of logs, chunks, or debris across or suspended over road grades.

EXCEPTION: Where there is no through traffic, such as on a dead end road or where the property owner's permission or proper authority is granted to close a section of road, warning signs and barricades may be used instead of flagger(s).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-577, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-577, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-579 Log decks. (1) Logs must be placed in and removed from decks in a straight and orderly manner so as to minimize the hazards from rolling or shifting logs.

(2) If employees are working on the ground near the deck, the deck must be constructed and located so it is stable and provides each employee with enough room to safely move and work in the area.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-579, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-579, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-581 Helicopter logging—General. (1) Prior to daily logging operations, a briefing must be conducted. The briefing must set forth the plan of operation for the pilot(s) and ground personnel. Anytime a change in operating procedure is necessary, affected personnel must be notified.

(2) Employees and equipment must remain in the clear and employees must never be under a suspended load.

(3) Employees must not work under hovering craft except for that limited period of time necessary to guide, secure, hook/unhook loads, and perform maintenance/inspections or other related job duties.

(4) The location of the drop zone, decking areas, loading areas, and designated safety zones must be established by a pilot and a responsible supervisor taking into consideration current operating conditions.

(5) Personal protective equipment.

(a) Employees must wear high visibility hard hats secured by a chinstrap.

(b) Employees hooking and receiving the load must wear high visibility vests or outer garments.

(6) Whenever approaching or leaving a support helicopter with blades rotating, employees must:

(a) Remain in full view of the pilot and keep in a crouched position;

(b) Obtain a visual or audible acknowledgment from the pilot before entering or exiting the helicopter;

(c) Avoid the area from the cockpit or cabin rearward unless authorized by the helicopter company to work there; and

(d) Exercise special caution to keep clear of rotors when visibility is reduced.

(7) Before approaching or departing the service area for maintenance, visual and/or audible communication must be established.

(8) There must be reliable communication available between the helicopter, woods crew, landing, and service areas. In the absence of radio communication there must be a designated signal person.

(9) Developed hand signals must be clearly communicated and understood by all persons working in the area who may be affected by their use.

(10) Riding the load or hook of a helicopter is prohibited except in an emergency rescue situation.

(11) Unauthorized employees must not be allowed to approach within fifty feet of the helicopter when the rotor blades are turning.

(12) Every practical precaution must be taken to provide for the protection of employees from flying objects in the rotor downwash.

(13) Loads must be properly slung. Tag lines used by ground personnel to position loads must be of a length that will not permit their being drawn up into rotors. Pressed sleeve, swaged eyes, or equivalent means must be used for all freely suspended loads to prevent hand splices from spinning open or cable clamps from loosening.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-07-142, § 296-54-581, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-581, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-581, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-58110 Helicopter logging—Landing. (1) The landing drop zone must be large enough for the longest logs to be landed without endangering the landing crew.

(2) Landing crew must remain in the clear until the load is placed flat on the ground and chokers are released from the hook.

(3) Landings must be constructed with minimal slope for drainage in the drop zone and a decking area to prevent logs from rolling.

(4) The approach to the landing must be kept clear and long enough to prevent tree tops from being pulled into the landing.

(5) Landing personnel must be notified when chokers are being picked up.

(6) If the load will not release from the hook, the hook must be on the ground or at eye level, whichever is safer, before employees approach to release the hook manually.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-58110, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-58120 Helicopter logging—Yarding. (1) Helicopters must not work in areas near enough to cutters to cause the rotor wash to affect a cutter's ability to safely control a tree or to cause dislodging of limbs.

(2) The yarding helicopter must be equipped with a siren to warn employees of any hazardous situation.

(3) Log pickup must be arranged so that the hookup crew will not work on slopes below fell and bucked timber that appears unstable and likely to roll.

(4) If the load must be lightened by the hooker, the hooker must remain on the uphill side of the load and slack given to the entire load before releasing the hook.

(5) If the load must be aborted or lightened by the pilot, the hooker must be in the clear before releasing the hook.

(6) Employees must remain in the clear as chokers are being delivered. Under no circumstances can employees move under the chokers being delivered or take hold of the chokers before they are placed on the ground.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-58120, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-58130 Helicopter logging—Fueling area. (1) Separate areas must be designated for landing logs and for fueling helicopter(s).

(2) Refueling any helicopter with either aviation gasoline or Jet B (turbine) type fuel while the engine is running is prohibited.

(3) Helicopters using Jet A (turbine-kerosene) type fuel may be refueled with engines running provided the following criteria are met:

(a) Unauthorized employees must not be allowed within fifty feet of the refueling operation or fueling equipment; and

(b) Fire extinguishers must be strategically located in the fueling area and must have a combined rating of at least 20A:120BC.

(4) All fueling employees must be thoroughly trained in the refueling operation and in the use of the available fire extinguishing equipment they may be expected to use.

(5) The following are prohibited within fifty feet of the fueling area or fueling equipment:

- Smoking;
- Open flames;
- Exposed flame heaters;
- Flare pots; and
- Open flame lights.

EXCEPTION: Aircraft preheaters are not prohibited. However, no fueling may be performed while the heaters are in operation.

(6) The fueling area must be posted with "no smoking" signs.

(7) Because there are many causes of static electricity, fueling employees must assume that it is present at all times. Before starting refueling operations, the fueling equipment and the helicopter must be bonded and the fueling nozzle must be electrically bonded to the helicopter. Using conductive hose is not an acceptable method of bonding. All grounding and bonding connections must be electrically and mechanically firm to clean unpainted metal parts.

(8) To control spills, fuel must be pumped either by hand or power; pouring or gravity flow is prohibited. Self-closing nozzles or deadman controls must be used and must not be blocked open. Nozzles must not be dragged along the ground.

(9) In case of a spill, the fueling operation must be immediately stopped until the person in charge determines that it is safe to resume.

(10) Helicopters with their engines stopped while being refueled with aviation gasoline or Jet B (turbine) type fuel, must comply with subsection (4) through (9) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-58130, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-583 Loading logs. (1) A positive means of communication must be established and used between the truck driver and the employee loading logs to control the movement of the log truck being loaded.

(2) Employees must not be permitted alongside or underneath trucks being loaded or on the load until communication has been established with the loading machine operator and the truck driver, and the employee is assured that it is safe to be there.

(3) Logs being moved or loaded must not pass over any employee or an occupied vehicle, equipment or truck cab.

(4) Standing between a truck cab and a log being loaded or unloaded is prohibited.

(5) Logs must not be lowered to the bunk while bunk or block adjustments are being made or until the employee making these adjustments is in the clear.

(6) Standing underneath a suspended trailer or its reach is prohibited.

(7) Loads must be built up or loaded in a manner to be stable without the use of wrappers. Wrappers are considered only as precautionary measures to ensure stability of the load.

(8) Where there is a danger of the grapple slipping off of logs, straps must be used in loading logs that are too large for the grapple or tongs and must be hung in both eyes.

(9) Logs must be loaded in a manner to prevent excessive strain on wrappers, binders, bunk stakes, bunk chains or straps.

(10) Logs in any tier or layer unsecured by stakes or cheese blocks must be well saddled and have their diameter centers inside the diameter centers of the outer logs of the next lower tier or layer.

(11) Bunk and wing logs must extend at least twelve inches beyond the front and rear bunks or stakes. When fixed bunks are used, logs must extend at least six inches beyond the front and rear bunk or stake.

(12) Double-ended logs above the stakes must not be loaded on the side of the load from which the binders or wrappers are intended to be released.

(13) Logs must be loaded so that no more than one-third of the weight of any log extends beyond the end of the logs or bunk supporting it.

(14) Logs must be loaded in a manner that will not impair full and free movement of the truck.

(15) Each log not contained within the stakes must be secured with at least two wrappers before the truck leaves the vicinity of the landing/loading area.

(16) All of the required wrappers must be placed on the load within sight of the landing/loading area so immediate emergency assistance can be given if necessary.

(17) Loads or logs must not be moved or shifted while binders are being applied or adjusted.

(18) The transport vehicle must be positioned to provide working clearance between the vehicle and the deck.

(19) All limbs or knots that would project beyond the stakes or legal height must be removed before the log is loaded on the car or truck.

Note: This does not apply to incidental limbs/knots placed on loads during the normal loading process.

(20) Power saws must not be operated on top of loaded logging trucks.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-583, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-583, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-584 Tongs, hooks, grapples. (1) Tongs must be maintained in good condition, properly aligned and with sharp points.

(2) Tongs must not be carried by being rested on both shoulders with the tong points around the neck.

(3) When loading logs, straps of sufficient size and length must be used where there is a danger of tongs or hooks pulling out of the log.

(4) When loading logs, tongs may be used on large logs if the logs are barked and notched to ensure a secure hold.

(5) The closing line must be securely attached to the grapple according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(6) Loading hooks and tongs must be securely attached on the loading line with screw shackles or equivalent devices.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-584, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-585 Cross-haul systems. (1) In cross-haul (parbuckle) or roll-on loading systems, the skid timbers must be strong enough to support the logs being loaded and long enough to remain in place while the log is being loaded.

(2) Loaders on cross-haul systems must work beyond the ends of the logs being loaded.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-585, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-585, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-587 Self-loading log trucks. (1) A safe means of access and egress must be provided to the operator's loading work station.

(2) Self-loading log truck operators must not unload their own load unless a positive means of securing the logs is provided when binders and wrappers are removed.

(3) New self-loading log trucks purchased and put in operation after January 1, 1980, must be equipped with:

(a) A check valve installed on the jib boom; and

(b) A seat that is offset from the point of attachment of the boom. The seat and boom structure must rotate concurrently.

(4) The operator of a self-loading log truck must not heel the log over the operator's work station.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-587, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-587, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-589 Log trucks—General. (1) Prior to use, the operator must make a complete daily inspection of the truck and trailer with particular attention to:

- Steering apparatus;
- Lights and reflectors;
- Brake boosters;
- Brake hoses and connections;
- Reaches;
- Hitches (couplings);
- Bunks;
- Stakes;
- Bunk blocks.

The brakes must be tested before and after movement of the vehicle. The operator must submit a written list of necessary repairs to a person designated by the employer.

(2) Any defective parts that would make the vehicle unsafe to operate, must be replaced or repaired before the vehicle is placed in service.

(3) Motor vehicles used on roads not under the control of the state department of transportation, counties, or cities must be equipped with accessories necessary for a safe operation including:

(a) Operable head lamps;

(b) At least two tail lamps and brake lamps that emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of one thousand feet to the rear; and

(c) Two reflectors visible at night from three hundred fifty feet when directly in front of properly adjusted motor vehicle head lamps.

(4) The driver must do everything reasonably possible to keep the truck under control at all times and must not operate in excess of a speed at which the driver can stop the truck in one-half the visible distance.

(5) The area between the truck frame members, extending from the cab rearward as far as necessary to provide a safe work area, must be covered with suitable nonslip type material.

(6) Log trucks that have logs scaled at stations must have a platform on each side extending outward from the frame members at least eighteen inches, and must be eighteen inches long or as near to eighteen inches as the design of the truck permits. The treading surface of the platforms must be of nonslip material and the platform must be able to safely support a five hundred pound load.

(7) To protect the operator of vehicles from loads, there must be a substantial bulkhead behind the cab that extends up to the height of the cab.

(8) When at the dump or reload or where logs are scaled or branded on the truck, the logs must be scaled or branded before the binders are released.

(9) All vehicles, where vision of the operator in the direction of travel is impaired by the load or vehicle, must be moved only on a signal from a worker who has a clear view in the direction in which the vehicle is to be moved.

(10) Where a bridge or other roadway structure is posted with a load limit sign, log truck drivers or operators of other heavy equipment are prohibited from driving a load in excess of the posted limit over such a structure.

(11) All passengers must ride in the cab of the log truck.

(12) All trucks must keep to the right side of the road except where the road is plainly and adequately posted for left side travel.

(13) A method must be provided to ensure that the trailer will remain mounted on the truck while driving on highways or logging roads.

(14) When trucks are towed on any road, the person guiding the vehicle being towed must, by prearranged signals, govern the speed of travel. Vehicles must be towed at a reasonable speed and in a prudent manner. A tow cable or chain over fifteen feet in length must have a white flag attached at the approximate center, however, it is recommended that a rigid tow bar be used for this purpose.

(15) All rubber-tired motor vehicles must be equipped with fenders. Mud flaps may be used instead of fenders whenever the motor vehicle is not designed for fenders.

(16) All trucks must be equipped with doors with operable latches, or a safety bar or strap.

(17) Log trucks must not approach a landing while there is danger from incoming logs.

(18) While en route, the operator must check and tighten the wrappers/binders whenever there is reason to believe that the wrappers/binders have loosened or the load has shifted.

(19) Persons must not enter the area below a suspended load of logs.

(20) All trucks must be equipped with a means to protect the operator from inclement weather.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-589, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-589, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-58910 Log trucks—Brakes. (1) Motor logging trucks and trailers must be equipped with brakes or other control methods that will safely stop and hold the maximum load on the maximum grade.

(2) All trucks with air brakes must be equipped with a readily visual or audible low air pressure warning device in good working order.

(3) An air loss rate out-of-service condition exists if an air leak is discovered and the reservoir pressure is not maintained when:

(a) The governor is cut in;

(b) Reservoir pressure is between 80 and 90 psi;

(c) Engine is at idle; and

(d) Service brakes are fully applied.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-58910, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-58920 Log trucks—Trailer hitches and safety chains. (1) All log truck and trailer combinations must be equipped with approved hitches (couplings) which must:

(a) Be capable of withstanding, in any direction, the potential stresses imposed;

(b) Be of a design which would not be rendered inoperative by dirt and debris and must be locked securely and positively; and

(c) Be attached to the truck frame or extension of the truck frame by means of not less than four machine bolts and nuts (120,000 psi material or better) inch diameter or larger, secured by lock nuts. Other means of attachment furnishing

strength equal to or greater than the above may be accepted if of approved design and application.

(2) Hitches (couplings) or parts that are broken, cracked, excessively worn, or otherwise defective hitches must be repaired before use.

(3) Each log truck and trailer combination or log truck and independent trailer combination must be provided with two or more safety chains or cables with a rated breaking strength of at least the gross weight of the towed vehicle, and:

(a) Able to hold the trailer in line in case of failure of the hitch assembly;

(b) Permanently attached to the frame of the truck or an extension of the truck frame;

(c) Form a separate continuous connection between the truck frame or extension of the truck frame and the reach or trailer;

(d) Attached not more than twelve inches from the eye of the reach or trailer;

(e) Short enough to prevent the trailer reach or tongue from contacting the ground in the event of disengagement from the truck;

(f) Designed to provide a positive connection that cannot be made inoperative by any condition of use or exposure.

(4) Safety chains and cables must be replaced immediately if they contain cut, cracked, or excessively worn links, or frayed, stranded, or otherwise defective wire rope.

(5) Butt welding of safety chain links to reach truck frame, or extension of truck frame is prohibited.

(6) Repairs to safety chains, such as cold shuts, are prohibited.

(7) Frames must not be welded or drilled into if the manufacturer recommends against it.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-58920, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-58930 Log trucks—Reaches and bunks. (1) Log trailers must be connected to tractors by reaches of a size and strength to withstand all normal imposed stresses.

(2) Hand-holds or other facilities must be installed on trailer tongues or trailer reaches if workers are required to manually assist in coupling them to their tractors or trucks.

(3) The reaches of unloaded trailers being towed must have and use a minimum one-inch pin near the end or an equally effective means to prevent pulling or stripping through the tunnel.

(4) Reach locks, clamps, or tighteners must be of the type that will securely lock the reach in the tunnel.

(5) All reaches must be the maximum size usable in the tunnel of a trailer.

(6) Altering a trailer tunnel to permit reduction of reach size is prohibited.

(7) Every truck or truck and trailer engaged in transporting logs loaded lengthwise must be equipped with bunks and chock blocks or stakes.

(8) Log bunks or any part of a bunk assembly bent enough to cause bunks to bind, must be straightened. Bunks must be sharp enough to prevent logs from slipping.

(9) All trucks with swivel bunks must have bunk locks or an equivalent system of holding the bunks in place while loading logs.

(10) The bunks or bolsters of any truck or trailer must be either curved upward or straight. Bunks with ends lower than their centers are prohibited.

(11) Enough clearance must be maintained between the bunk and the bunk rider to prevent bunk binding.

(12) Trailer bunks must have a false or tilt bunk. The channel of the bunk must be kept reasonably free of debris.

(13) Stakes and stake extensions must be installed and maintained so that the angle between bunks and stakes (and extensions if used) do not exceed ninety degrees when loaded.

(14) Frames, bunks, and running gear of log trucks must be maintained free of cracks, breaks and defects. If defects are found, they must be immediately repaired or the part replaced.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-58930, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-58940 Log trucks—Stakes, stake extensions and chock blocks. (1) Trucks and trailers must be equipped with bunk stakes or chock blocks of strength and sized material to perform their intended function.

(2) All stakes, stake extensions, and bunks installed on log trucks and trailers, together with the means to secure and lock the stakes in hauling position, must be designed and constructed of materials of such size and dimension that will withstand operational stresses without yield or permanent set.

(3) Stake extensions made from axle shafts or other brittle material are prohibited.

(4) The linkage used to support the stakes or chocks must be of adequate size and strength to withstand the maximum imposed impact load. Molles or cold shuts are prohibited in chains or cables used for linkage.

(5) Stake chains or cables must be equal to or better than "high test" steel chain or "plow steel" wire rope, and of a size necessary to meet the requirements of a safe working load of at least six thousand six hundred pounds. (3/8-inch alloy chain, 7/16-inch high test chain of welded link construction, and 5/8 inch improved plow steel cable in 6 x 19 and 6 x 37 construction meet this requirement.)

(6) Bunk chains containing cut, cracked, excessively worn, or otherwise defective links, must be immediately removed from service. Molles, cold shuts (welded or otherwise), or bolts are not permitted in bunk chains.

(7) The use of frayed, stranded, or otherwise defective wire rope for chock block cable or stake straps is prohibited.

(8) Only chain links approved for welding (and properly welded) or approved repair links that will develop strength equivalent to the chain, are permissible for repairs or attachments to stake chains or binder chains.

(9) Chains or cables used to secure stakes or chock blocks must be secured in a way that does not require hammering directly on them to release the stakes or blocks. Keyhole slots and similar methods of securing chains are prohibited.

(10) Deformed or defective stakes, stake securing or stake locking devices, or bunks must be immediately repaired or removed from service.

(11) Each stake and chock used to trip loads must be constructed so that the tripping mechanism is activated on the side opposite the release of the load.

(12) Trip type stakes must be properly secured and locked in a manner that will prevent them from accidentally tripping or falling.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-58940, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-58950 Log trucks—Wrappers and binders. (1) On log trucks equipped with stakes, the following requirements must apply:

(a) In the hauling of a one log load, one wrapper chain or cable must be required and secured to the rear bunk. The log must be properly blocked or secured in a manner which will prevent it from rolling or shifting. An additional wrapper secured to the front bunk is optional.

(b) In the hauling of two log loads, not less than two wrapper chains or cables must be used to secure the load. The logs must be properly blocked to prevent them from rolling or shifting.

(c) On loads consisting of three or four logs not over forty-four feet in length, the load must be secured by not less than two properly spaced wrapper chains or cables. Ends of short logs not secured by such wrappers must be secured with extra wrappers. If any log is over forty-four feet in length, the load must be secured by not less than three properly spaced wrappers.

(d) Loads consisting of five or more logs, when the logs are all seventeen feet or less in length, must be secured by not less than two properly spaced wrappers. Loads consisting of five or more logs, when any log is over seventeen feet in length, must be secured by not less than three properly spaced wrappers.

(2) On log trucks equipped with chock blocks the following requirements must apply:

(a) In the hauling of a one log load, one wrapper chain or cable shall be required and secured to the rear bunk and the log must be properly blocked in a manner to prevent it from rolling or shifting.

(b) One additional wrapper chain or cable shall be required on log trucks using chock blocks over and above the requirements in subsection (1)(c) and (d) of this section.

(3) In the case of short logs loaded crosswise, the following method of securing the load must be used if the truck or trailer is not provided with solid ends of a height sufficient to prevent any log in the load from rolling off:

Not less than two chock blocks must be used at each open end of the vehicle and the load must be held with at least two wrapper chains or cables. The wrappers must be firmly attached to the end of the truck or trailer. Rigid standards or stakes may be used in lieu of chock blocks but each such standard or stake must be either rigidly connected to the bed of the truck or trailer or must be placed in a tight-fitting socket at least 12 inches in depth. Other means furnishing equivalent security may be acceptable.

(4) When two wrappers are required, they must be applied within six feet of the front and rear bunks. When more than two wrappers are required, the front and back binder must be applied within six feet of the front and rear bunks.

(5) To properly secure short logs, binders must be placed near the end, not less than twelve inches from the end of the log.

(6) Log(s) loaded on top or in outside saddles of a load must not be transported unless secured by at least two wrapper chains or cables, one of which must be placed near each end of such log.

(7) All wrappers and binders must be fastened in place prior to tightening to prevent the displacement of logs on the top of the load.

(8) All wrapper chains or cables, except in the case of one log load, must entirely surround the load. This does not apply to gut-wrappers.

(9) Gut-wrappers, when used, must be adjusted so as to be tightened by, but not carry the weight of the logs above them.

(10) A warning must be given before throwing wrappers over the load and care must be taken to avoid striking other persons with the wrapper.

(11) Each log not contained within the stakes must be secured with at least two wrappers before the truck leaves the vicinity of the landing/loading area.

(12) While moving logs, poles, or log chunks within sorting or mill yards, that could roll or slide off the truck due to snow or ice conditions, or the logs or log chunks do not extend beyond the stakes, at least two wrappers and binders must be used regardless of the height of the load.

(13) Wrapper chains or cables, binders, fasteners, or attachments thereof, used for any purpose as required by these standards must have a minimum breaking strength of not less than fifteen thousand pounds and must be rigged so that it can be safely released.

Note: 3/8-inch hi-test steel chain, 7/16-inch improved plow steel wire rope of 6 x 19 or 6 x 37 construction, or materials having equivalent strength, when in compliance with the requirements herein contained, will be acceptable. (The diameter of the wire rope is immaterial as long as it meets the minimum breaking strength requirements.)

Note: Nylon straps and ratchet binders having an equivalent breaking strength may be used when securing loads on (hay rack) log hauling systems.

(14) A loaded logging truck required to have wrappers by this section, may be moved within the loading area without wrappers only if such movement does not present a hazard to workers.

(15) For the purposes of this standard, applied bundle straps or banding are not acceptable as wrappers and binders.

(16) All loose ends of wrapper chains or cables must be securely fastened so as to prevent their swinging free in a manner that will create a hazard.

(17) Binders for securing wrappers on logging trucks must be fitted with hooks of proper size and design for the wrapper chain being used.

(18) Wrappers must be removed from service when any of the following conditions exist:

(a) Excessively worn links on chains;

(b) Deformed or stretched chain links;

(c) Cracked chain links; or

(d) Frayed, stranded, knotted, or otherwise defective wire rope.

(19) Pipe extension handles (swedes) for tightening or securing binders must be no longer than thirty-six inches. Care must be taken that a sufficient amount of the pipe extends over the binder handle.

(20) Defective binders must be immediately removed from service.

Note: See Figures 25 through 35 for illustrations of placement and number of wrappers.

Placement and Number of Wrappers

One Log Load

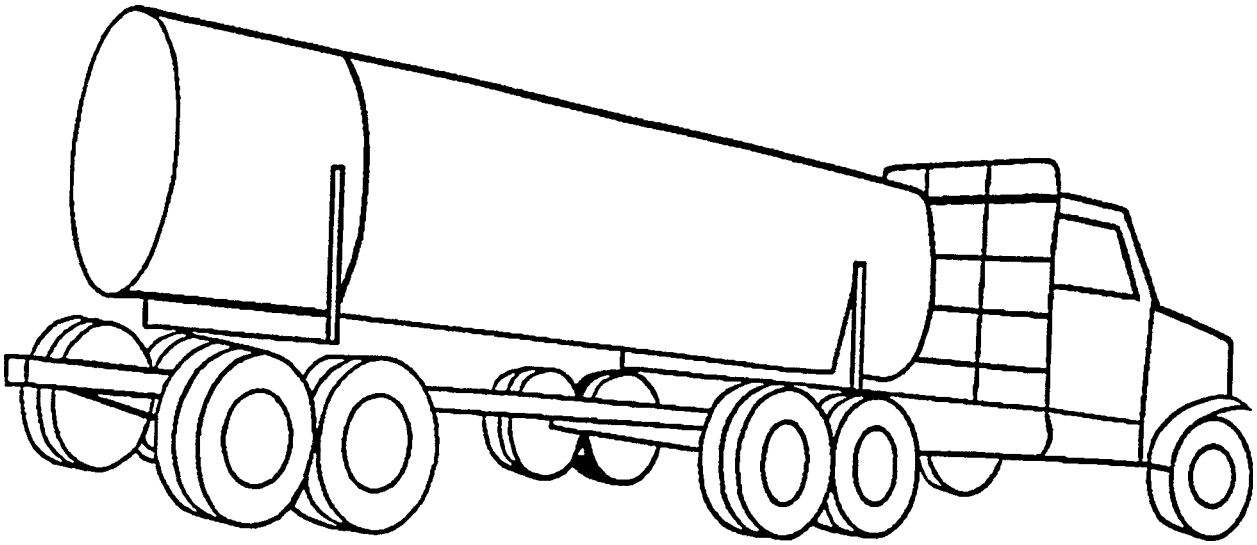


Figure 25: One Log Load

Two Log Load

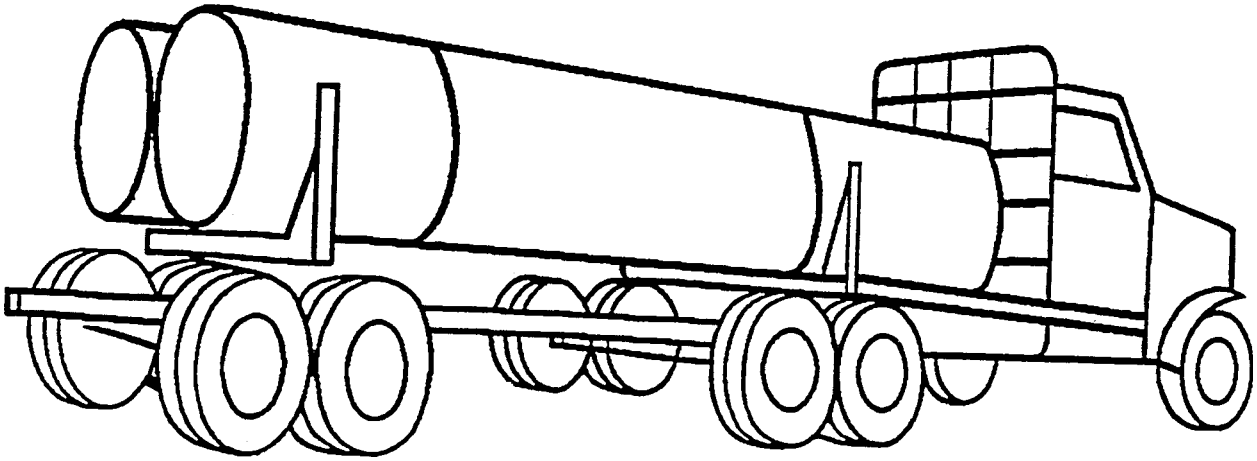


Figure 26: Two Log Load

Three or Four Log Load 44 Ft. or Less

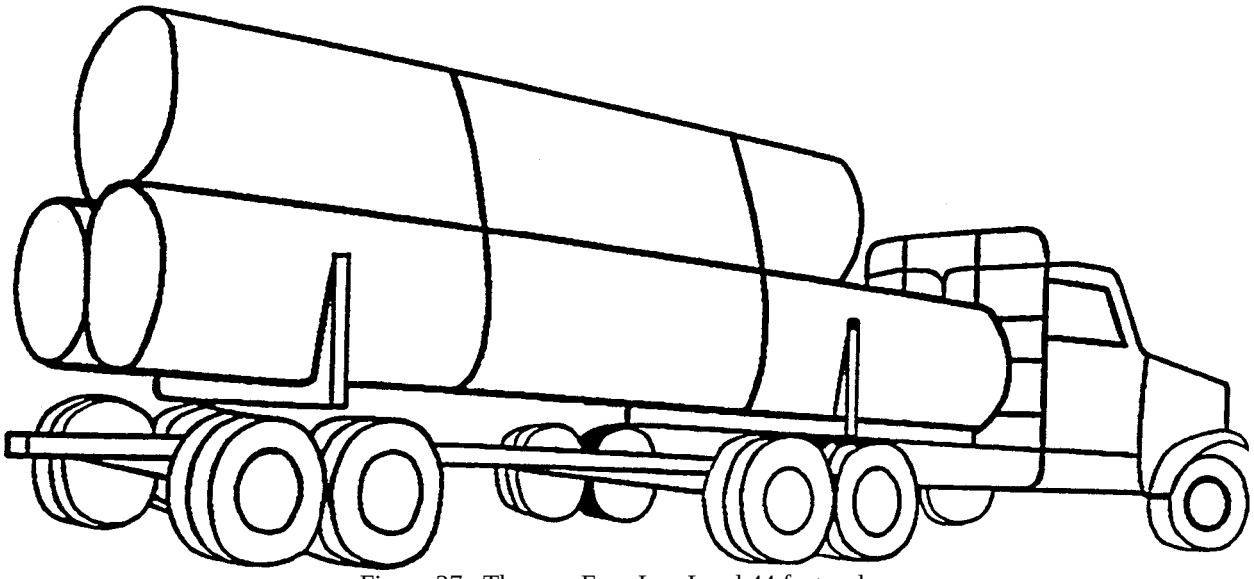


Figure 27: Three or Four Log Load 44 feet or less

Three or Four Log Loads More Than 44 Feet

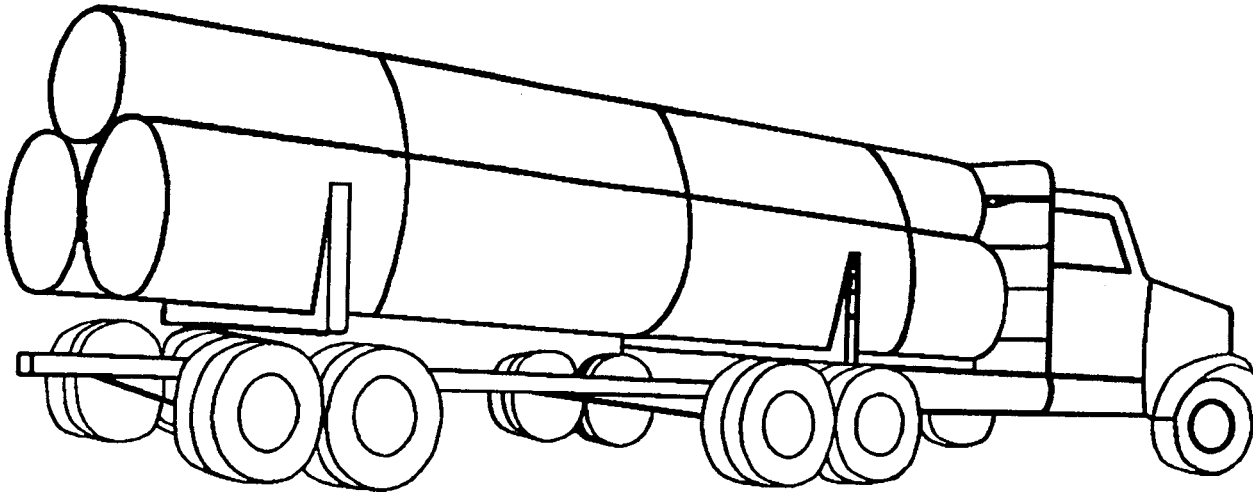


Figure 28: Three or Four Log Loads more than 44 feet

Five or Six Log Load All Logs 17 Feet or Less

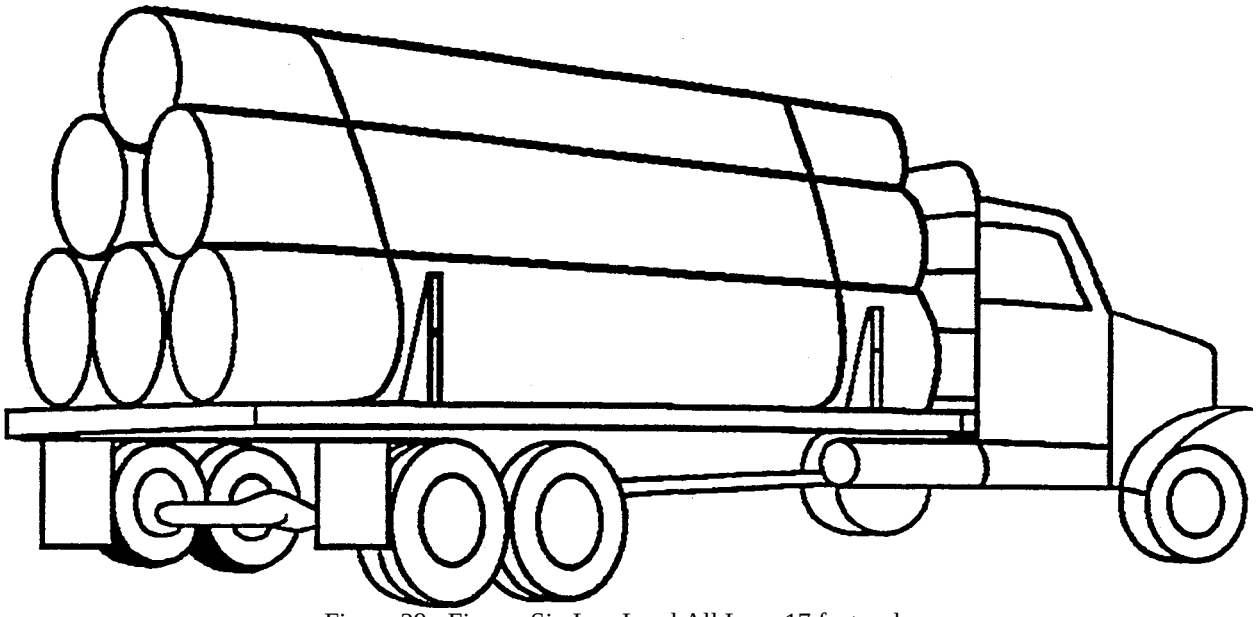


Figure 29: Five or Six Log Load All Logs 17 feet or less

Seven or More Log Load All Logs 17 Feet or Less

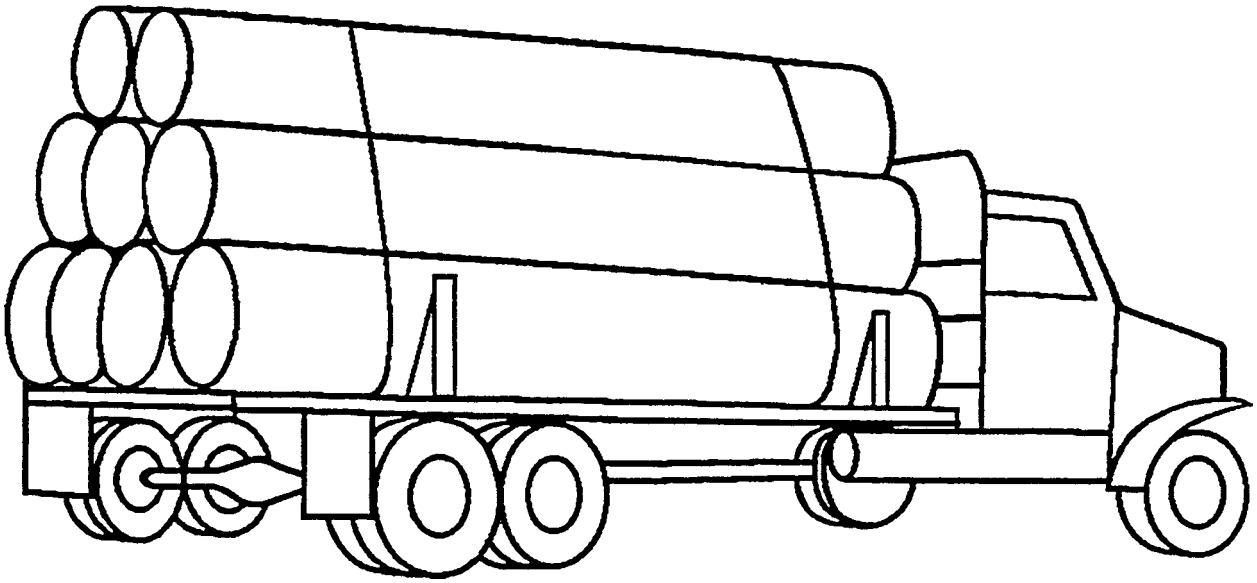


Figure 30: Seven or More Log Load all Logs 17 feet or less

Five or More Log Load If Any Logs Are More Than 17 Feet

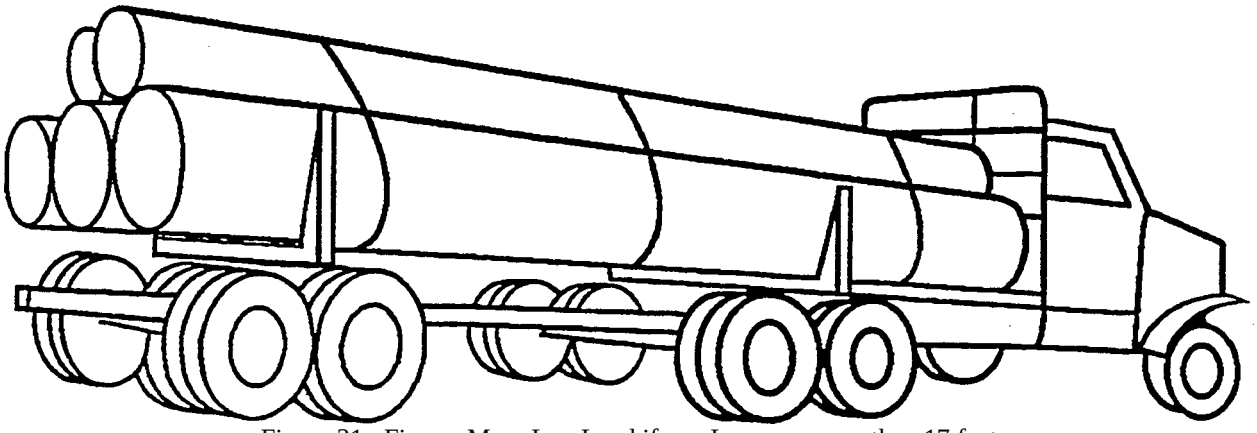


Figure 31: Five or More Log Load if any Logs are more than 17 feet

Proper Support for Logs

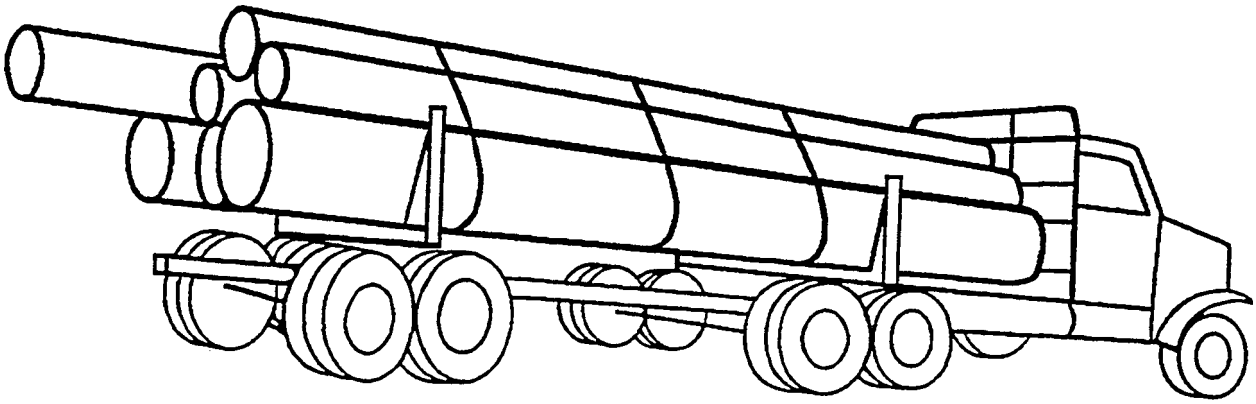


Figure 32: Proper Support for Logs

Outside Logs or Top Logs

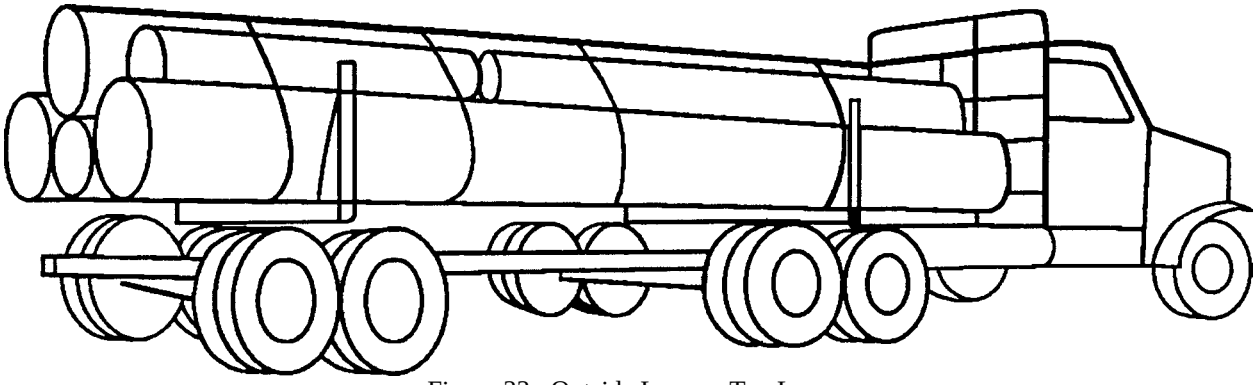


Figure 33: Outside Logs or Top Logs

A Wrapper Must Be Near Each Bunk

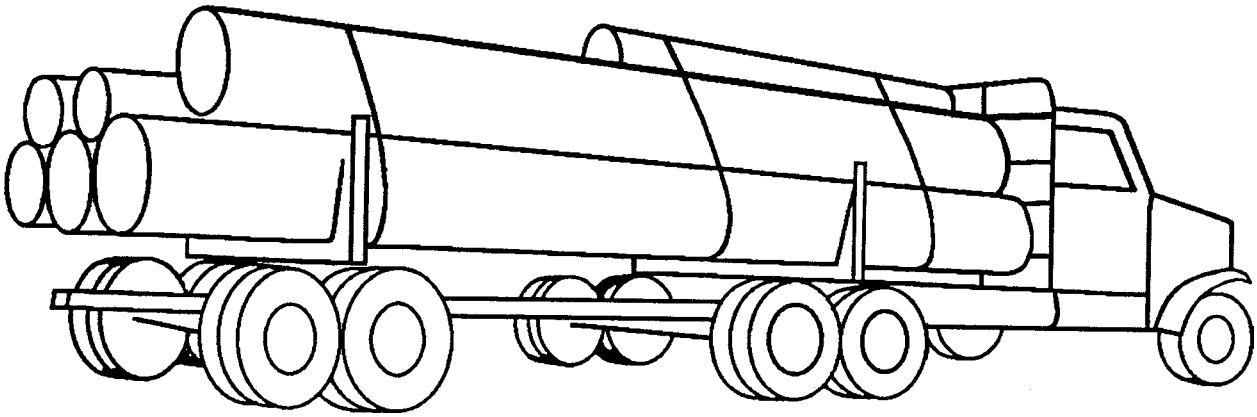


Figure 34: A Wrapper must be near each bunk

Short Logs Loaded Crosswise

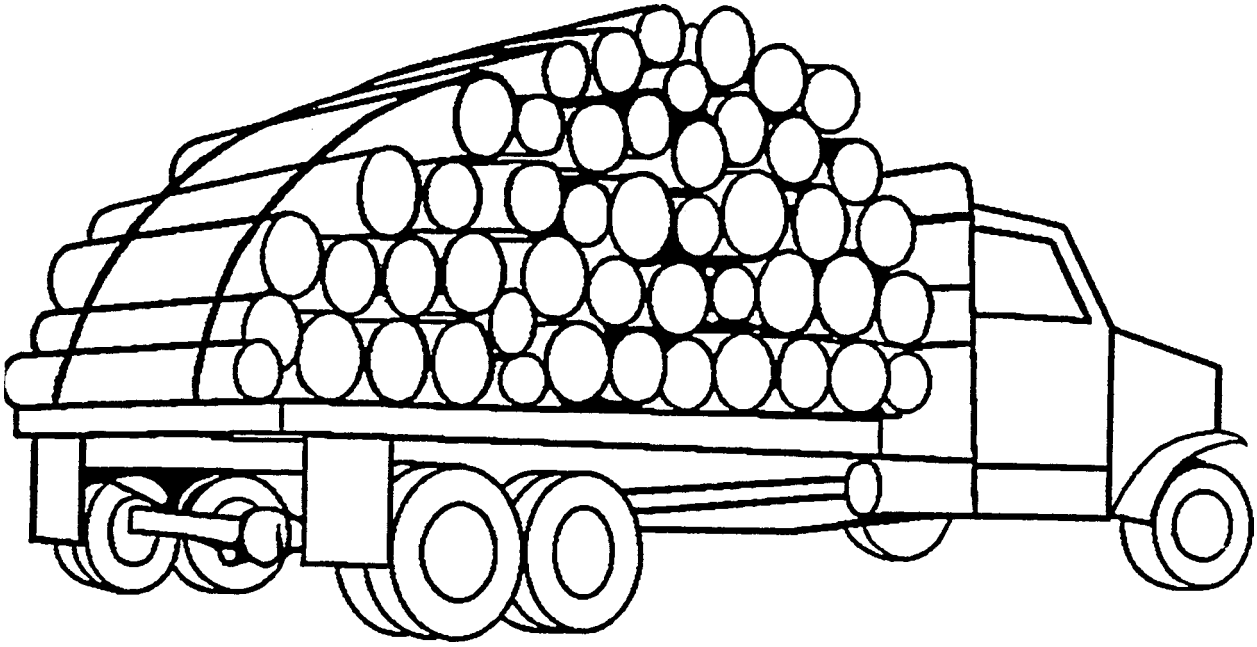


Figure 35: Short Logs Loaded Crosswise

Note: All loads of logs on logging trucks equipped with chock blocks instead of stakes, must have at least one additional wrapper over and above the requirements for trucks equipped with stakes, except on one and two log loads and trucks with short logs loaded crosswise.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-58950, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-58960 Log trucks—Miscellaneous requirements. (1) A truck wheel must not have more than twenty-five percent of the lugs missing or defective.

(2) All truck wheels must be maintained free of cracks, breaks, or defects.

(3) Windshields on all equipment must have windshield wipers in good working condition.

(4) Mule train trailers must have a platform on the trailer tongue at least twelve inches by twenty-four inches made of nonslip material and able to support at least three hundred pounds. The platform must be self-cleaning.

(5) Trailer loading and unloading straps, links, or chains must be fastened securely to the trailer frame and used in hoisting the trailer. The connections must be maintained in good condition and not be attached to the trailer bunk. Using molles for this purpose is prohibited.

(6) When unloading trailers from trucks, the trailers must be hoisted clear, the truck driven forward a safe distance, and the trailer lowered to within one foot of the roadway before persons approach the trailer or reach.

(7) Trailer hoisting or unloading straps must be constructed and installed in a manner enabling the loading or unloading machine to engage the strap without manual personal contact.

(8) All motor vehicles must be equipped with a horn that is audible above the surrounding noise level. The horn must

be sounded before operating the vehicle in reverse gear and when necessary to alert employees.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-58960, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-58970 Log trucks—Steered trailers. Steered trailers, not controlled from the truck cab, must be designed, constructed, and operated as follows:

(1) A secure seat with substantial foot rest must be provided for the operator at the rear of the bunk. Any arrangement that permits the operator to ride in front of the bunk is prohibited unless a false bunk or other adequate protection is provided for the operator.

(2) The seat for the operator must be so arranged that he has an unobstructed exit from both sides and the rear.

(3) The bunk support must be so constructed that the operator has a clear view ahead at all times.

(4) Adequate means of communication must be provided between the operator and the truck driver.

(5) Eye protection and respirator must be provided for the operator.

(6) The trailer must be equipped with fenders or splash plates to protect the operator from mud and dust so far as possible.

(7) If used during periods of reduced visibility on roads not under the control of the state department of transportation, counties, or cities, the trailer must be equipped with head, tail, turn and stop lights.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-58970, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-591 Stationary log truck trailer loading. (1) All loading devices must be designed, constructed and maintained so as to have a five to one safety factor for the rated load capacity.

(2) Loaders must be high and wide enough so they can safely load the maximum-sized trailers they are expected to handle without hanging up or striking the equipment.

(3) Electric-powered trailer loading devices must be equipped with a switch or device that will safely limit the upper direction of travel of the load line.

(4) Electric motors used for hoisting must be equipped with approved overload switches or breakers.

(5) Electrical switch controls must not exceed twenty-four volts. All control switches must be the momentary-contact type that require continuous manual pressure for the hoist to operate.

(6) Pendent control switches must be suspended by a chain or other suitable device that will prevent placing a strain on the electrical cable.

(7) Pendents must be installed so that the control switch does not touch the ground when retracted.

(8) All electrical equipment must be weatherproof-type or adequately protected from the weather, and must meet or exceed the requirements of the National Electrical Code as promulgated by the director of the department of labor and industries pursuant to RCW 19.28.060.

(9) Trailer loaders, except A-frames or bridge crane, must be equipped with reach guides or devices that will keep the reach in proper alignment. A tag rope or other safe guidance device must be used to guide trailers being loaded by an A-frame loader.

(10) Access roads and the area around the trailer loading devices must be kept free of standing water and debris and maintained in good repair.

(11) The maximum capacity load to be lifted must be posted in a conspicuous location where it can be easily seen by any person operating the hoist.

(12) Trailer loading equipment must be periodically inspected at least every thirty days and must be maintained in good repair. A written report must be made and signed by the person making the inspection and kept on file by the company for twelve months.

(13) The employer must conduct an annual lifting test on each loading device and maintain a written record of the test.

(a) The written record must contain:

• The date of the test;

• The name of person conducting the test;

• The amount of weight lifted; and

• The results kept in the office of the employer or at the site.

(b) The test weight must be at least one hundred twenty-five percent of the maximum rated load and a maximum of one hundred thirty percent of the maximum rated load.

(14) Each drum must be designed and arranged in such a manner that the line will maintain lead and spool evenly without chafing, crossing, or kinking.

(15) A braking system must be installed that has the ability to safely brake and hold one and one-half times weight of the full rated load.

(16) When trailers are to be loaded after dark, sufficient lights must be provided for a safe operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-591, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-591, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-593 Log unloading, booms, and rafting grounds—Storage and sorting areas—General. (1) At least two persons must be present for all storing, sorting, or boom work, except for boomboat operations.

(2) Employees working on, over, or along water, where there is a danger of drowning, must be provided with and wear approved personal flotation devices.

(a) Employees are not considered exposed to the danger of drowning when:

(i) Employees work behind standard height and strength guardrails;

(ii) Employees work inside operating cabs or stations that will prevent accidentally falling into the water; or

(iii) Employees wear approved safety belts with lifeline attached to prevent falling into the water.

(b) Before and after each use, personal flotation devices must be inspected for defects that would reduce their designed effectiveness. Using a defective personal flotation device is prohibited.

(c) An approved personal flotation device must be approved by the United States Coast Guard as a Type I PFD, Type II PFD, Type III PFD, or Type V PFD, or their equivalent, as required in 46 CFR 160 (Coast Guard Lifesaving Equipment Specifications) and 33 CFR 175.23 (Coast Guard

table of devices equivalent to personal flotation devices). Ski belt or inflatable personal flotation devices are prohibited.

(3) In operations where regular logging machinery, rigging, etc., is used, the applicable rules apply.

(4) The employer must provide and ensure the use of artificial lights where employees work between the hours of sunset and sunrise. The lights must be located in a manner that will:

• Be reasonably free of glare;

• Provide uniform distribution of illumination; and

• Avoid sharply defined shadows.

(5) On all log dumps, adequate power for the unloading method used must be provided. All machines used for hoisting, reloading, or lowering must be of an approved design and have enough power to control or hold the maximum load imposed in mid-air.

(6) Methods of unloading logs must be arranged and used in a manner to provide full protection to all employees.

(7) Binders must not be released from any load until an effective safeguard is provided.

(8) All mobile log handling machines must be equipped with a means to prevent the logs from accidentally leaving the forks, and it must be used.

(9) The operator of the unloading machine must have an unobstructed view of the unloading area or must make certain no one is in the area where the logs are to be unloaded. Rear-view mirrors must be installed on mobile log handling equipment to assist the operator in determining that the area behind the machine is clear before backing up.

(10) Unloading lines must be arranged so that it is not necessary for an employee to attach them on the pond or dump side of the load.

(11) Life rings with a minimum of ninety feet of 1/4-inch line with a minimum breaking strength of five hundred pounds attached, must be provided at convenient points adjacent to water that is five feet or more in depth. Life rings must be a minimum of thirty inches outside diameter and seventeen inches inside diameter and be maintained so as to retain a thirty-two pound positive buoyancy.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-07-142, § 296-54-593, filed 3/21/06, effective 5/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-593, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-593, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-593, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-593, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-59310 Log unloading, booms, and rafting grounds—Water dumps. (1) All water dumps must have brow logs except when logs are lifted from the load. If portable equipment is used, adequate stops must be provided to prevent equipment from running off the dump.

(2) Where necessary for employees to walk alongside loads and equipment on trestles or fills, a minimum twenty-two inch wide walkway must be provided, unless otherwise specified.

(3) All decks and plankways on log dumps must be kept in good repair and free from bark and other debris. Roadways must not be inclined more than one inch to twelve inches across the driving surface.

(4) The use of small bridge-over logs, planking, or timbers between regular foot logs, or walkways, which will not support the weight of at least three persons are prohibited. All regular foot logs must be barked on the upper side.

(5) Electric-powered hoists using hand-held cord remote controls in grounded locations must be actuated by circuits operating at no more than twenty-four volts. All control switches must be the momentary contact type that require continuous manual pressure for the hoist to operate.

(6) Roadbeds at log dumps must be hard-packed gravel, heavy planking, or equivalent material, and must be of sufficient width and even surface to ensure safe operation of equipment.

(7) Where logs are unloaded on to rollways, enough space must be provided between the top of the skids and the ground to clear the body of a person.

(8) When a brow log is used with a parbuckle system, all persons are prohibited from going between the brow log and the load of logs at any time.

(9) A positive safeguard must be provided to prevent logs from leaving the loads on the side opposite the dump. Unloading lines, crotch lines, or other equivalent means must be arranged and used in a manner to prevent any log from swinging or rolling back.

(10) All employees must remain in the clear until all moving equipment has come to a complete stop.

(11) Logs must not be unloaded by peaves or similar manual methods, unless means are provided and used that eliminate the danger from rolling or swinging logs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-59310, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-59320 Log unloading, booms, and rafting ground—Boom and rafting grounds. (1) Breaking of log jams by peavy method is prohibited, except in river drive or when a jam occurs away from a mechanical means or the dump.

(2) Wooden pike poles must be made of continuous, straight-grained No. 1 material.

(a) Defective poles, blunt or dull pikes must not be used.

(b) Conductive pike poles must not be used where there is a possibility of coming in contact with energized electrical conductors.

(3) Stiff booms must be made of at least two boom sticks and must be at least thirty-six inches wide measured outside to outside of the logs. The boom sticks must be fastened with at least 4" x 6" cross ties, or cable lashings notched into the boom sticks may be used when stiff booms are exposed to heavy swells. Stiff booms must be kept free of loose bark and maintained in good repair.

(4) A walkway thirty-six inches wide with standard hand railing must be provided from the shore end of stiff boom to shore.

(5) All sorting gaps must have a substantial stiff boom on each side of gaps. Such stiff booms or walkways must be planked over.

(6) Boom sticks must be reasonably straight with no protruding knots or loose bark. They must be able to support above the water line at either end the weight of one employee and equipment or two hundred fifty pounds.

(7) Foot logs must be reasonably straight with no protruding knots or loose bark and large enough to support above the water line at either end the weight of two employees and equipment or five hundred pounds.

(8) Unsafe boom sticks must be marked by three chopped crosses ten feet from the butt end, and those sticks must not be used as boom sticks.

(9) Gaps between boom sticks must not exceed twenty-four inches. All wire must be removed from boom sticks and boom chains before they are reused or hung in rafting stalls.

(10) When permanent cable swifters are used, they must be arranged so that they are within easy reach of the rafter without rolling the boom sticks on which they are fastened. When cables become hazardous to use because of jaggers, they must be discarded.

(11) When a floating donkey or other power-driven machinery is used on a boom, it must be placed on a raft or float with enough buoyancy to keep the deck of the raft or float well above water. Wherever employees walk, the deck of the raft or float must be planked over with at least two inch planking, and kept in good repair.

(12) When doglines used in rafting, brailing, or stowing logs become hazardous to use because of jaggers, they must be discarded.

(13) Sufficient walkways and floats must be installed and securely anchored to provide safe passage for employees.

(14) Walkways alongside sorting gaps must be at least four feet wide. Other walkways must be at least twenty-two inches wide.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-59320, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-59330 Log unloading, booms, and rafting grounds—Boats and mechanical devices on waters. (1) Before starting the boat motor, any spilled fuel must be removed and vapors must be exhausted from any area in which they may accumulate.

(2) The bilge area must be kept clean and oil, grease, fuel, or highly combustible materials must not be allowed to accumulate.

(3) Adequate ventilation equipment must be provided and used for the bilge area to prevent the accumulation of toxic or explosive gases or vapors.

(4) Adequate ventilation equipment must be provided and used for the cabin area on enclosed-cabin boats to prevent an accumulation of harmful gases or vapors.

(5) Deck and cabin lighting must be provided and used where necessary to provide safe levels of illumination aboard boats. Boats operated between sunset to sunrise, or in conditions of restricted visibility, must display navigation lights as required by the United States Coast Guard. Searchlights or floodlights must be provided for safe navigation and to illuminate working or boarding areas adjacent to the craft.

(6) On craft used by employees wearing calked shoes, all areas where employees must stand or walk must be made of or be covered with wood or other suitable matting or nonslip material. The covering must be maintained in good condition.

(7) Each boat must:

(a) Be provided with a fire extinguisher; and

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

(b) Have a life ring with at least fifty feet of one-fourth inch line attached.

Note: On log broncs, boomscooters, or other small boomboats where all occupants are required to wear life saving devices and a life ring would present a tripping hazard, the life ring may be omitted.

(8) Along docks, walkways, or other fixed installations on or adjacent to open water more than five feet deep, approved life rings with at least ninety feet of one-fourth inch line attached, must be provided. The life rings must be spaced at intervals not exceeding two hundred feet and must be easily visible and readily accessible.

(a) When employees are assigned work at other casual locations where exposure to drowning exists, at least one approved life ring with at least ninety feet of line attached must be provided in the immediate vicinity of the work assigned.

(b) Lines attached to life rings on fixed installations must be at least ninety feet long, at least one-fourth inch in diameter, and have a minimum breaking strength of five hundred pounds. Similar lines attached to life rings on boats must be at least fifty feet long.

(c) Life rings must be United States Coast Guard approved thirty-inch size.

(d) Life rings and attached lines must be maintained to retain at least seventy-five percent of their designed buoyancy and strength.

(e) Where work is assigned over water where the vertical drop from an accidental fall would exceed fifty feet, special arrangements must be made with and approved by the department of labor and industries prior to such assignment.

(9) Log broncs, boomscooters, and boomboats must not be loaded with employees or equipment in a way that adversely affects stability or seaworthiness.

(10) Boats must not be operated at excessive speed or handled recklessly.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-54-59330, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-17-117, § 296-54-59330, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-59340 Log unloading, booms, and rafting grounds—Dry land sorting and storage. (1) Unauthorized foot and vehicle traffic is prohibited in the sorting or storage area.

(2) Logs must be stored in a safe and orderly manner. Roadways and traffic lanes must be kept clear of protruding ends of logs and debris.

(3) Dry deck log storage areas must be kept orderly and maintained in a condition conducive to safe operation of mobile equipment. Roadways and walkways must have a smooth hard-packed surface wide enough to permit a safe operation. Bark, mud, and other debris must not be allowed to accumulate to the extent they constitute a hazard to the operation.

(4) The employer must implement an effective method to control dust at log dumps and in sorting and storage areas.

(5) Only an authorized person shall operate or ride any lift truck, log stacker, or log unloader.

(6) Signaling log unloader operators at dry deck areas by throwing bark or chips in the air is prohibited. Hand, horn

signals or other safe, effective means must be used at all times.

(7) Unnecessary talking to the operator while operating controls of a log stacker or log unloader is prohibited.

(8) Lift forks and arms of unloading machines must be lowered to their lowest position, and all equipment brakes set before the operator leaves the machine unattended.

(9) Log unloaders or stackers must not be moved about the premises for distances greater than absolutely necessary with the lift extended above the driver's head or with loads lifted higher than is necessary for vision.

(10) When truck drivers are out of the cab, they must be in the clear, and in view of the log unloader before the lift forks are moved under the load and the lift is made.

(11) Where logs are offloaded onto a dry deck by unloading lines, a self-releasing mechanism must be used. Employees are prohibited from climbing dry decks to release unloading lines.

(12) Employees must not enter the hazardous area near or under loads of logs being lifted, moved, or suspended.

(13) When log unloaders and log stackers are designed so that logs being handled may jeopardize the safety of the operator, the employer must provide overhead protection and any other necessary safeguards.

(14) Log unloaders and log stackers must be equipped with a horn or other audible warning device. If vision is impaired or restricted to the rear, the warning device must be sounded before operating the vehicle in reverse gear and periodically while backing. The warning device must be operative at all times.

(15) A limit stop, which will prevent the lift arms from over-traveling, must be installed on electric powered log unloaders.

(16) Shear guards must be installed on unloading machines and similar equipment on which the arms pivot and move alongside the operator creating a pinch point at that location.

(17) All forklift log handling machines must be equipped with a grapple arms and the arms must be used whenever logs are being carried.

(18) When log trucks are loaded by a log stacker and the lay of any log is higher than the stakes, the log stacker must remain against the completed load, or other suitable protection provided, to prevent the logs from falling until at least two wrappers and binders have been applied.

(19) All binders and wrappers must remain on the load until an approved safeguard has been provided to prevent logs from rolling off the side of the truck or trailer when binders are released. A shear log, or equivalent means, must be provided to ensure the log truck will be stationed close enough to the wrapper rack so that a log cannot fall between the log truck and the wrapper rack when removing binders and wrappers. At least one binder must remain secured while relocating or tightening other binders. Crotch lines, forklifts, log stackers, log unloaders, or other effective means must be used for this purpose.

(20) An extra wrapper or metal band of equal strength must be placed to hold the logs when it is necessary to remove a wrapper to prevent it from being fouled by the unloading machine.

(21) Machines with arms that block the regular exit when in the up position must have an emergency exit installed.

(22) Riding on any part of a log handling machine except under the canopy guard is prohibited.

(23) Identification tags must not be applied or pulled unless logs are resting in a stationary place, such as bunks, cradles, skids, or sorting tables.

(24) Employees must not approach the immediate vicinity of a forklift-type log handling machine without first notifying the operator of the person's intention and receiving an acknowledgement from the operator.

(25) When dry land log dumps use unloading methods similar to those of water dumps, the safety standards for water dumps apply.

(26) When logs are handled between sunset and sunrise or other periods of poor visibility, the employer must provide illumination that meets the requirements of WAC 296-800-210 relating to illumination.

(27) Air operated stake releases must meet the following requirements:

(a) The air supply must be taken from the "wet" air reservoir or from the accessory air line to a spring loaded, normally closed control valve;

(b) The control valve must be located in the cab, positioned so that it is accessible only from the operator's position;

(c) The control valve must be fitted with a spring-loaded cover or otherwise guarded against inadvertent operation; and

(d) A separate air line must extend from the control valve to the tractor and trailer stake release chambers. The air line must be clearly identified or installed so that it cannot be mistaken for the service or emergency air line.

(28) Each deck must be constructed and located so it is stable and provides each employee with enough room to safely move and work in the area.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-54-59340, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; 99-17-117, § 296-54-59340, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-595 Transporting crews.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-595, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-595, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-595, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-595, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-59510 Speeders used to transport crews. (1) All speeders must be equipped with two separate and independently operated braking systems, either of which must be of sufficient capacity to lock all wheels when speeder is fully loaded;

(2) All speeders used for transporting crews must be equipped with methods for sanding tracks, operative for both directions of travel.

(3) Electric lights of sufficient candle power and range so that vehicle can be stopped within the range of the beam, and which will shine in the direction of travel, must be provided on all speeders.

(4) Adequate tail lights must be installed and maintained in good order.

(5) Automatic windshield wipers of sufficient capacity to maintain clear visibility must be installed on all speeders.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-59510, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-59520 Trailers used to transport crews. (1) When trailers are coupled behind speeders, they must be equipped with two separate and independent braking systems, either must be of sufficient capacity to lock all wheels when the trailer is fully loaded. One of these must be power operated and must be controlled from the speeder; the other manually operated from the trailer. One person must be designated to operate this brake in case of emergency.

(2) All trailers must be coupled to speeders with metal couplings and safety chains or straps of sufficient strength to withstand the impact caused by a broken coupling.

(3) No trailer shall coast or be used as a crew car without being attached to a speeder.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-59520, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-597 Railroads.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-597, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-597, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-597, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-59710 Railroad construction and maintenance. (1) All construction must be according to safe logging practices as to size of rails, ties, track accessories and methods of installing same.

(2) Rail guards must be placed on main lines and spurs, consistent with the type of traffic and general local conditions.

(3) Rail anchors of approved design must be installed wherever practicable.

(4) Frogs, switches, and guard rail ends must have either patent or wooden foot guard blocking installed.

(5) Slip plates must be used under all switches and switch points.

(6) All above ground wire for permanent telegraph or telephone lines used for dispatching must be well strung on insulators and must be clear of the ground and obstructions.

(7) Where telephone lines are strung under or near power lines, foot stools mounted on insulators in front of telephone boxes must be used, unless other protection is provided, which affords a substantially equivalent measure of safety.

(8) Foundations, pile trestles, framed bent trestles, mud sills, or other framework of all structures must be adequate to support the maximum imposed loads without exceeding the maximum safe working unit stresses.

(a) The structure must be maintained in good condition and repair.

(b) The structure must be inspected at least annually by a qualified person.

(c) The employer must maintain records of the inspections and make the records available to the department on request.

(9) Outside wooden guard rails must be installed on all railroad bridges except that outside wooden rails will not be required where inside steel guard rails are used;

(a) They must extend not less than six inches above the top of the ties and must be bolted or spiked to ties at intervals of not more than five feet; and

(b) Spacer blocks must be used unless ties are spiked to stringers, or guard rails are dapped to avoid need for spacer blocks.

(10) Guard rails must extend at least six inches above the top of the ties and are bolted or spiked to ties at maximum intervals of five feet. Spacer blocks must be used unless ties are spiked to stringers, or guard rails are dapped to avoid need for spacer blocks.

(11) Regular bridge ties of not less than ten feet in length must be used on all railroad bridges constructed after the effective date of these standards.

(12) Trestles and bridges longer than two hundred fifty feet must have safety platforms with safe standing space for two persons installed. The platforms must be spaced so that a person on the trestle or bridge is never more than one hundred twenty-five feet from a safety platform or the end of the bridge or structure.

(13) All railroad bridges and trestles used regularly as footways must have a plank walkway between the rails that is at least twelve inches wide and two inches thick. The walkway must extend from end to end of the bridge or trestle.

(14) A suitable substantial walkway at least three feet wide with handrail must be installed on bridges or trestles where train crews must perform routine inspection or repair work on trains. Substantial platforms and handrails must be provided where switches are located on bridges or trestles. Adequate clearance must be allowed for the throw of the switch.

(15) All dangerous trees, snags or brush must be cleared a safe distance from both sides of the track. Any obstruction that will create a transportation hazard must be removed.

(16) Material must be provided that will promote secure footing at places alongside the track where employees customarily perform duties, such as inspecting loads, setting brakes by hand, or throwing switches.

(17) The distance between any main tracks and a side track must allow a clearance of four feet between bunk ends and locomotive cabs.

(18) The following clearances must be maintained:

(a) At least eight feet horizontal clearance on each side of the center line of standard gauge mainline railroads; and

(b) At least twenty-two feet vertical clearance above the top of each rail (according to standard railroad engineering practices).

(19) Derailers must be installed as follows:

(a) Derailers must be installed and used on all landings, passing tracks, and spurs where cars are left on a grade.

(b) Derailers must be close to standing equipment.

(c) The operation of a derailer must not create a hazard to buildings and other railroad lines.

(d) Derailers must not be installed on the inside rail on a sharp curve.

(e) Derail signs must be set on both sides of the track even with the derailer.

(f) An unneeded derailer must be removed or rendered inoperative.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-59710, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-59720 Railroad operations. (1) Employees must report accidents, detention of trains or speeders, failure in supply of fuel or water, defects in track, bridges, or signals to the supervisor by the quickest possible method.

(2) Any logging railroad may maintain a special set of operating rules applicable to their logging operation, provided that said rules are acceptable to the department of labor and industries.

(3) Each logging railroad operation with more than one piece of railroad equipment in operation, must have a dispatcher on duty. All equipment must receive clearance from the dispatcher.

(4) Train crew size must be based on the number of persons needed to safely operate the train under all prevailing conditions. When necessary to set hand brakes, two or more persons must be assigned to set the brakes and to give signals.

(5) All locomotives must be equipped with sanding devices for both rails, front and rear, in proper working order. Clean, dry sand should be used.

(6) Locomotives must be equipped with power brakes (air or steam) on all driving wheels. Tenders must also have power brakes.

(7) All locomotives and speeders, operating between sunset and sunrise or other periods of reduced visibility, must be equipped with and use head lights that shine in the direction of travel. The lights must be bright enough so the train can be stopped within range of the light beam. Cab lights must be provided and maintained so the operators can see from their required positions the gauges and equipment necessary for operation.

(8) All locomotives must be equipped with proper grab irons, hand holds, steps, and running boards.

(9) All locomotives must be equipped with automatic couplers, suitable for low or high draw-bars.

(10) On all rolling stock, wheels with sharp or badly worn flanges, must be replaced. Avoid using flat wheels.

(11) All locomotives with tender must have an apron of proper length and width to ensure safety. The apron must be roughened to ensure secure footing.

(12) Handholds and footboards must be provided on locomotive cranes, except where the cab overhangs the end of the car.

(13) Trains and speeders must not exceed a safe speed.

(14) The trainmen must test the air brakes before leaving the terminal. Enginemen must not proceed until they are satisfied by brake action that the brakes are able to control the train.

(15) All of the cars in a train must have brakes in good operating condition.

(16) On railroads where joint logging operations of two or more firms are necessary, trains must be dispatched at least fifteen minutes apart. Red lights must be displayed on the rear of such trains at night or when visibility is poor.

(17) Whenever cars are left on grades, derailers must be provided. Derail signs must be placed near derailers. In setting out equipment, care must be used in seeing that proper clearance is provided.

(18) Standard pressure for mountain grades requires a pressure of ninety pounds in train pipe, one hundred ten pounds in main reservoirs (low pressure) and one hundred thirty pounds in high pressure to ensure quick releasing of brakes and recharging of auxiliaries. Engineer must see that the engine carries these pressures and that sanders, both forward and rear, are in working order. On all heavy grades the high pressure retaining valve must be used and before train is started from landing, a test of brakes must be made and piston travel adjusted, if necessary, and retaining valves put up. Engineer must start train away from landing slowly, giving wheels a chance to roll before applying brakes and, to avoid skidding of wheels, using sand freely. Brakes should then be applied immediately and released, allowing the retaining valves to hold the train while train pipe and auxiliaries are being recharged. Train speed should be held to the required rate by setting and releasing brakes as it is necessary to control train.

(19) When necessary to leave loads on a pass while switching a side, loads must be left close to the derailer, air set and enough hand brakes set up, before cutting the engine from the train.

(20) The engineer must see the car or signal person when making couplings, giving the train crew enough time to align drawheads and open knuckles of coupler, especially on curves, except when using radios.

(21) Drawbars should not be aligned with the foot while cars or engines are in motion. The train crew must not climb between cars while in motion. Engineers must not drift too close to switches that are to be thrown. The position of switch points should always be observed after throwing switch. The switch lever should be pushed firmly into the notch before leaving the switch. No persons except trainmen, unless authorized, shall ride on engine footboards. Throwing objects from the train or engine while in motion is prohibited. A bell must be rung or whistle blown before moving the locomotive.

(22) Equipment must not be pushed ahead of a locomotive unless a brake tender is on the head car in constant view of the engineer or second brake tender in a position to receive and pass the signal to the engineer.

(23) In addition to air brakes, hand brakes must be provided on all cars and maintained in good working order.

(24) Hand brakes must be easily accessible to brake tenders when cars are loaded. When wheels or staff brakes are used they should be placed on the side opposite the brow log at the dump to prevent their damage when cars are unloaded. All switch throws, walkways, and cleared areas for brake tenders must be on the hand brake side.

(25) All brake hickeys must be made from three-fourths inch hexagon steel (high grade) and be twenty-four inches with a good claw on one end to fit the wheel and a knob on opposite end to prevent slipping from the brakeman's hand.

(26) All railroad trucks and cars, where brakes are set by hand while in motion, must have good footboards and toeboards on the brake end.

(27) A ten-inch bunk block is recommended on all trucks to prevent logs from slipping over block.

(28) All cars other than logging trucks must have hand hold and foot steps to permit employees to get on and off easily and safely.

(29) All cars and trucks regularly operated must have automatic couplers.

(30) Locomotives and cabooses must carry the following equipment:

• 1 red light (lantern type)

• 3 red flags

• At least 3 fuses

(31) When a train stops between telephones, or where the rear of a train extends beyond yard limits, the rear of the train must be properly protected.

(32) A whistle sign board must be placed one thousand two hundred feet from each side of highway crossings.

(33) A rail clamp must be placed to hold cars left on a grade on main line or spurs.

(34) All cars and trucks must be legibly numbered so that those with defects may be reported and taken out of service. Each locomotive, speeder, or other self-propelled vehicles must be numbered, or otherwise made readily identifiable.

(35) All cars used for hauling logs must be equipped with patent stake bunks, or bunks with chock blocks and/or chains, constructed so that the block can be released from the opposite end of the bunk unless solid stakes are used.

(36) All main line trains of more than ten loaded cars must have a caboose at the rear of the train.

(37) All logging operations having both truck roads and railroads must post signs at intersections same as public crossings.

(38) The following engine whistle signals are established as standard and are taken from the American Association of Railroads. The signals prescribed are illustrated by "o" for short sounds and "-" for long sounds. Audible whistle must be sounded when approaching camps, junctions, grade crossings and other prescribed places as required by the American Association of Railroads:

One short	(o) Stop, apply brakes.
Two long	(—) Release brakes.
Three long	(—-) When running, train parted, to be repeated until answered by hand signal.
Two short	(oo) Answer to any signals not otherwise provided for.
Three short	(ooo) When train is standing back.
Four short	(oooo) Call for signals.
Two long, two short	(—oo) Approaching highway crossing at grade.
One long	(-) Approaching station, rollway, chute, crossing, junctions, and derailers. When standing, air leak.
Six long	(———) Repeated at intervals, call for section crew, train derailed.
One long, three short	(-ooo) Flagger to go back and protect rear of train.
Four long	(——) Foreman.
Five long	(——-) Flagger to return from any direction.
Long, short	(-o-o-o) Repeated four or more times, fire alarm.
Seven long, two short	(———-oo) Repeated, person hurt.
One long, one short	(-o) Repeated at intervals, closing down.
Groups of shorts repeated	(oooooo) Danger of runaway.

Unnecessary use of whistle is prohibited.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-59720, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-59730 Railroad maintenance—Loading or unloading. (1) Whenever track gangs, bridge crews, etc., work on railroads that are in use, the following signal systems must be implemented:

(a) A yellow caution flag by day and a yellow lantern by night is placed far enough in each direction from the crew to protect them against approaching equipment. The operator of approaching equipment must acknowledge the signal by two short blasts of the whistle or horn and proceed with caution.

(b) When crews are removing or replacing a rail or performing any other work that would make it necessary for approaching equipment to come to a stop, a red flag during daytime work and a red lantern during nighttime work is placed in the center of the track far enough in each direction from employees to protect them against approaching equipment. The operator of approaching equipment must:

(i) Acknowledge the signal by one short blast of the whistle or horn;

(ii) Come to a dead stop; and

(iii) Remain standing until the signal is removed by the person who placed it, or until investigation proves that the track is safe for passage.

(c) The employer may choose to use a flagger in place of meeting the above requirements.

(2) Where clearance is scant, warning signs or signals must be posted.

(3) Switch throws should be kept well oiled and targets and signs in good legible condition.

(4) Standard clearances must be maintained at all points on the right of way. However, if clearance is necessarily restricted in loading or unloading areas or at water tanks, fuel tanks, etc., then warning signs must be posted at these locations.

(5) The employer must provide adequate safeguards to protect employees performing the following tasks:

• Repairing railroad equipment;

• Working on or in railroad equipment;

• Loading or unloading cars; or

• Performing other duties where there is danger of the railroad equipment being struck by other moving railroad equipment.

(a) A derail must be used to prevent other rail equipment from contacting such cars or equipment or endangering employees. After cars are spotted, blue flags must be placed in the center of the tracks at least fifty feet from the end car during the day and blue lights must be installed at such locations at night.

(b) Flags, lanterns, or derails must be removed only by the person placing them unless they are to remain posted for a longer period of time. In which case one person on each

oncoming shift must determine that they are in place and they must not remove the safeguards until certain that all employees are in the clear.

(c) Operators of approaching equipment must not pass or remove a flag or lantern that is properly posted. Cars or other equipment must not be placed where they will obscure the signal from an operator controlling approaching equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-59730, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-601 Signals and signal systems. (1) Standard hand or whistle signals as described in this chapter must be used for the movement of rigging, logs, or equipment when using a high lead, slackline, or cable skidder system for yarding. For hand signal illustrations, see appendix 1.

(2) Voice communication may be used to move rigging and control movement of logs, provided a standard audible whistle signal is sounded before any line is moved.

Note: Subsections (1) and (2) of this section do not apply to grapple or other special yarding systems where employees are not exposed to the movement of logs or rigging.

(3) Voice communications may be used for grapple yarding under the following conditions:

(a) Voice communications by use of radio frequencies may be used to transmit instructions and directions to the yarder operator when using a grapple type logging system, if no employee is in a hazardous area near live rigging.

(b) Voice communication may be used to instruct the yarder operator when picking up an occasional log with the use of a choker on a grapple system, if the grapple is on the ground before the setting of the choker and no lines are moved by the operator until the person setting the choker has returned to a safe location away from any running lines. When a number of logs must be yarded by using chokers instead of the grapple, the requirements for high lead logging apply.

(4) Voice communication on the same radio frequencies used to transmit skyline, high-lead, slackline or skidder whistle signals (154.57 and 154.60 MHz channels), must be limited to reporting injuries, fire, and emergency situations where special tools or precautions are needed to prevent or alleviate a hazardous situation. In addition:

(a) The rigging crew must call the yarder engineer by name to ensure that proper contact is established;

(b) The yarder engineer must acknowledge the call with a whistle "stop" signal before the caller starts transmitting the voice message;

(c) Voice transmission must be kept as brief and to the point as possible; and

(d) After receiving the voice message, the yarder engineer must again acknowledge with a whistle "stop" signal that the message has been received and is clearly understood.

(5) If a standard signal is not listed for an unusual or new situation, a hand or whistle signal other than any listed for the type of yarding being done may be used for the specific situation only. Any special signals developed must be understood by all persons working in the area who may be affected by their use.

(6) A copy of the standard hand and whistle signals must be posted on the yarder and at places where crews congregate. For tractor logging operations, hand signals must be posted at places frequented by the crew members such as in crew buses, etc.

(7) Only one person in any crew shall give signals at the point where chokers are being set. Any person is authorized to give a stop signal when someone is in danger or another emergency condition is apparent.

(8) Hand signals are permitted only when the signal person is in plain sight of the machine operator and when visibility allows signals to be seen. Hand signals may be used at any time as an emergency stop signal.

(9) Throwing of any type of material or relying on engine noise, such as from a chain saw, as a signal is prohibited.

(10) All persons must be in the clear before any signal is given to move the rigging, logs, or turns. Rigging, logs, or turns must not be moved until after the proper signals have been given.

(11) Machine operators must not move any line unless the signal received is clear and distinct. If in doubt, the operator must repeat the signal as understood and wait for confirmation.

(12) A horn or whistle that is automatically activated by the radio or electric signaling system must be used on each yarder used for skyline, high lead, skidder or slackline system of yarding, except where hand signals or voice communication as described in subsection (2) of this section is permitted. The horn or whistle must emit a sound that is clearly audible to all persons in the affected area and must be sounded before any line is moved. Such a horn or whistle is also required on combination yarding and loading machines and tree pullers. Audible signals are not necessary on grapple or other yarding systems where persons are not exposed to the movement of logs or rigging.

(13) All radio-controlled motorized carriages and skycars must have a warning horn which must be sounded before any lines or loads are moved or an audible whistle must be sounded from the yarder.

(14) Each unit of the signal or control system in use must be tested daily before logging operations begin. Audible signals used for test purposes must not include signals used for the movement of lines or materials.

(15) Citizen band (CB) radios must not be used to activate any signal, machine, or process, either automatically or by voice. CB radios may be used for communication between sides, vehicles, work units, or for emergency situations.

(16) When audible whistle signals are being used simultaneously by yarding and loading machines at a landing, signal whistle or horn tones used in connection with machine movements must be so differentiated as to distinctively identify any intended work movement of either machine.

(17) When the normal crew configuration consists of two or more persons at the point where chokers are being set, they must each carry an operable transmitter on their person. Only one transmitter is required if:

(a) The signal person has no other duties and remains in an area where there are no hazards created by the moving rigging or logs; or

(b) The rigging crew is comprised of only one employee.

(18) The use of a jerk wire whistle system for any type of yarding operation is prohibited.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-601, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-601, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.240, chapters 43.22 and 42.30 RCW. 80-11-057 (Order 80-15), § 296-54-601, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-601, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-603 Electric signal systems. (1) Where an electrical signal system is used, all wires, attachments, and connections must be weatherproof.

(2) Electric signal systems must be properly installed and adjusted. They must be protected against accidental signaling and must be maintained in good operating condition at all times. Enough signal wire must be provided to enable good voice contact between the whistle punk and rigging crew at all times.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-603, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-603, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-604 Radio signaling permits. To apply for a new radio signaling permit, to request a change in a permit, or to request a change in the use area for any permitted system, write to:

WISHA Services Division—Permits
Department of Labor & Industries
P.O. Box 44650
Olympia, WA 98504-4650

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-604, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-605 Radio systems used for voice communication, activation of audible signals, or control of equipment. (1) A valid operating permit must be obtained by the owner from the department of labor and industries, prior to putting into use any radio signaling or control system intended to be used in conjunction with any type of cable logging operations.

(a) Permits will be issued only for systems licensed for such use and using those carrier frequencies as authorized by the Federal Communications Commission.

(b) Permits will be granted only when tone or function frequencies are compatible with other radio systems in use and when in compliance with all other applicable requirements of this chapter.

(2) The department of labor and industries reserves the right to designate the use of radio frequencies for specific purposes or functions. For example: Frequencies may be specified for voice transmission of instruction, others for tone-coded functions, or activation of signaling devices.

(a) Single tone coded functions must not be used on radio equipment designed to initiate whistle signals, or to activate or control any machine, material-handling device, or other equipment hazardous to employees.

(b) The department may also designate which tone frequencies may be used for the activation of a signaling device or for control of equipment on certain federal communication assigned carrier frequencies.

(3) A list of tone frequencies that may be used with any Federal Communications Commission assigned carrier frequencies will be made available from the department upon request.

(4) The department will assign the area or areas in which a radio signaling system may be used and mark those areas on the permit. Radio signaling systems must not be used in any area other than the ones indicated on the permit. (See Figure 36: Areas for Use of Radio Signaling Systems for Logging Operations.)

(5) The person or firm name on the permit must be the same as the person or firm operating the radio signaling system except for loaner or rental sets. A person or firm using a loaner or rental set is responsible for the radio signal system as if they were the owner of the set.

(6) The application for a permit to use a radio signaling system must contain the following information (see Figure 37: Application for permit to operate radio signal system in designated area):

(a) Name and address of applicant.

(b) The radio frequencies of the radio signaling device in MHz.

(c) The tone frequencies of the radio signaling system used to activate a horn, whistle, or control equipment in Hz. The security gate, or pulse tone, must be shown first.

(d) The name of the manufacturer of the radio signaling system.

(e) The serial number of the receiving unit.

(f) The state assigned area or location in which the unit will operate.

(g) The type of signaling used.

(h) From whom the system was purchased or acquired, and the date of acquisition of the system.

(i) Intended use and function of the system.

(7) All radio equipment must meet all applicable FCC standards. FCC identifier numbers and required information must be visible when possible.

(8) Radio equipment must not be used without displaying a permit as required by this standard. The permit must be prominently displayed on the outside case of the receiver of the unit or, for radio-controlled carriages, on the transmitter in the yarder.

(9) Each radio receiver must have its radio carrier frequency in MHz and tone frequency(s) in Hz indicated on the outside case of the receiver (see Figure 38: Radio permit):

(a) The manufacturer's name and serial number must be permanently indicated on the outside of the case;

(b) When the duration or width of the tone frequencies performs a function, the one duration/width must also be permanently indicated on the outside of the receiver case;

(c) Each transmitter must be identified with its receiver; and

(d) Two or more receivers in operation simultaneously on the same tone frequencies are prohibited unless one is used for monitoring only.

(10) It shall be the responsibility of the owner of any radio signaling system to notify the department of labor and industries, immediately, if the signal system is:

(a) Permanently retired (in what manner and date retired);

(b) Sold (submit name and address of purchaser and date sold);

(c) Removed from the state (name of state to which moved and date moved); or

(d) Stolen (date).

(11) All radio signaling systems put into use for the first time after the effective date of these safety standards, shall meet or exceed the minimum performance specifications contained in WAC 296-54-607 of these safety standards, and, when altered or repaired, shall continue to meet such specifications.

(12) Adjustments, repairs, or alterations of radio signaling and control devices must be done only by or under the immediate supervision and responsibility of a qualified and certified radio technician with factory training or equivalent certified experience. Anyone without the technical ability or the proper equipment to cause the signaling systems to function within required tolerances must not attempt to repair, alter, or adjust the systems.

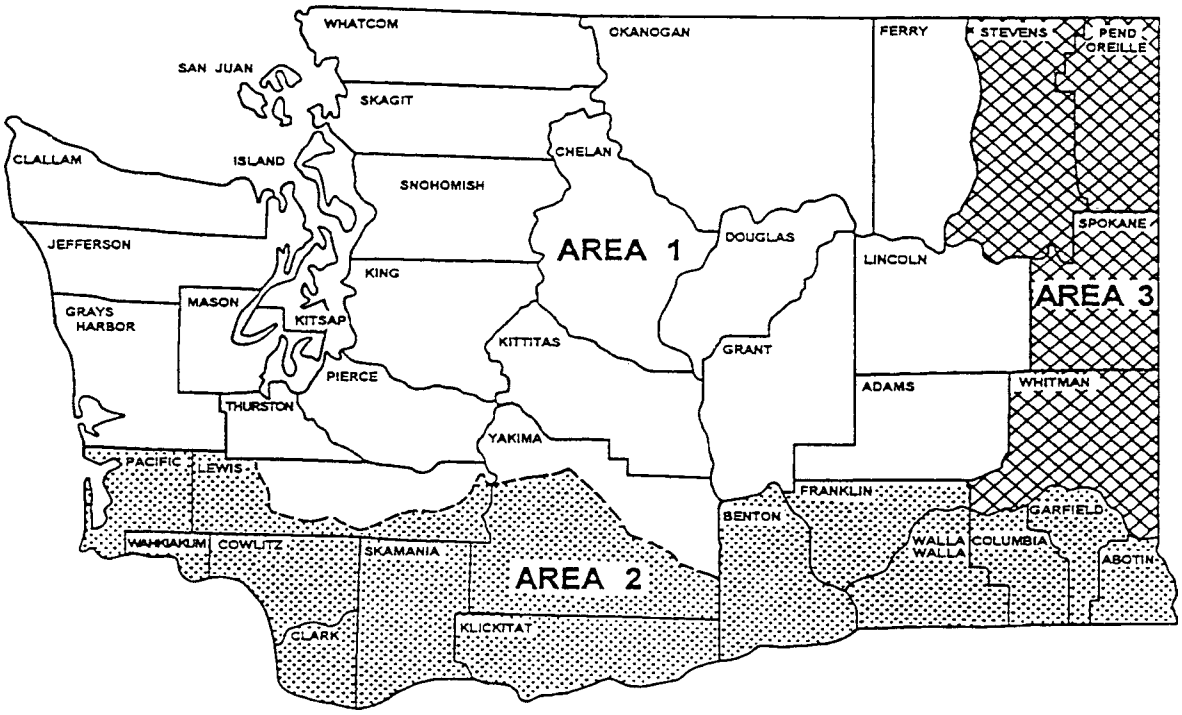
(13) When interference, overlap, fadeout, or blackout of radio signals is encountered, the use of the device must be discontinued immediately. Use may not be resumed until the source of trouble has been detected and corrected.

(14) Radio frequencies assigned to systems for which voice communications may be used to give signals to the yarder operator must not be the same frequencies as those assigned for whistle signals or machine control signals used in skyline, highlead, slackline, or cable skidder systems.

(15) When hazardous interference is created by moving a voice communication system into an area where a system is already in use on the same frequency, use of the newly-moved system must be immediately discontinued until the problem of interference has been corrected.

(16) Before moving any unit from one assigned geographical area to another (see area map, Figure 36: Areas for Use of Radio Signaling Systems for Logging Operations), the owner must apply for and receive a new permit from the department.

AREAS FOR USE OF RADIO SIGNALING SYSTEMS FOR LOGGING OPERATIONS



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Figure 36: Areas for Use of Radio Signaling Systems for Logging Operations

Form No. 157. STATE OF WASHINGTON 5-71

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES DIVISION OF SAFETY

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT
TO OPERATE RADIO SIGNAL SYSTEM IN DESIGNATED AREA

Radio Carrier Frequency ..... Serial No. .....

Tone Coding Frequency .....Hz.....Name of Manufacturer of Signal System .....

Firm Name .....Address .....By.....

Intended Function of Unit: Voice communication ☐ Whistle signal ☐ Control Equipment ☐

Area in which Unit will be Operated: ..... 1 ☐ ..... 2 ☐ ..... 3 ☐ .....
(Area map included in Safety Standards for Logging Operations)

Type of Tone: Sequential ☐ Simultaneous ☐ If other specify type .....

System to be Used For: Grapple ☐ Skyline, Highlead, Slackline, Skidder ☐ Balloon ☐

System Purchased or Acquired From .....

Date System Purchased or Acquired: Day ..... Month ..... Year .....

Mail Permit to .....

Date Application Mailed to Division of Safety ...../...../.....
Day Mo. Year

Date Permit Issued ...../...../.....
Day Mo. Year
DIV. OF SAFETY USE ONLY

Figure 37: Application for Permit to Operate Radio Signal System in Designated Area

Dept. of Labor & Industries
Div. of Consultation & Compliance
P.O. Box 44650
Olympia, WA. 98504-4650

RADIO PERMIT

TO OPERATE MULTI-TONE RADIO SIGNAL SYSTEM IN DESIGNATED AREA.

MODEL	SERIAL
CARRIER FREQUENCY	MHz
TONES	Hz
AREA	
FIRM NAME	
ISSUED BY	

F416-086-000 RADIO PERMIT 10-88

Figure 38: Radio Permit

A permit issued by the department of labor and industries shall be attached to the outside of the receiver which shall indicate the area in which the radio signaling equipment may be used.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-605, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 96-22-013, § 296-54-605, filed 10/28/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-54-605, filed 11/14/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-605, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-607 Radio signal systems—Specifications and test procedures. All radio-signaling systems put into use must meet or exceed the requirements of this section. When systems are altered or repaired they must continue to meet these requirements.

(1) Radio equipment in use at cable logging sites, which is primarily used for voice communication, must be on a separately assigned frequency from radio equipment primarily used to initiate whistles or other audible signaling devices or to control any machine, material handling device or other equipment hazardous to employees.

(2) Radio-signaling systems used to transmit whistle signals or control functions of equipment associated with skyline, highlead, slackline, or cable skidder systems of logging must transmit and decode only by the use of authorized multitone frequencies. Only sequential tones may be used to transmit signals or control equipment when using carrier frequencies of 154.57 or 154.60 MHz.

(3) All radio systems receiver sensitivity must be able to attain 0.4 microvolt, or greater, for 12 dB SINAD ratio for VHF frequencies and 0.5 microvolt, or greater, for UHF frequencies. When interference is a factor, the receiver may be desensitized in the furtherance of safety by a person qualified according to WAC 296-54-605(12).

(4) All radio signal systems must have receiver spurious attenuation of at least 70 dB when measured by the 20 db quieting method and image response attenuation of 60 db when measured by the 20 db quieting method. **"Spurious response attenuation"** is a measure of the receiver's ability to discriminate between a desired signal to which it is resonant and an undesired signal at any other frequency to which it is also responsive.

(5) All radio signal systems must have receiver selectivity of at least 80 db plus or minus 30 KHz, when measured by the E.*I.A. SINAD method.

(6) The receiver-decoder tone frequency stability must not exceed 0.006 (0.6%) above or below the assigned tone frequency.

(7) The drift of a transmitter-encoder tone must not exceed 0.006 (0.6%) above or below the assigned tone frequency.

(8) Parts of the radio-signaling system affected by moisture, which may be subjected to the entrance of moisture during use, must be weatherproofed. Transmitters must be tested within fifteen minutes after being subjected to the following conditions and must have the ability to continue functioning properly. The transmitter and receiver must be placed in a humidity chamber for eight hours where the humidity has been maintained at not less than ninety percent and where a 40 degrees C. temperature has been maintained.

(9) Radio-signaling system units must operate within tolerances specified at any temperature within the range of -30 degrees C. to +60 degrees C.

(10) Switches of transmitters used to send whistle signals or activate equipment associated with high lead, slackline, or cable skidder systems of logging must be designed so that two buttons, motions or a combination of these are required simultaneously to cause activation of the system. Arrangement of the activating switches must allow the operator to transmit signals easily but not easily activate a control or command function accidentally.

(11) All receivers intended to be mounted on or in the yarder or similar equipment, and all portable transmitters, must continue to maintain specified mechanical and electrical performance during and after being subjected to vibration of the magnitude and amplitude as follows:

(a) The equipment must be vibrated with simple harmonic motion having an amplitude of 0.015" (total excursion 0.03") with the frequency varied uniformly between 10 and 30 Hz and an amplitude of 0.0075" (total excursion 0.015") with the frequency varied uniformly between 30 and 60 Hz.

(b) The entire cycle of frequencies for each group (i.e., 10 to 30 cycles and 30 to 60 cycles) must be accomplished in five minutes and repeated three times.

(c) The above motion must be applied for a total of thirty minutes in each direction, that is, the directions parallel to both axes of the base and perpendicular to the plane of the base.

(12) All portable transmitters must be able to maintain specified mechanical and electrical performance after being subjected to a shock test as follows: The transmitter shall be dropped five times from a height of four feet onto a smooth concrete floor. Each drop must impact a different surface of the transmitter.

(13) Transmitters operating on carrier frequencies of 154.57 MHz and on 154.60 MHz must be limited on maximum power output of 500 mW measured at the antenna terminals.

(14) To minimize the possibility of interference with other signaling systems, the input power of transmitters operating in the 450 MHz range should be limited to only the amount needed to transmit to the receiver of the system effectively.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-607, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.150 and 49.17.240. 79-10-081 (Order 79-14), § 296-54-607, filed 9/21/79.]

WAC 296-54-701 Wood spar trees. (1) Wood spar trees must be of sound material of sufficient size and strength to withstand any stresses which may be imposed by any equipment used for that specific logging operation.

(2) The top of the tree must extend not more than:

(a) Sixteen feet above the top guylines on spar trees over fifty feet tall; and

(b) Eight feet above the top guylines on spar trees less than fifty feet tall.

(3) School marms used as spar trees must be topped at the forks. Spar trees, except cedar, must be barked where guylines, straps, bull blocks, and tree plates are placed.

(4) Spar trees must be topped and limbs must be cut off close so that running lines will not foul or saw on protruding knots.

(5) At least four tree plates must be placed under top guylines on spar trees over fifty feet tall. At least three tree plates must be used on spar trees less than fifty feet tall.

(6) Tree plates must be equipped with lugs or other suitable means to hold them in place.

(7) Before raising spar trees, dummy trees must be topped and guyed with three guylines equivalent in breaking strength to the mainline.

(8) When spar trees are raised, stumps used for snubbing must be properly notched. Guylines must be held by a mechanical means. Snubbing by hand is prohibited.

(9) All rub trees must be limbed and topped.

(10) Loose material such as bark, spikes, straps or chains not in use and slabs caused by bumping logs or chafing straps must be removed from the spar trees. Heavy bark must be removed from trees used for a permanent installation.

(11) A person must ride only the passline to thread lines, to lubricate blocks, or to inspect rigging.

(12) When the friction lever and passline drum are on the opposite side of the machine from the operator, an experienced person must operate the friction lever while the engineer operates the throttle. While being used, the passline drum must be properly attended by another person to guide the passline onto the passline drum with a tool suitable for the purpose.

(13) Using a gypsy drum to handle employees in the tree is prohibited.

(14) A climber's rope must encircle the tree before the climber leaves the ground, except when the climber is riding the passline.

(15) Spikes, used by the climber as a temporary aid in hanging rigging, must be removed before the tree is used for logging.

(16) Topping trees in windy weather is prohibited.

(17) Topping, rigging-up, or stripping is prohibited when visibility is impaired.

(18) When heel tackle is fastened near the machine, a safety line must be placed in such manner that in case of breakage, lines do not strike the power unit and endanger the operator.

(19) Yarding with more than one unit on any one head spar is prohibited.

(20) The angle between the power unit, the high lead block, and the mainline road must not exceed a square lead on rigged spars. When using portable spars or towers, the location of the machine or position of the operator must ensure that the operator is not endangered by incoming logs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-701, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-70110 Wood spar trees—Guylines. (1) Wood spar trees using a line greater than 7/8-inch and used as loading and yarding trees must have at least six top guys and four buckle guys, if a sail guy is used.

(2) Wood spar trees using a mainline greater than 7/8-inch and used only as yarding trees must have at least six top guys and must use at least three buckle guys.

(3) Wood spar trees using a mainline of 7/8-inch or less must be supported by at least five top guylines or other positive means of supporting the spar.

(4) Wood spar trees used for yarding with light equipment (7/8-inch or smaller mainline) must be guyed so that strains will be imposed on at least two guylines. If less than five top guys are used, guylines must be at least 1/4-inch larger than the mainline.

(5) Wood spar trees used for loading only with crotch line, spreader bar, or swinging boom must have at least four top guys and must use at least three buckle guys.

(6) More guylines must be added if there is any doubt about the stability of a spar tree, raised tree, tail tree, lift tree, or other equipment or rigging they support.

(7) Wood spar trees used for transfer must have at least five top guys and must use at least three buckle guys.

(8) Guylines must alternately be passed around the wood spar in opposite directions to prevent twisting of the spar.

(9) Guylines must be attached to the upper portion of the wood spar by shackles.

(10) When a high lead block is hung below buckle guys, at least three top guys of equal strength to the mainline must be used to keep the top from swaying.

(11) When buckle guys are required, they must be installed on the tree where they will provide the maximum effectiveness.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-70110, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-70120 Wood spar trees—Passlines. All spar trees must be equipped with passlines that are:

(1) At least 5/16-inch and a maximum of 1/2-inch in diameter;

(2) Not subjected to sawing on other lines or rigging, and are kept clear of all moving lines and rigging;

(3) A continuous length and in good condition with no splices, knots, molles, or eye-to-eye splices between the ends; and

(4) Long enough to provide three wraps on the drum before the climber leaves the ground.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-70120, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-70130 Wood spar trees—Straps. (1) Safety straps of appropriate size must be placed on all high lead blocks; and other blocks whenever practicable. Safety straps must be shackled (with the closed end of the shackle up) to a guyline that extends as near as possible at right angles with the power unit, but must not be on a guyline with an extension within one hundred feet of the tree. When the top guyline on which the safety strap of the high lead block is fastened is changed, the safety strap must be attached to another guyline or the loosened guyline must be tightened after the change.

(2) All tree straps must be at least 1/4-inch larger than the pulling line. If impossible to use a safety strap, all tree straps must be 1/2-inch larger than the pulling line.

(3) Lead blocks used for yarding, swinging, loading, and unloading used in wood spars must be:

(a) Designed and constructed for this purpose;

(b) Bolted with at least two bolts through the shells below the sheaves in a manner that will retain the sheave and line in case of bearing pin failure (this does not apply to haulback lead blocks); and

(c) Mainline blocks have a sheave diameter of at least twenty times the diameter of the mainline.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-70130, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-705 Truck and equipment maintenance shops. It is recognized that the usual hazards encountered in maintenance shops performing work on logging and related equipment would be very similar to those found in general repair, machine or welding shops; therefore, the rules contained in chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards and other applicable safety standards promulgated and administered by the department of labor and industries shall apply to such places of work.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-705, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-707 Labor camps. Temporary labor camps for logging operations must meet the requirements of chapter 296-833 WAC, Temporary housing for workers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-54-707, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-707, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-99002 Appendix 1—Signals.

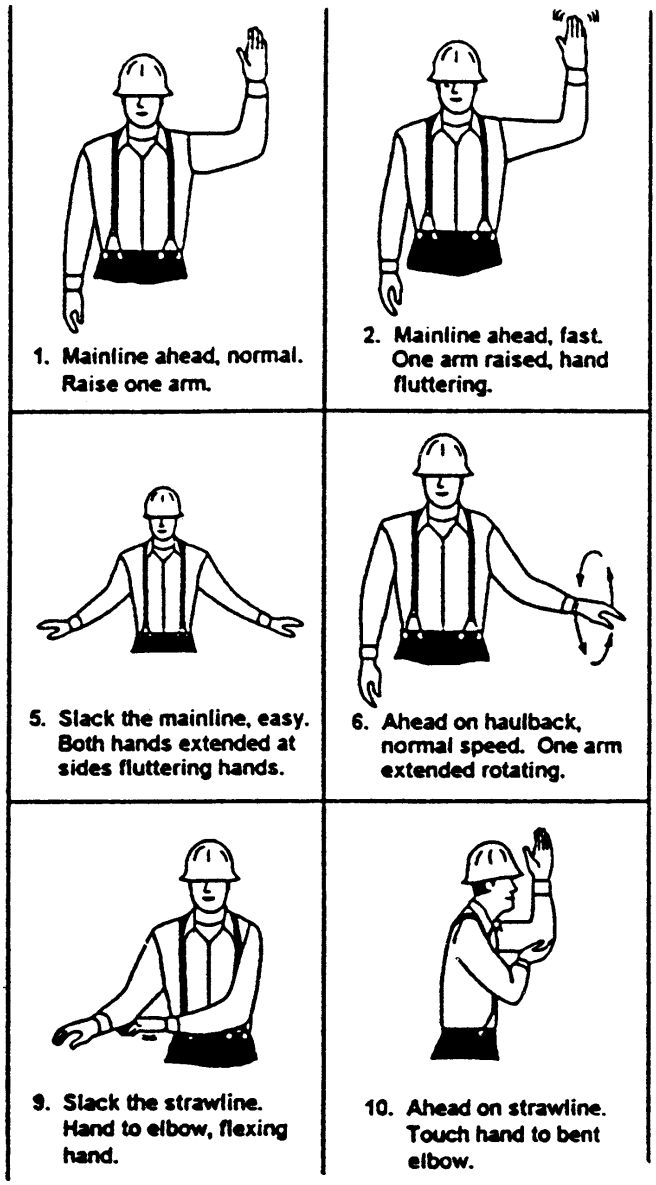


Figure 39: Standard Hand Signals

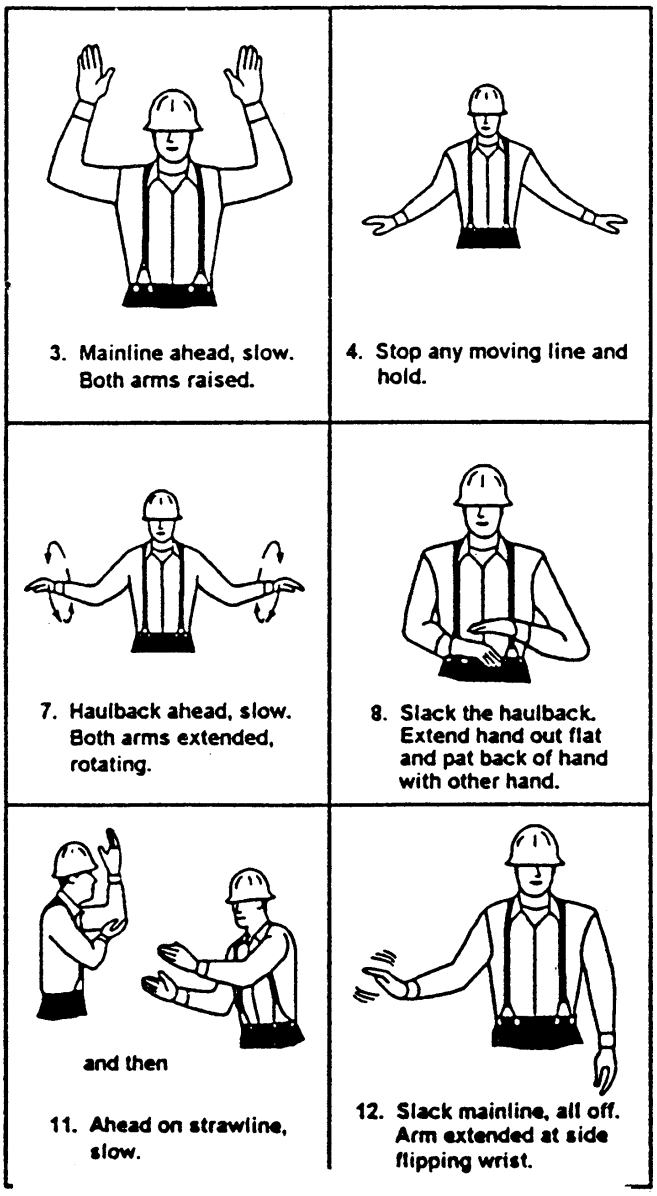


Figure 40: Standard Hand Signals

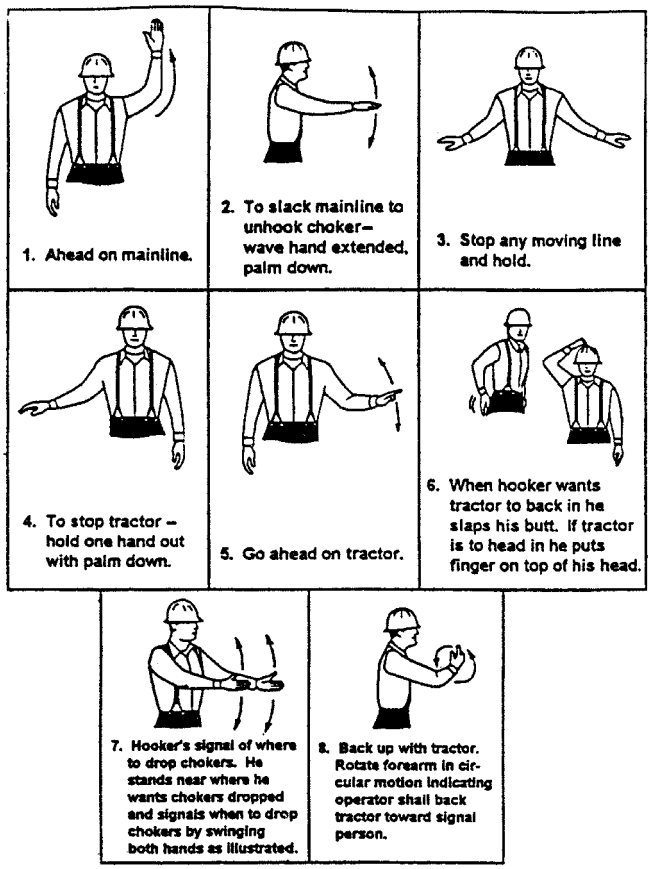


Figure 41: Standard Hand Signals

STANDARD SIGNALS FOR LOADING LOGS

STANDARD SIGNALS FOR LOADING LOGS

Figure 42: Standard Signals for Loading Logs

HIGH LEAD LOGGING WHISTLE SIGNALS
- Means longer spacing between signals.

1 short	Stop all lines.
3 short-3 short	Ahead slow on mainline.
3 short	Ahead on mainline.
2 short	Ahead on haulback.
2 short-2 short	Ahead slow on haulback.
3 short-1 short	Ahead on strawline.
3 short-1 short-3 short	Ahead slow on strawline.
4 short or more	Slack mainline.
2 short-4 short	Slack haulback.
3 short-1 short-4 short	Slack strawline.
3 short-2 short	Standing tight line.
1 short-1 short	Tight line while lines are running, or break if running tight.
3 short	When rigging is in: Straw-line back on haulback.
3 short / plus "X" number of shorts	When rigging is in: Indicates number of sections of strawline back on rigging.
3 short-1 short-2 short	Strawline back on rigging.
1 short	When rigging is in: Chaser inspect and repair rigging.
2 short	When rigging is in: No chokers back.
2 short-1 short / plus "X" number of shorts	Number of chokers back.
2 short-4 short	When rigging is in: Slack haulback-hold all lines until 2 short blown.
3 medium	Hooker.
3 medium-4 short	Hooker and that crew.
5 long	Climber.
4 long	Foreman.
1 long-1 short	Start or stop work.
7 long-2 short	Person injured, call transportation and stretcher.
1 long-1 short repeated	Fire.
Grabinski system	
2 short-1 short	Slack mainline and haulback together.
2 long	Take off or put on rider block.

SKIDDER WHISTLE SIGNALS
- Means longer spacing between signals.

1 short	Stops moving carriage-stops or goes ahead on slack puller, as case may be, if carriage is stopped.
2 short	Go ahead on skidding line holding carriage.
1 short-2 short	Pick up skidding line, easy.
2 short-1 short	Shake up carriage to clear choker.
2 short-2 short	Ahead on receding line.

SKIDDER WHISTLE SIGNALS

- Means longer spacing between signals.

3 short	Ahead on carriage, holding at present level, using interlock.
3 short-3 short	Ahead easy on skidding line.
2 short-2 short-2 short	Slack skyline, cable down.
2 short-2 short-2 short-1 short	Pick up skyline, cable up.
2 short-2 short-4 short	Slack receding line.
2 short-4 short	Slack skidding line.
2 short-2 short-1 short	Tighten all lines.
1 short-4 short	Slack off slack puller.
1 short-2 short	Pick up slack puller when slack.
2 short-2 short / plus "X" number of shorts	When carriage is in: Number of chokers wanted.
2 short-2 short-1 long	Bull choker.
1 short	When carriage is in: Inspect butt rigging.
2 short-4 short / 1 short	For each additional ten feet of tong line.
1 long / plus "X" number of shorts	Number of coils of strawline wanted.
5 medium	Tail or second rigger.
5 medium-4 short	Tail or second rigger and that crew.
2 medium	Skidder head rigger.
3 medium-4 short	Hooker and that crew.
2 long	Ahead on transfer.
2 long-4 short	Slack transfer.
1 short-3 short	Ahead on carriage with slack puller line.
1 long	Ahead on strawline.
1 long-4 short	Slack strawline.
1 long-3 short	Ahead easy on strawline.
5 long	Climber.
4 long	Foreman.
1 long-1 short	Start or stop work.
7 long-2 short	Person injured, call transportation and stretcher.
1 long-1 short repeated	Fire.

SLACKLINE WHISTLE SIGNALS

- Means longer spacing between signals.

2 short-2 short-2 short-1 short	First cable up when road has been changed and tail hold made fast.
2 short-2 short-2 short	Drop skyline.
1 short	Stop any moving line.
1 long	When logging, slack skyline.
2 short	Ahead on skyline.
1 long-2 short	Ahead easy on skyline.
3 short	Ahead on skidding line, holding haulback.
3 short-3 short	Ahead easy on skidding line with slack haulback.
4 short	Slack skidding line.

SLACKLINE WHISTLE SIGNALS

- Means longer spacing between signals.

2 short-2 short / 2 short-2 short	Ahead easy on haulback with slack skidding line.
2 short-2 short	Ahead on haulback.
2 short-2 short-4 short	Slack haulback.
2 short / 3 short	Pick up skyline and skid.
2 short / 2 short-2 short	Pick up skyline and skin.
3 short-1 short	When carriage is in: Strawline back on haulback.
3 short-1 short-2 short	When carriage is in: Strawline back on carriage.
3 short-1 short	When strawline is out: Ahead on strawline.
3 short-2 short	Tight line.
3 short-1 short-4 short	Slack strawline.
3 short-1 short-3 short	Pull easy on strawline.
2 long	Ahead on transfer.
2 long-4 short	Slack transfer.
2 long-2 short-2 short	When carriage is in: Transfer back on carriage.
1 long / plus "X" number of shorts	When carriage is in: Number of coils.
2 short-2 short-1 short / plus "X" number of shorts	When carriage is in: Number of chokers.
1 short	When carriage is in: Inspect rigging, repair and send back.
2 short-2 short-4 short	When carriage is in: Slack haulback and hold all lines until 1 short is blown-then send back.
3 short-3 short	When carriage is in: Send back powder.
5 medium	Tail rigger.
5 medium-4 short	Tail rigger and that crew.
3 medium	Head hooker.
3 medium-4 short	Second hooker and that crew.
5 long	Climber.
4 long	Foreman.
1 long-1 short	Start or stop work.
7 long-2 short	Person injured, call transportation and stretcher.
1 long-1 short repeated	Fire.

RUNNING SKYLINE WHISTLE SIGNALS

- Means longer spacing between signals.

1 short	Stop all moving lines.
2 short	Skin carriage back.
2 short-1 short	Slack haulback.
2 short-2 short	Skin carriage easy.
2 short-3 short	Standing tight line.
1 short-2 short	Ahead on drop line.
4 short	Slack drop line.
1 short-4 short	Slack both mainlines.
1 short-1 short	Stop drop line going up and move carriage forward.
3 short	Move carriage forward.
3 short-3 short	Move carriage forward easy.

RUNNING SKYLINE WHISTLE SIGNALS

- Means longer spacing between signals.

3 short-1 short	When strawline is out: Ahead on strawline.
3 short-1 short-4 short	Slack strawline.
3 short	When carriage is in: Strawline.
3 short-X short	When carriage is in: Number sections.
3 short-1 short-2 short	When carriage is in: Strawline back on carriage.
2 short-X short	When carriage is in: Number of chokers.
4 short	When carriage is in: Inspect rigging, repair and send back.
1 short	When carriage is in: Hold all lines until 2 shorts, then send back.
3 medium	Head hooker.
3 medium-4 short	Hooker and that crew.
4 long	Foreman.
1 long-1 short	Start or stop work.
7 long-2 short	Person injured; call transportation and stretcher.
1 long-1 short (repeated)	Fire.
3 short-1 long	Acknowledged by engineer to signify hazardous turn.

TENSION SYSTEM SIGNALS

4	Release tension.
1 short	Stop carriage and start unspooling tong line.
1 short	Stop tong line.
1 short	Resume unspooling tong line.
1 short	Will stop any moving line or slack tong line when carriage is stopped.
2 short-2 short	Go into interlock and go back.
2 short-4 short	Slack haulback and let carriage down.
After turn is set 2 short	Go ahead on tong line.
2 short-3 short	Go ahead easy on tong line.
3 short	Go into interlock and take carriage to landing.
3 short-3 short	Ahead on carriage easy.
1 short-2 short	Increase tension on tong line when carriage is going in.
short-1 short	Decrease tension on tong line when carriage is going in.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-99002, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99; Order 72-14, Figure 2 (codified as WAC 296-54-99002), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.]

WAC 296-54-99003 Appendix 2—Sample minimum lockout/tagout procedure. (Company Name) has established this lockout/tagout program to provide protection for employees performing maintenance or servicing of logging equipment.

Before any employee begins maintenance or servicing of equipment where the unexpected energizing, start up, or release of stored energy could cause injury, the equipment must be shut down, isolated from all potentially hazardous energy and locked or tagged out.

Employees must not start, attempt to start, energize or use equipment that has been locked or tagged out. Tags and/or padlocks will be provided for tagging and/or locking out logging machinery and will be durable enough to withstand the environment. Tags will contain a legend such as: "Do Not Start" or "Do Not Operate." When tagout is used, tags must be located in a position that will be obvious to anyone attempting to operate the machinery. In lockout, padlocks are commonly used to prevent access to ignition/master switches or battery disconnects.

Employees performing maintenance or servicing must determine which sources of hazardous energy must be disabled for a particular job. The following are examples of hazardous stored energy found on logging equipment:

• Equipment

• Hydraulic or pneumatic pressure

• Mechanical (rotating saws, springs, shafts, gears, etc.)

• Gravity (elevated blades, booms, grapples, saw heads, etc.)

The following steps must be followed for lockout/tagout:

• Ensure that the brakes, swing locks, etc. are applied.

• Place the transmission in the manufacturer's specified park position.

• Lower or secure each moving element such as, but not limited to, blades, booms, grapples, buckets, saws, and shears to prevent a release of stored energy.

• Shut down machinery, and ensure that a responsible person removes and keeps the ignition/master key.

• Engage hydraulic safety locks when applicable.

• Before working on hydraulic or air systems, relieve pressure by bleeding tanks or lines and operate controls to dissipate residual stored energy (pressure).

• Place lockout and/or tagout device.

Before lockout or tagout devices are removed and machinery is started, inspect the work area to ensure all tools have been removed, guards are replaced, and employees are in the clear.

We will provide training to ensure that the purpose and function of the lockout/tagout program are understood by employees performing maintenance or repair of equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-99003, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99; Order 72-14, Figure 3 (codified as WAC 296-54-99003), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.]

WAC 296-54-99004 Appendix 3—Industry consensus standards.

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[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-99004, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99; Order 72-14, Figure 4 (codified as WAC 296-54-99004), filed 7/31/72, effective 9/1/72.]

WAC 296-54-99013 Appendix 4—Various types of cable logging systems.

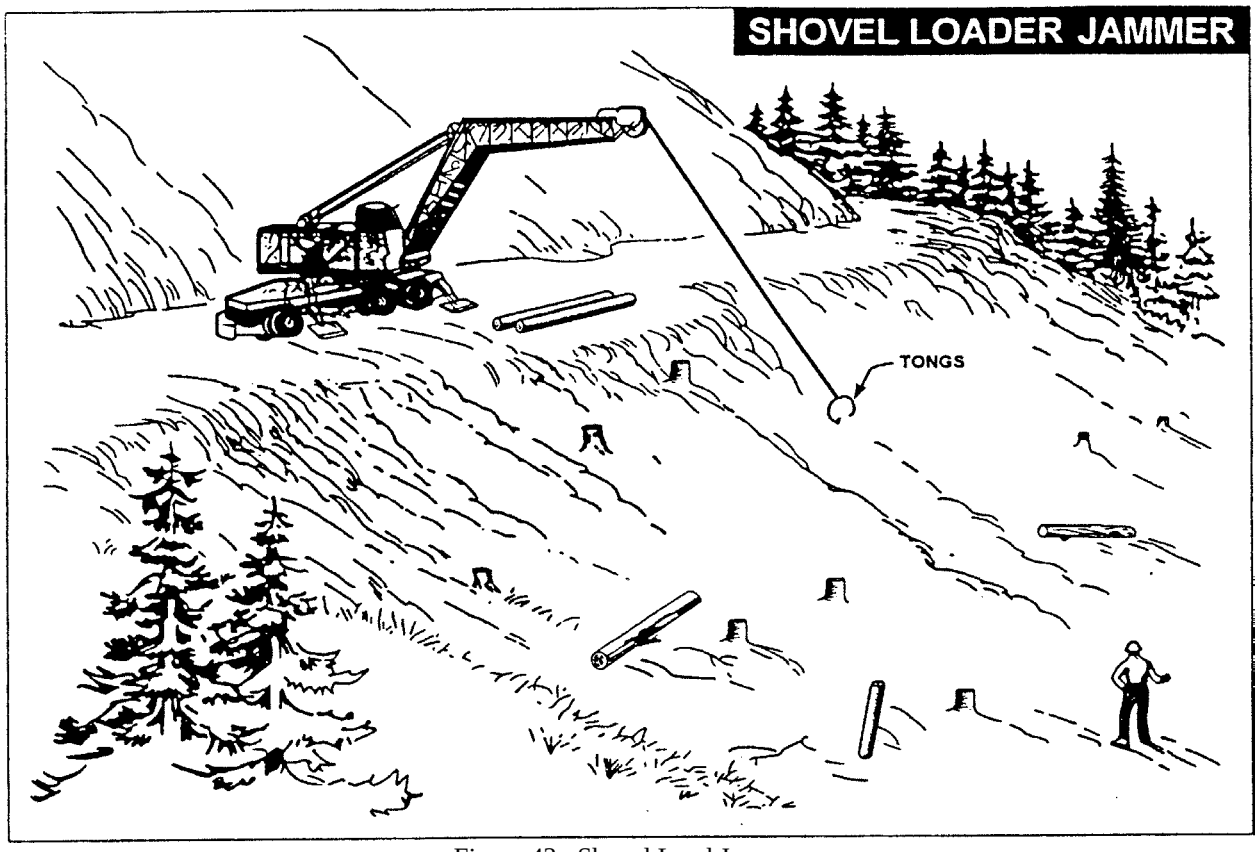


Figure 43: Shovel Load Jammer

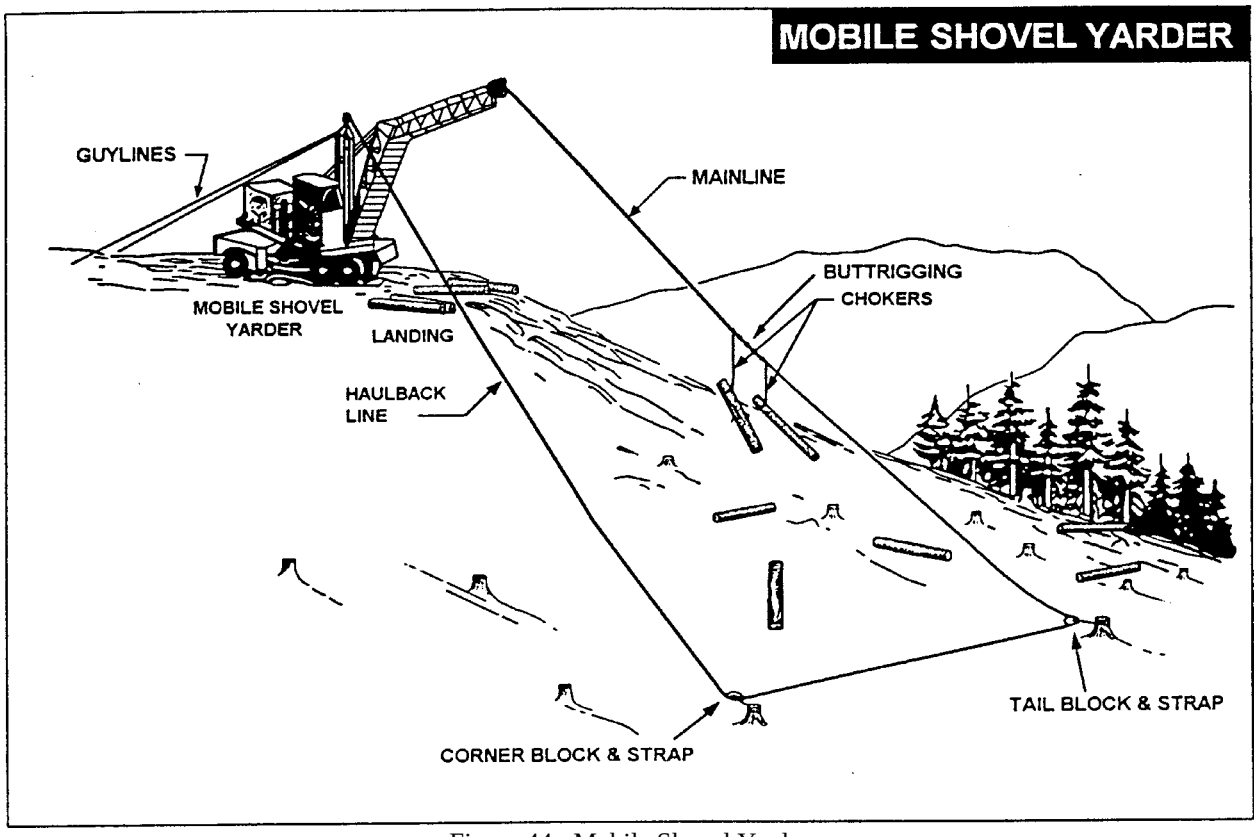


Figure 44: Mobile Shovel Yarder

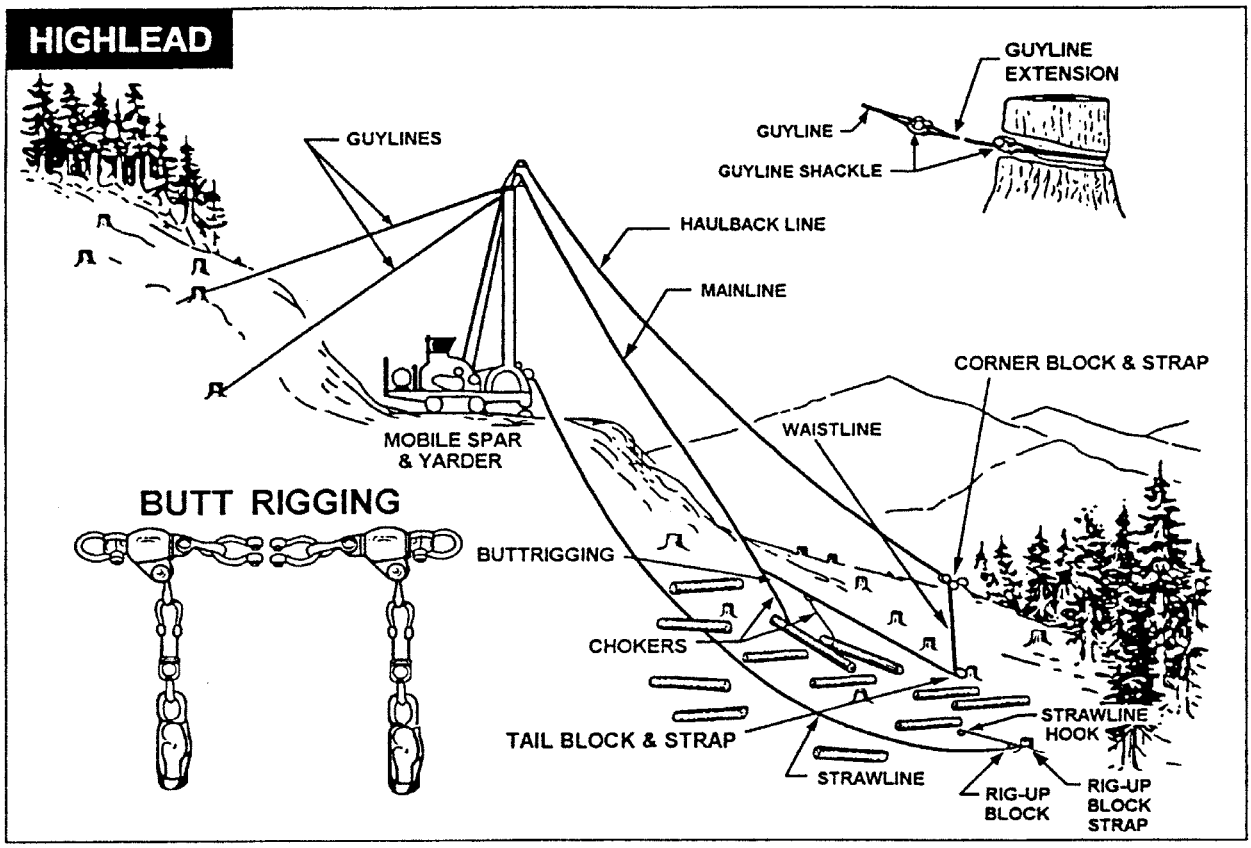


Figure 45: Highlead

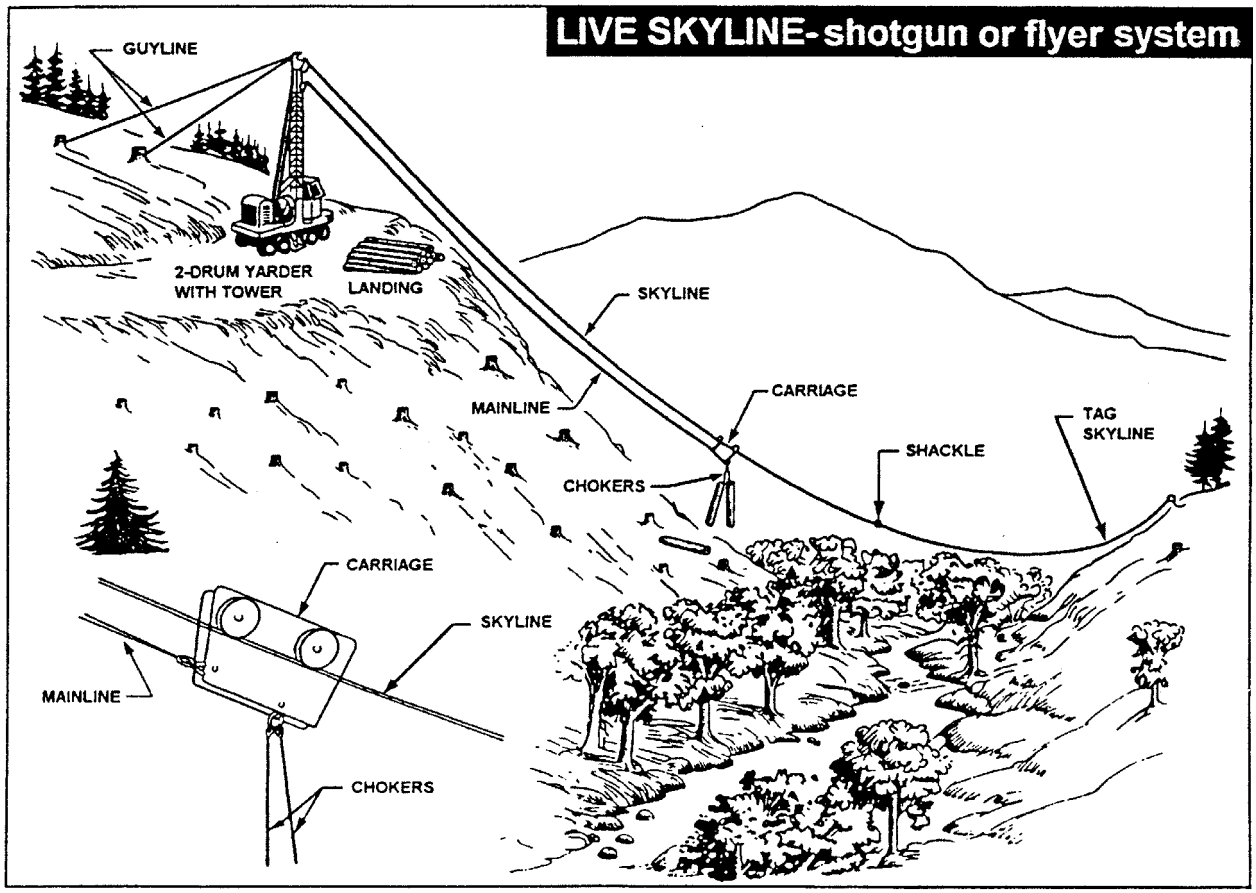


Figure 46: Live Skyline - Shotgun or Flyer System

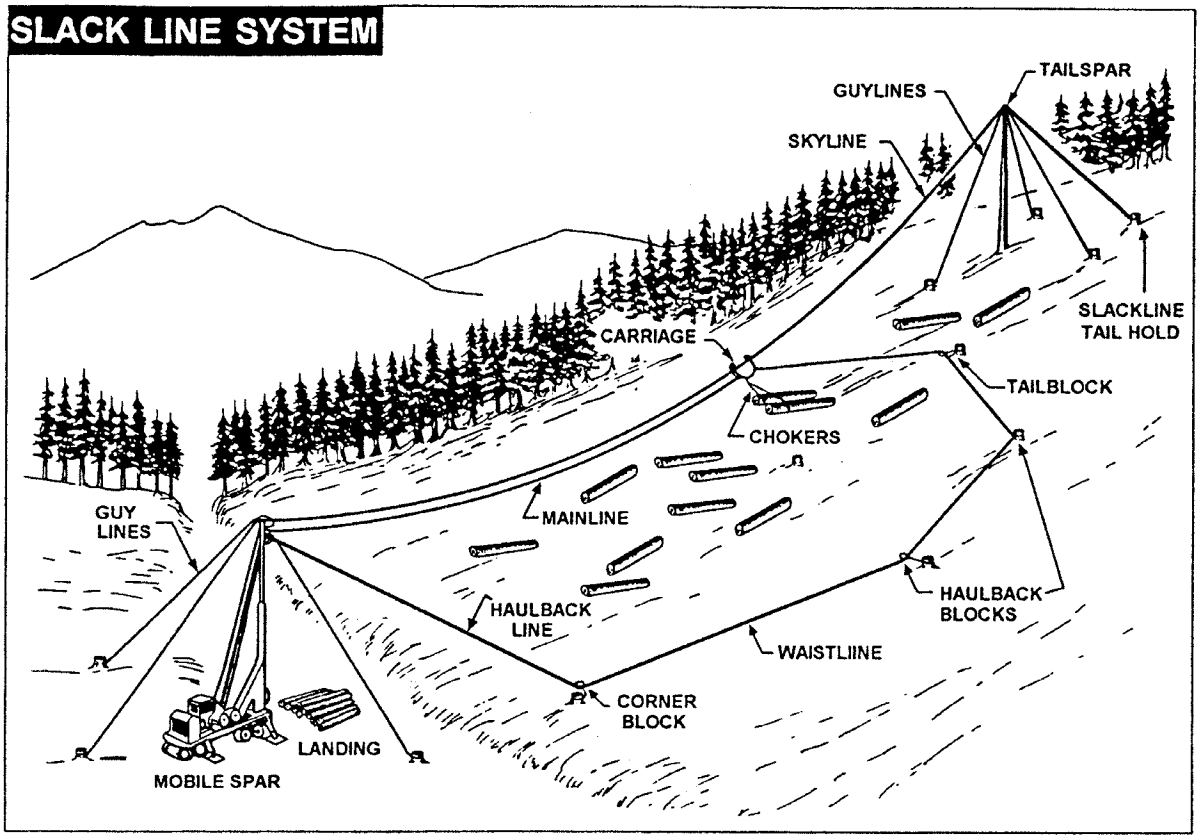


Figure 47: Slack Line System

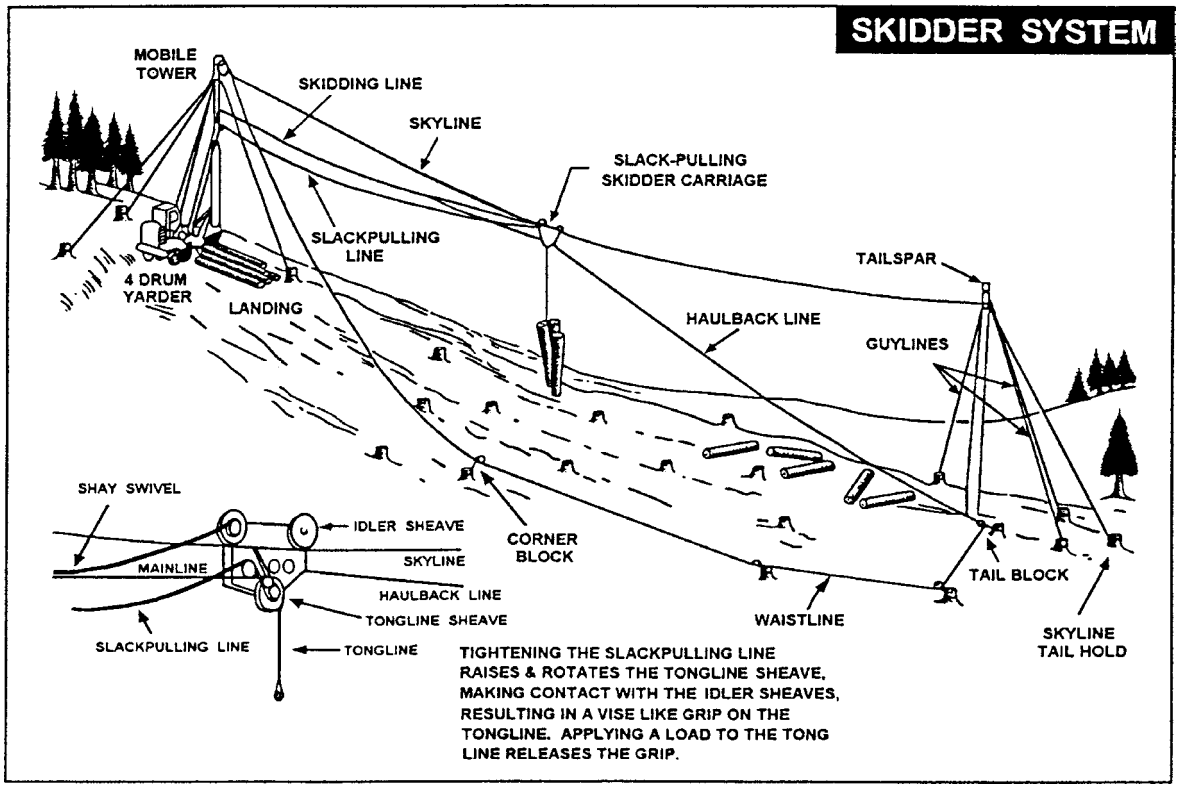


Figure 48: Skidder System

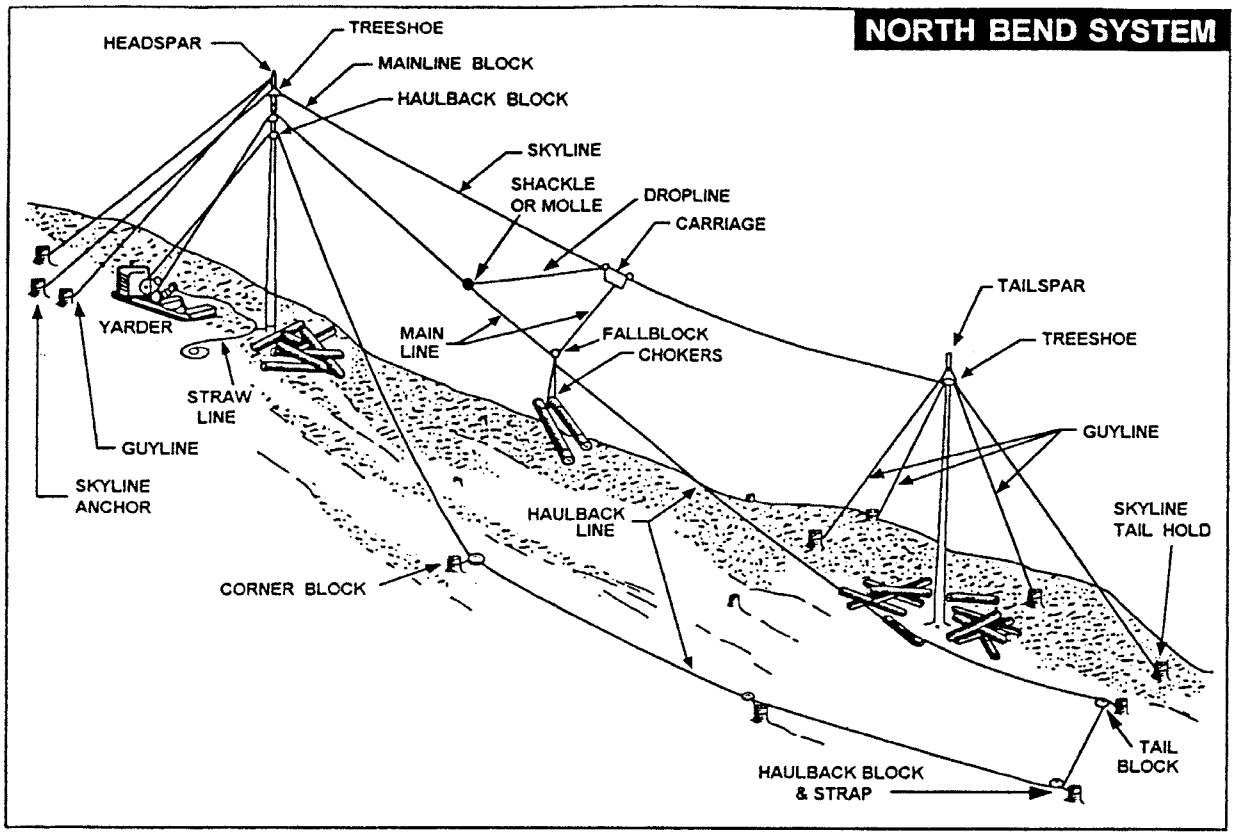


Figure 49: North Bend System

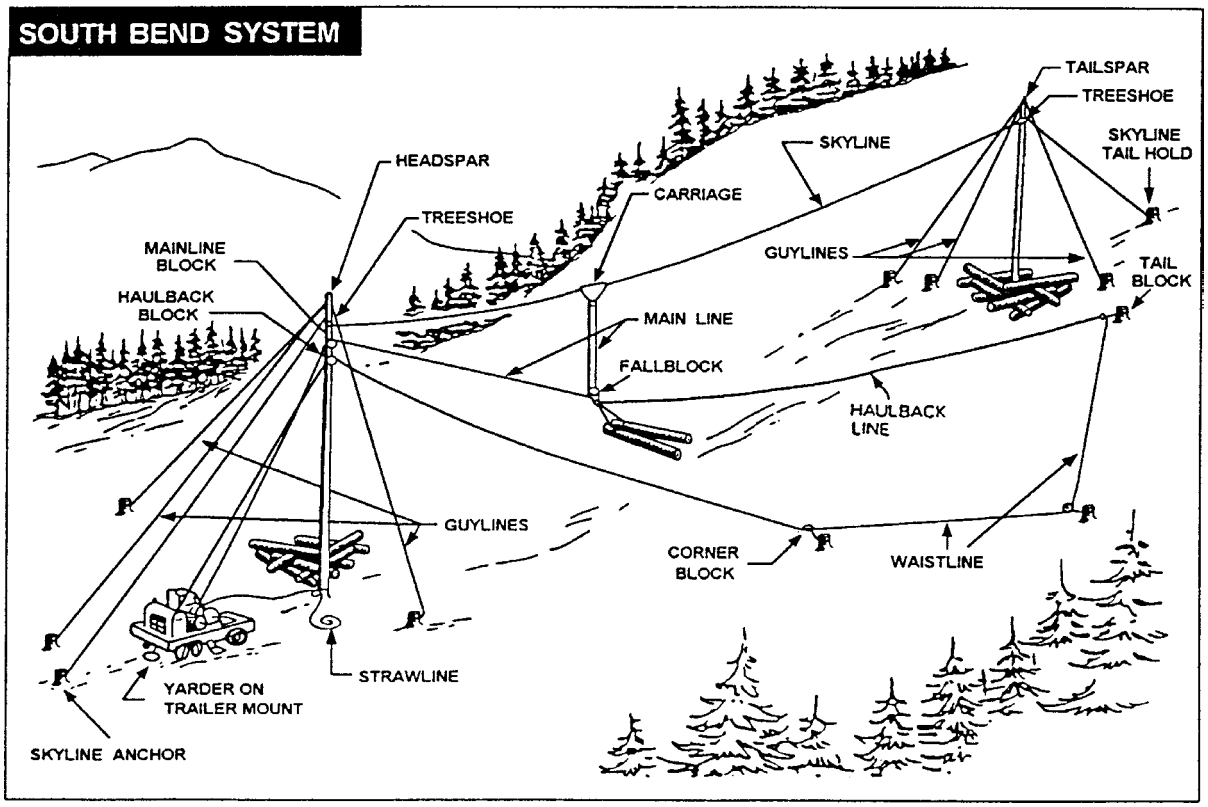


Figure 50: South Bend System

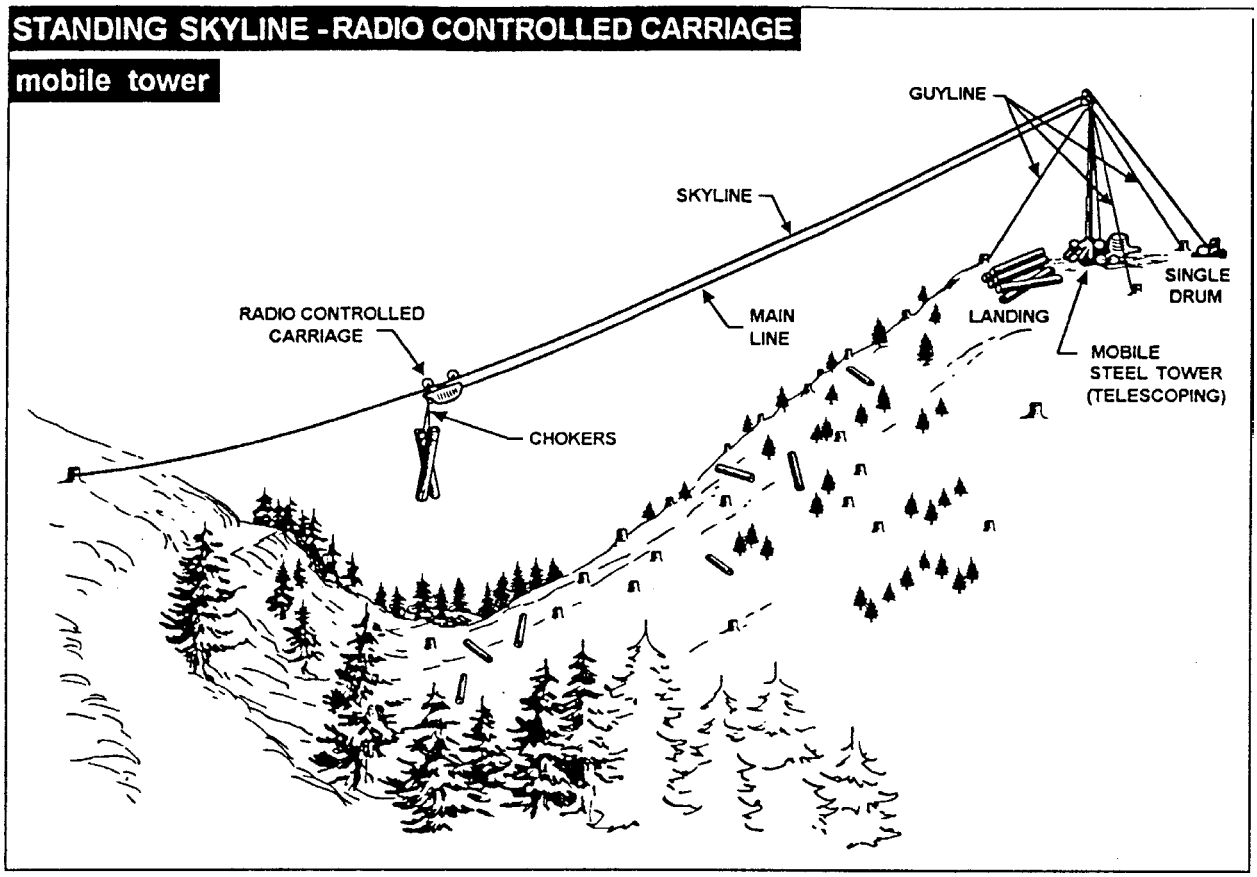


Figure 51: Standing Skyline - Radio Controlled Carriage - Mobile Tower

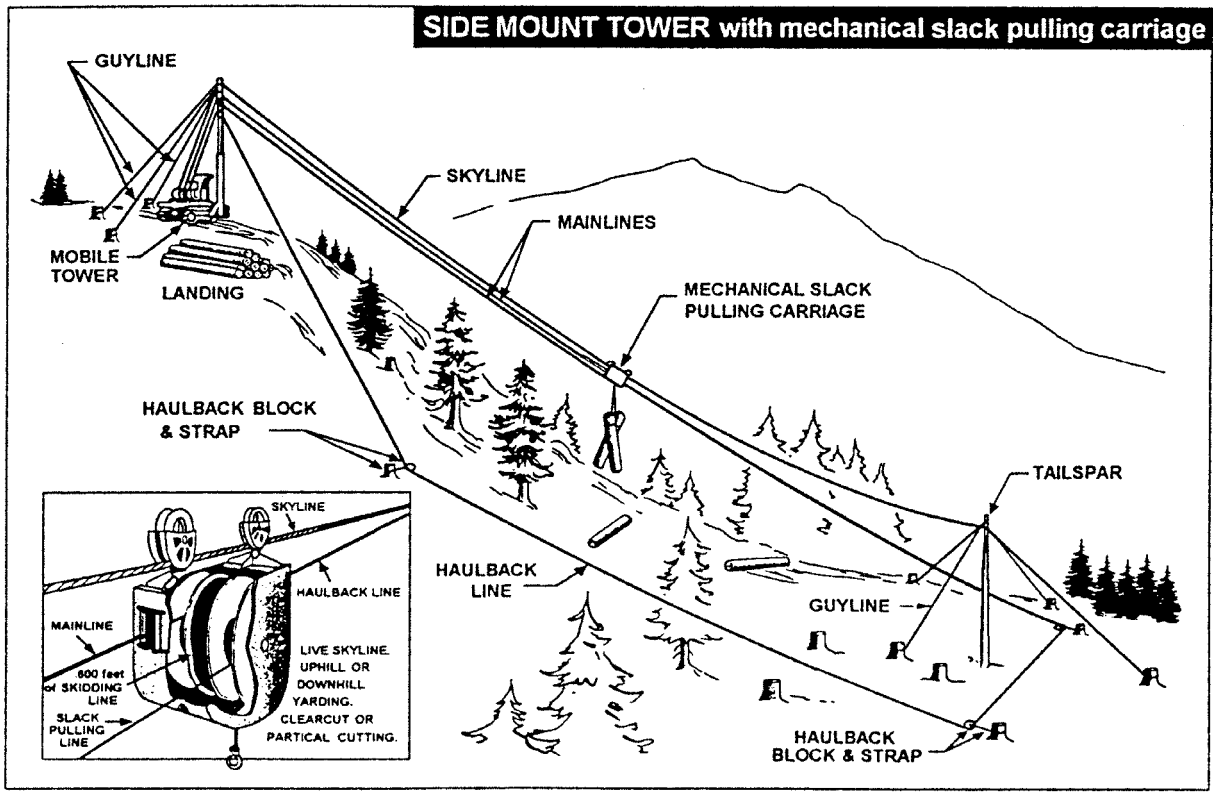


Figure 52: Side Mount Tower with Mechanical Slack Pulling Carriage

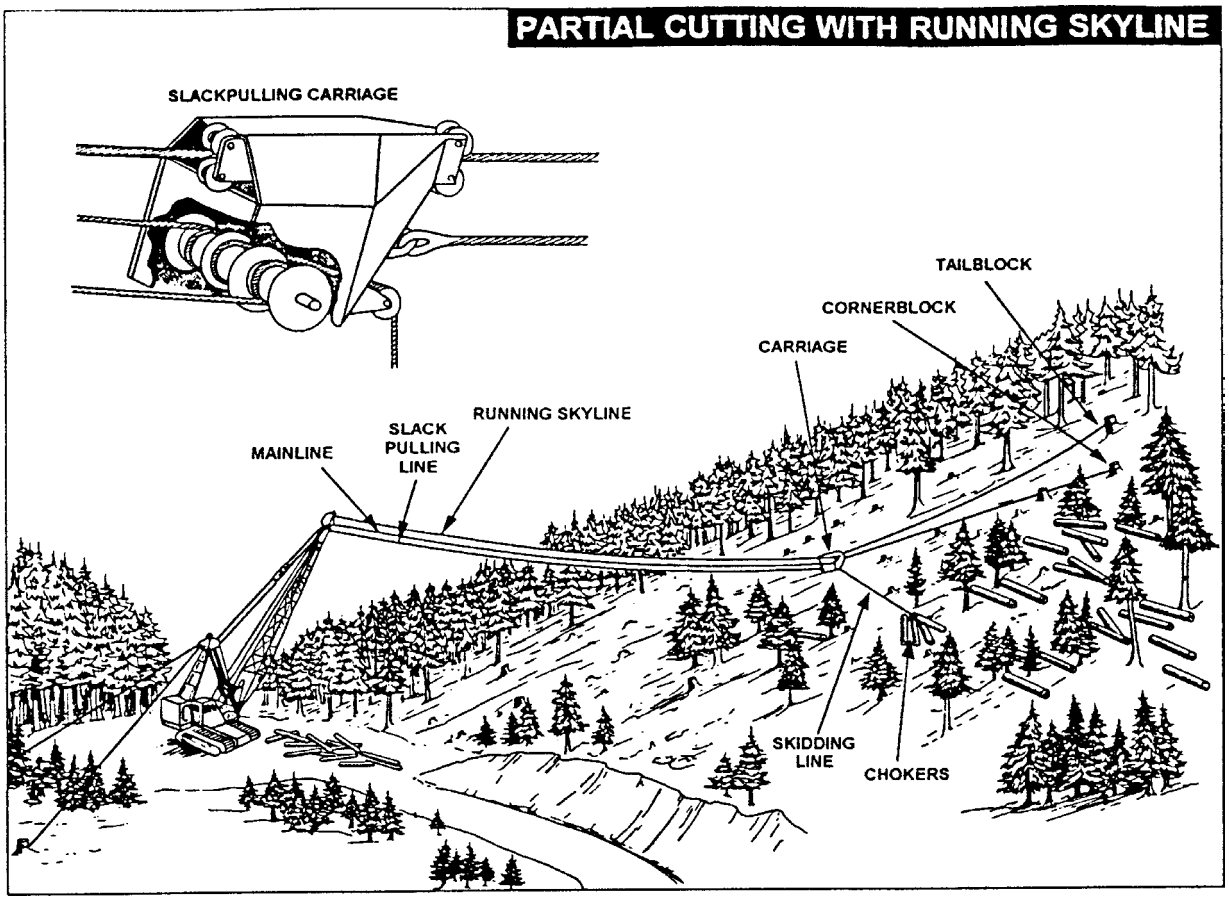


Figure 53: Partial Cutting with Running Skyline

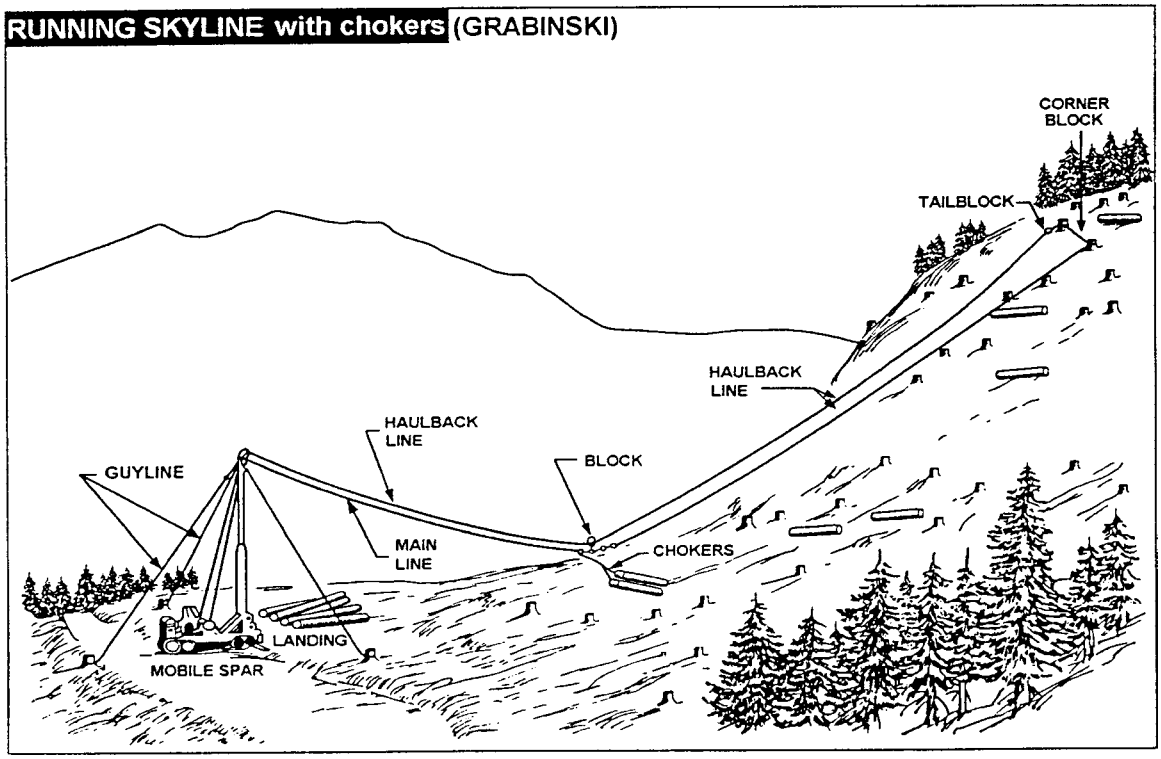


Figure 54: Running Skyline with Chokers (Grabinski)

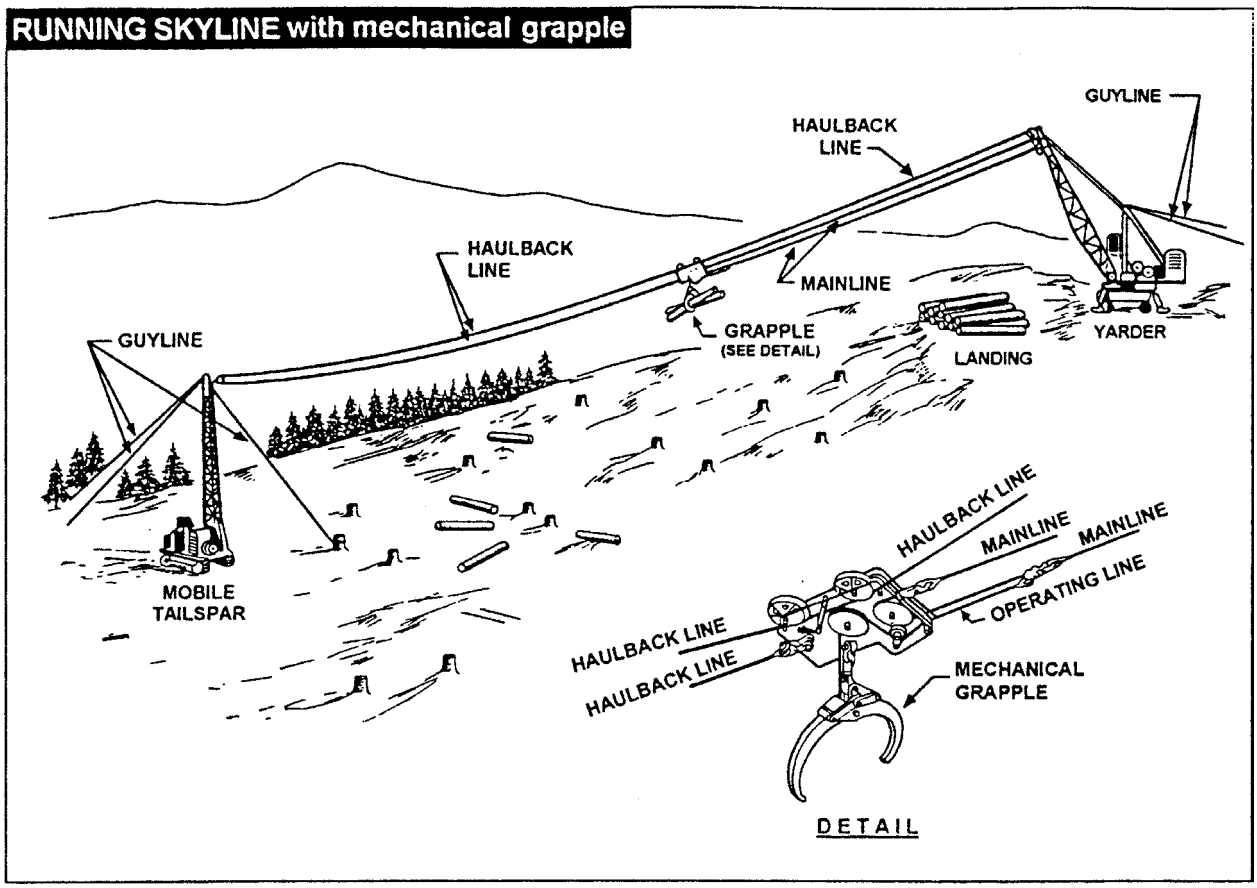


Figure 55: Running Skyline with Mechanical Grapple

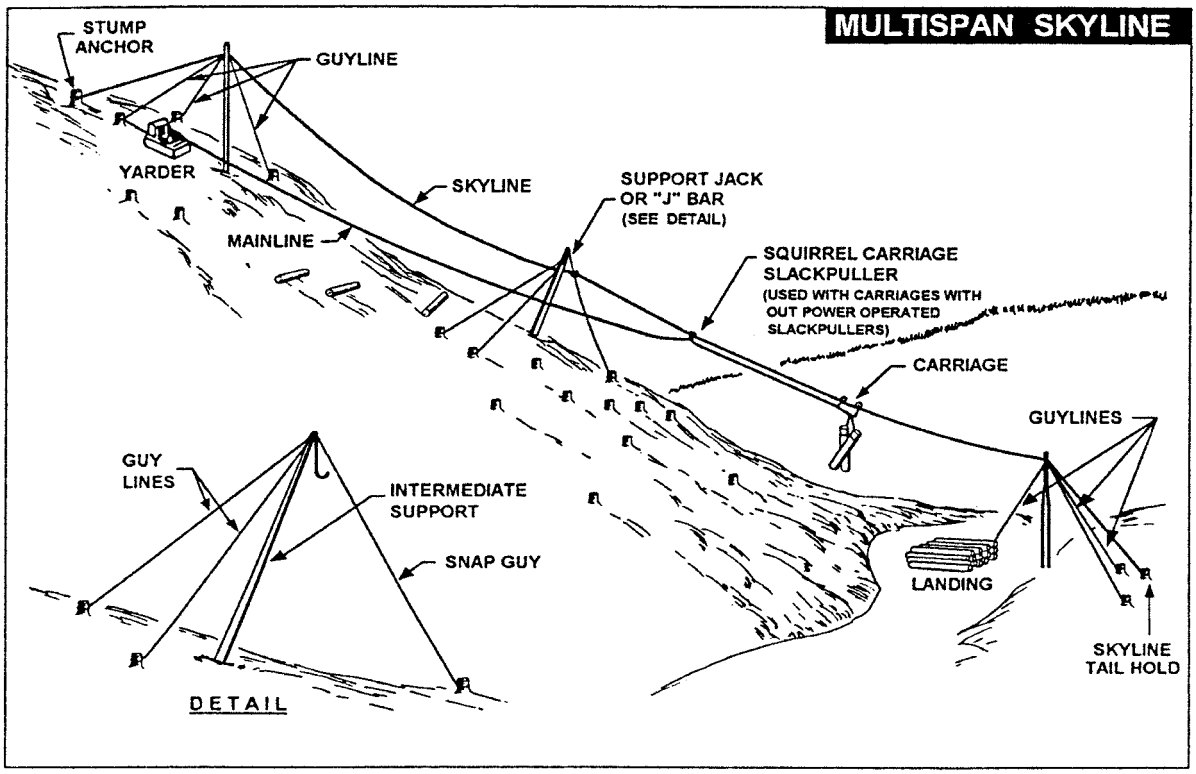


Figure 56: Multi-span Skyline

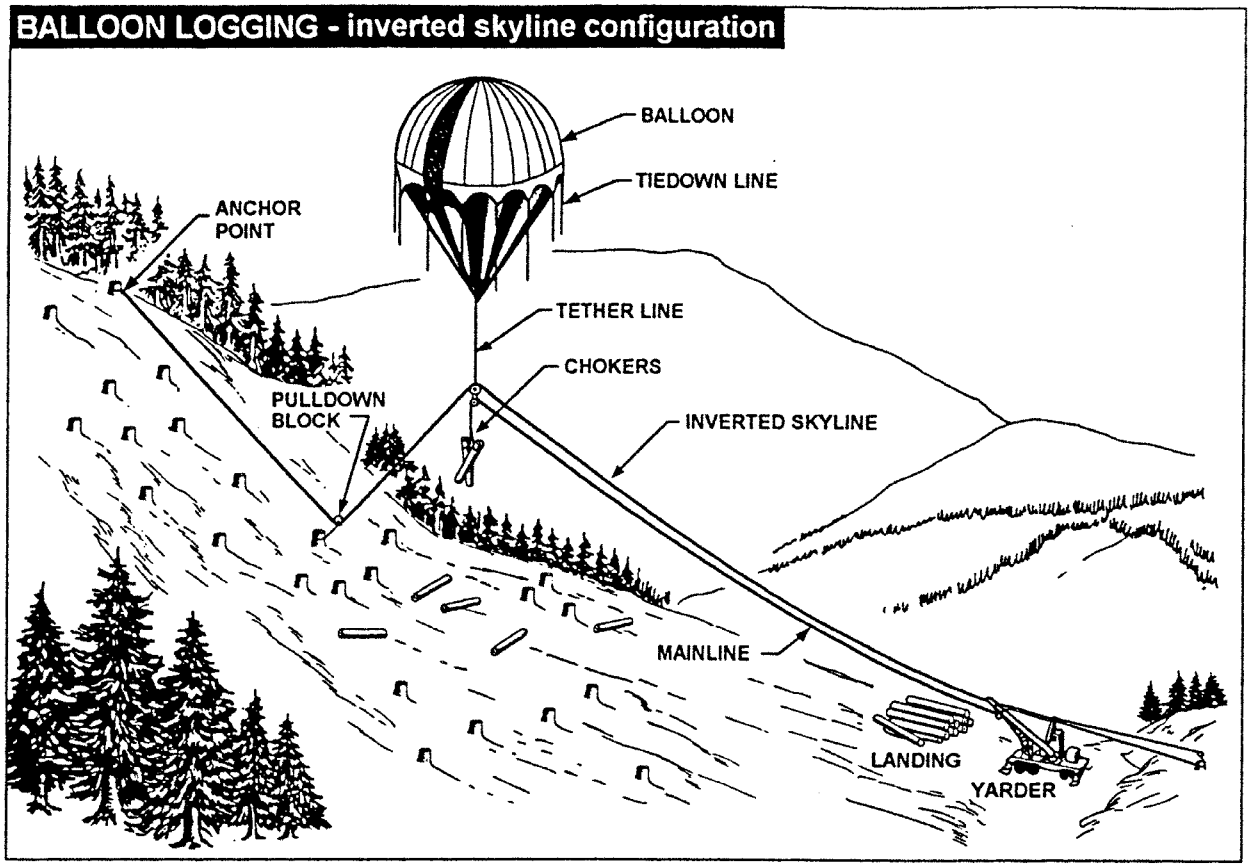


Figure 57: Balloon Logging - Inverted Skyline Configuration

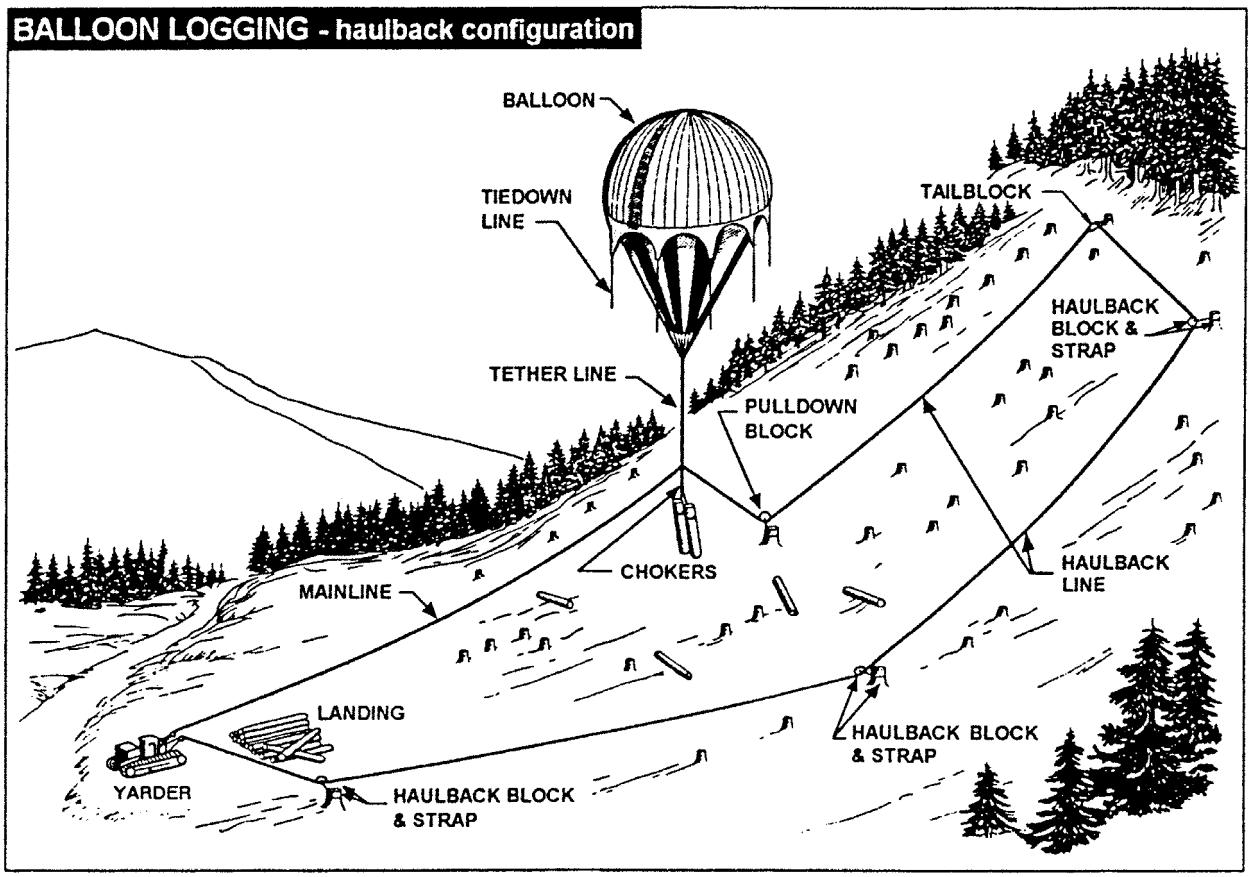


Figure 58: Balloon Logging - Haulback Configuration

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-99013, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

WAC 296-54-99014 Appendix 5—Wooden tree yarding and loading systems.

HIGH LEAD YARDING SYSTEM

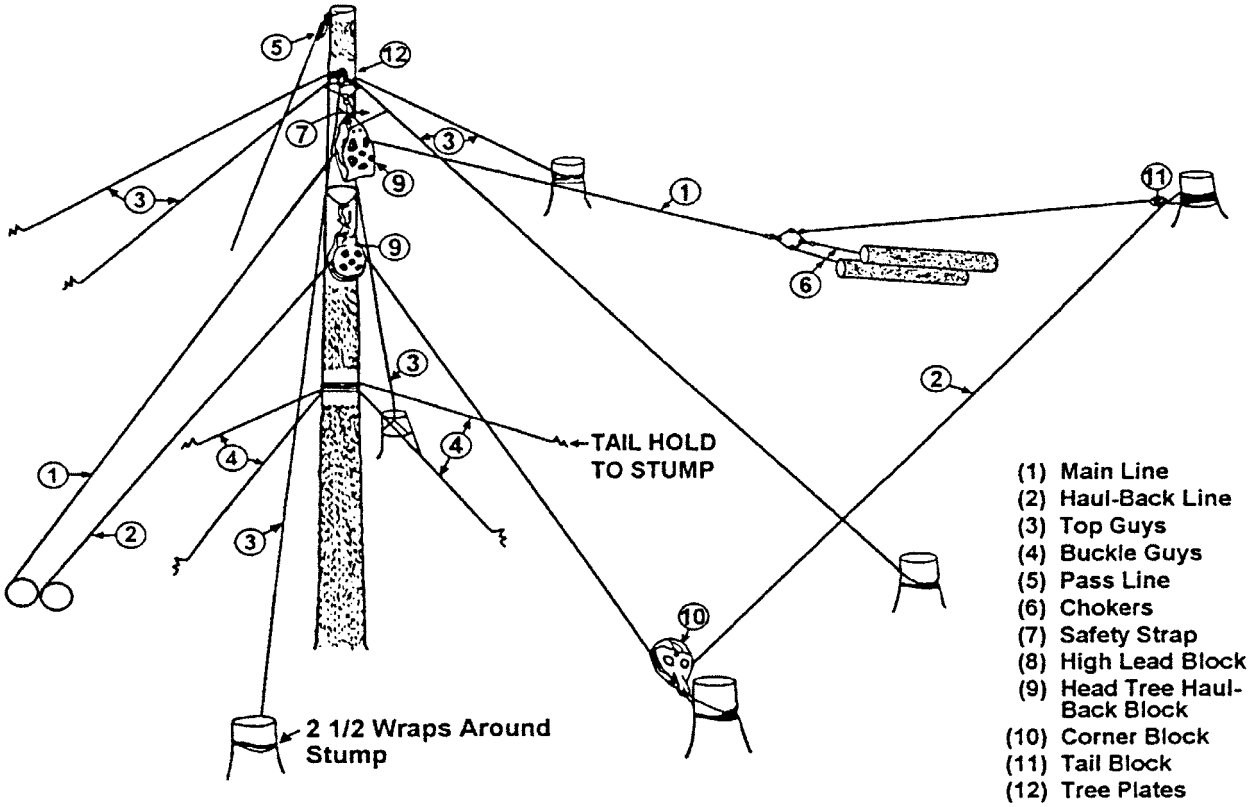
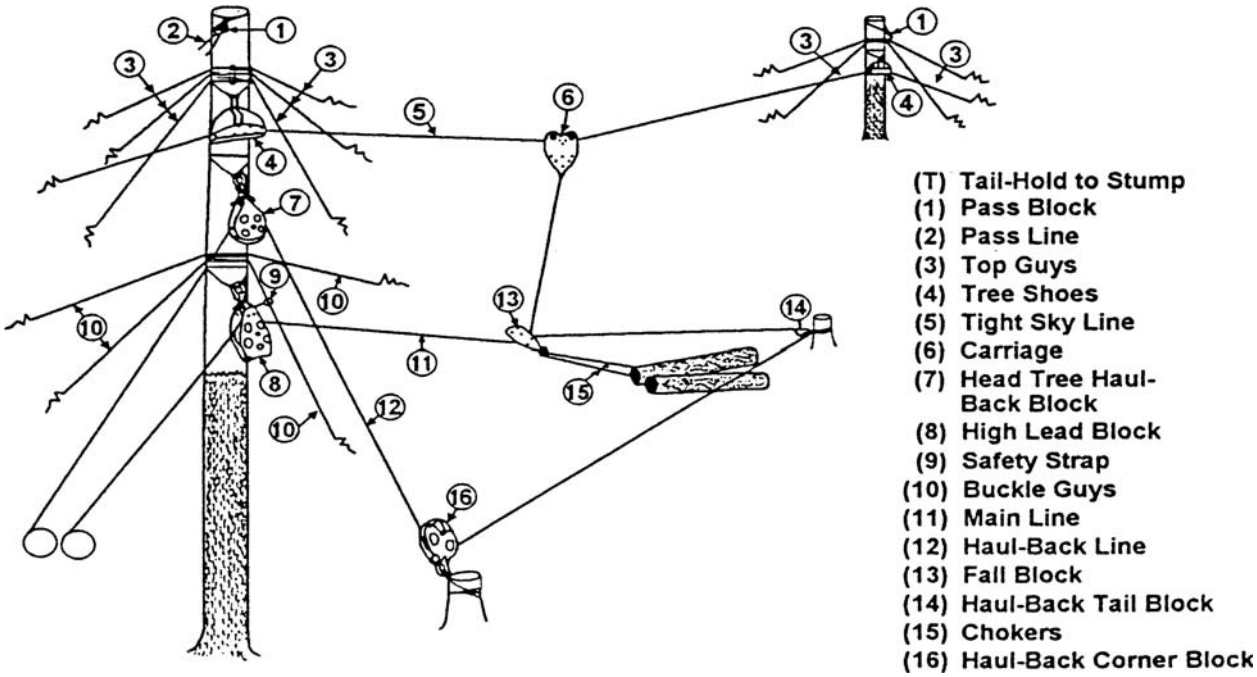
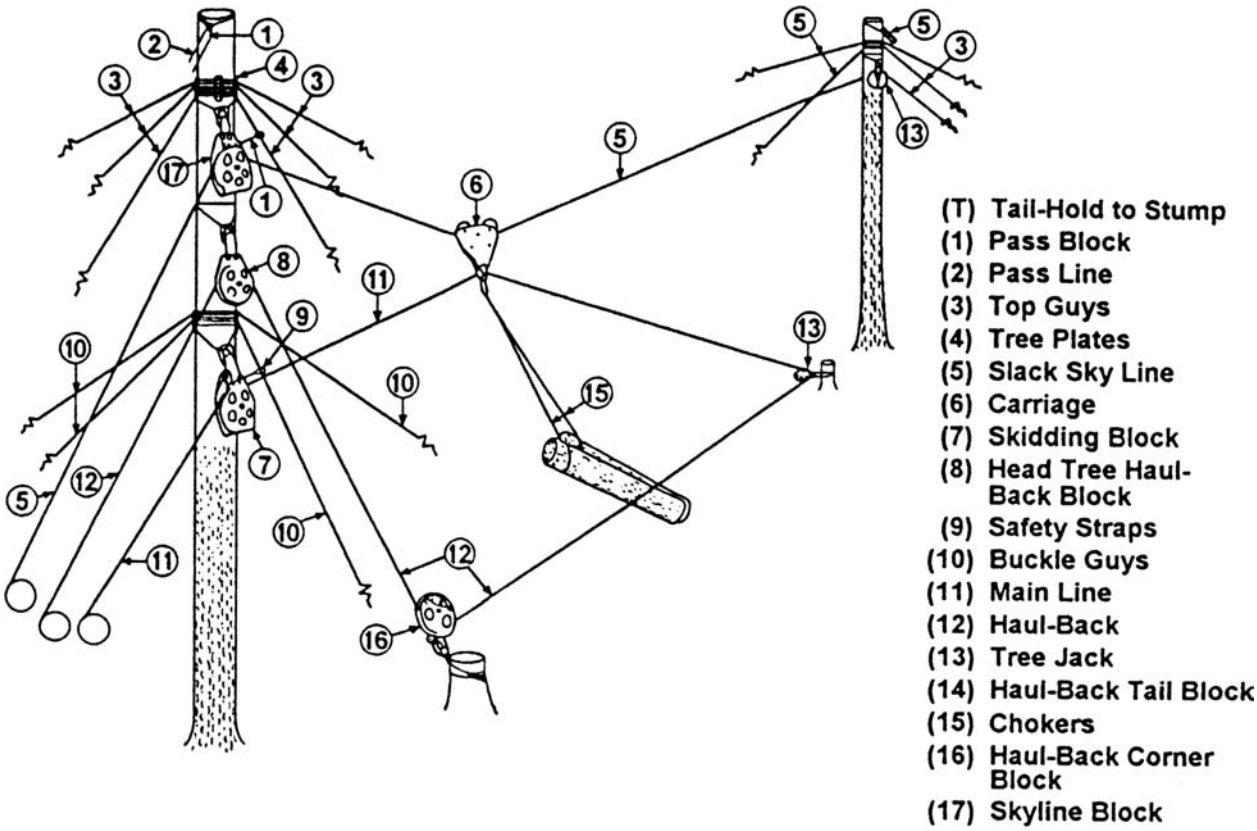


Figure 59: High Lead Yarding System



NORTH BEND YARDING SYSTEM

Figure 60: North Bend Yarding System



SLACK SKYLINE YARDING SYSTEM

Figure 61: Slack Skyline Yarding System

Heel Boom Loading

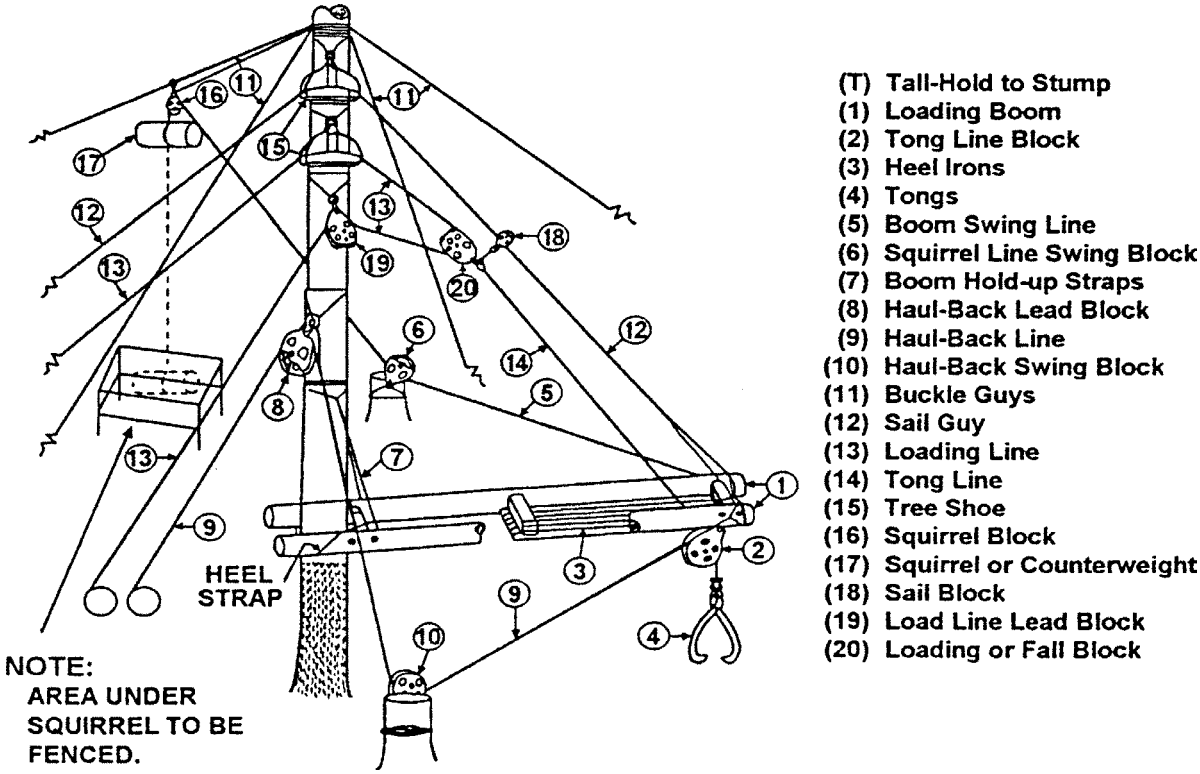


Figure 62: Heel Boom Loading

GUY LINE LOADING

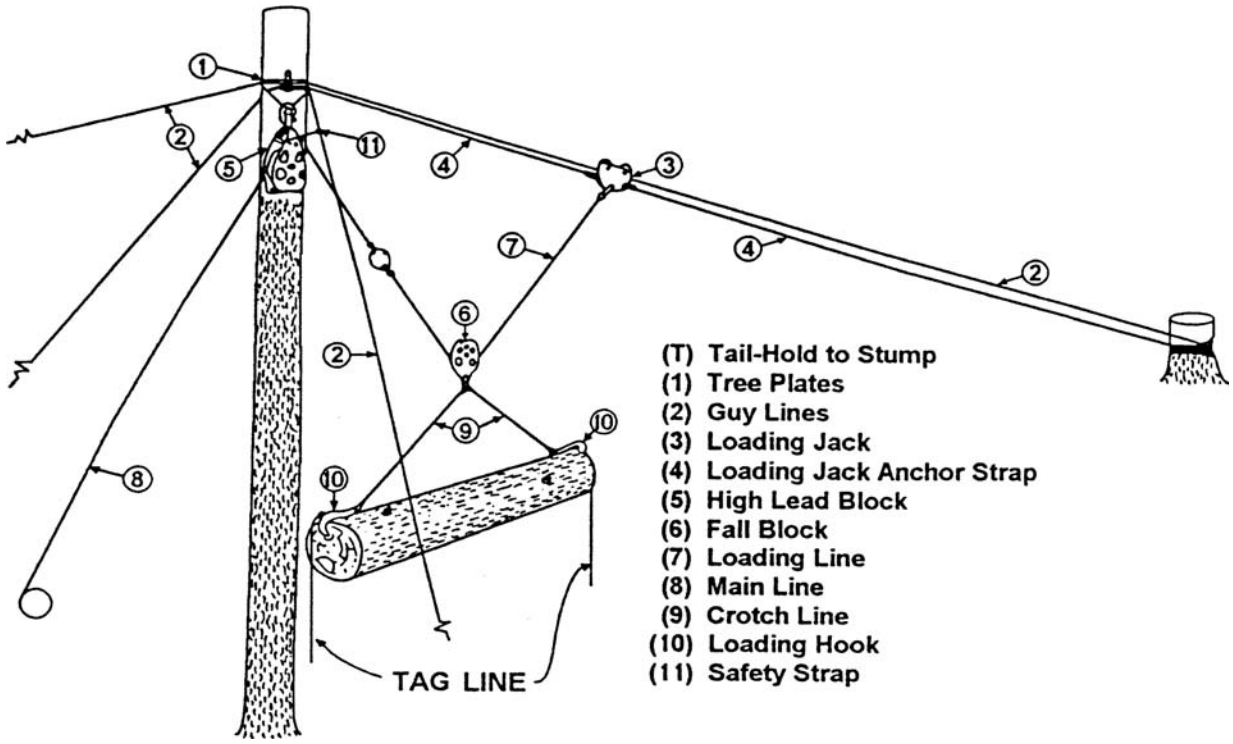


Figure 63: Guy Line Loading

HAYRACK BOOM LOADING

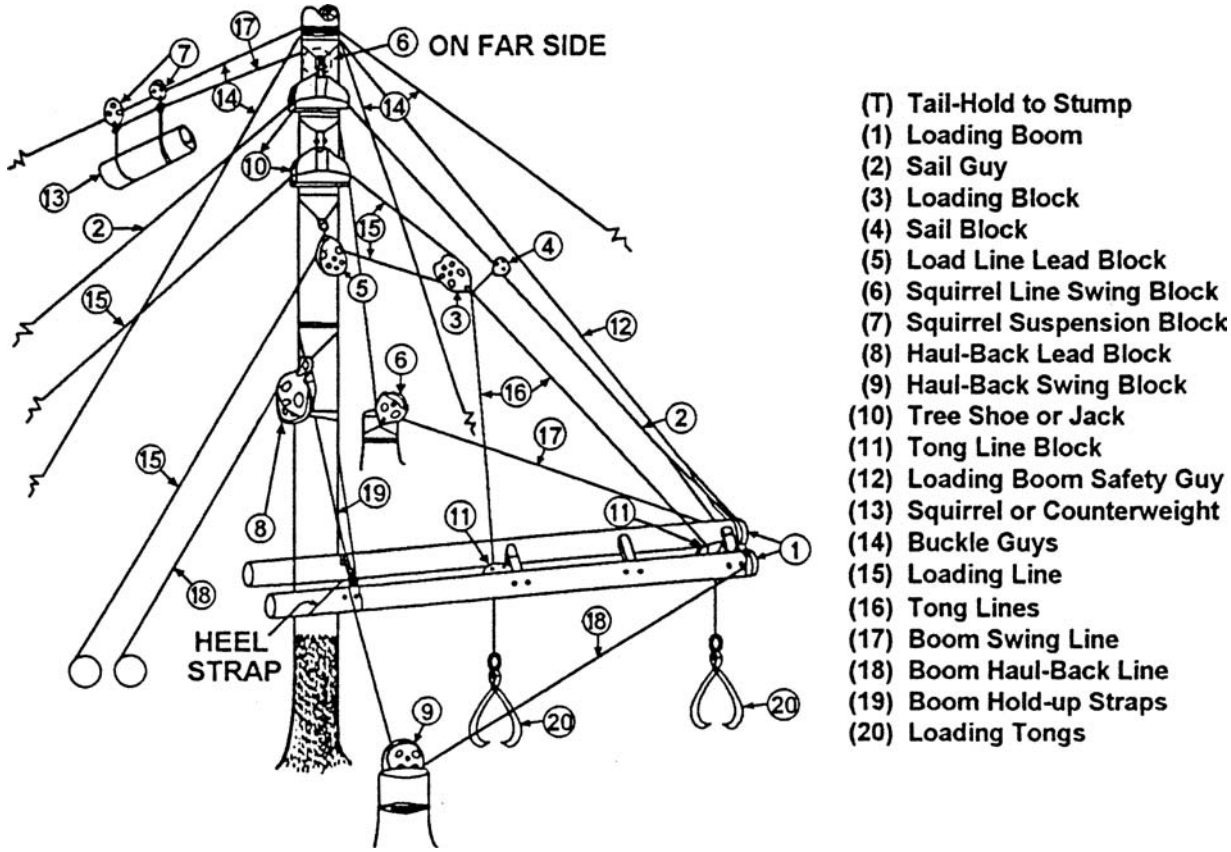
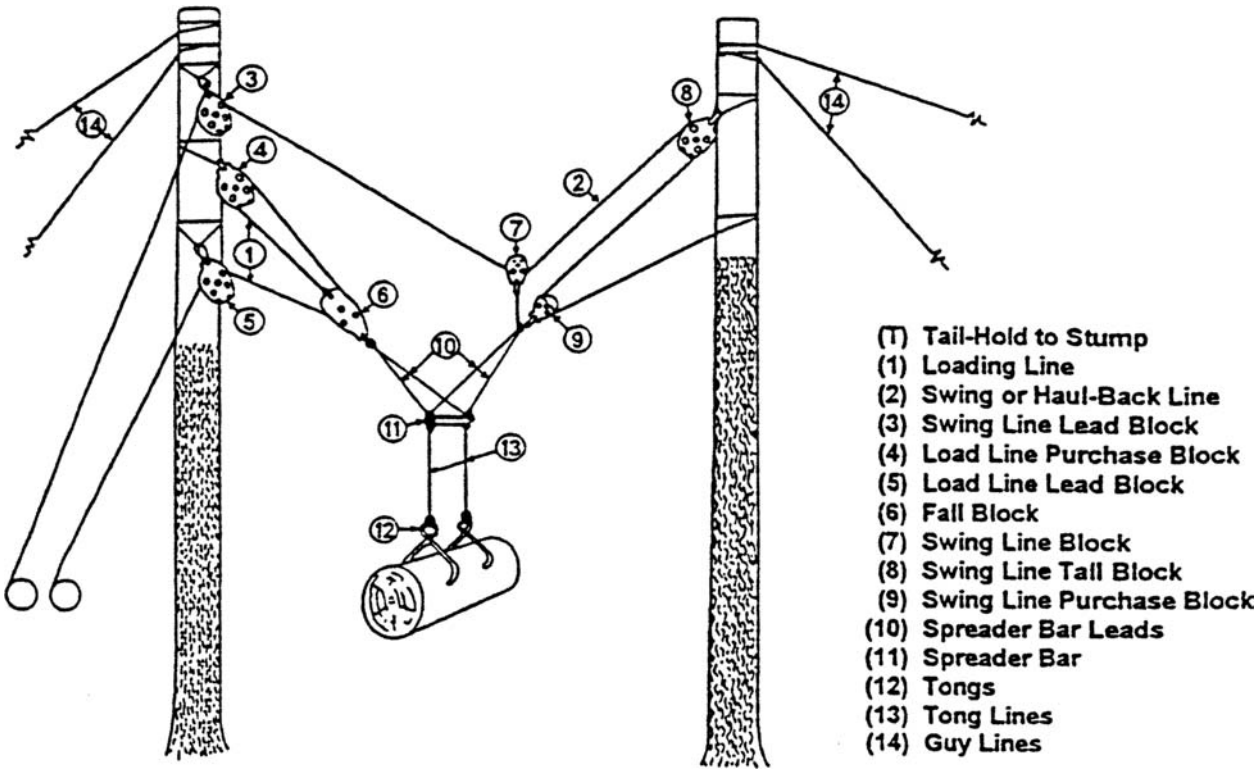


Figure 64: Hayrack Boom Loading



SPREADER BAR LOADING

Figure 65: Spreader Bar Loading

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-17-117, § 296-54-99014, filed 8/18/99, effective 12/1/99.]

Chapter 296-56 WAC

SAFETY STANDARDS—LONGSHORE, STEVEDORE AND RELATED WATERFRONT OPERATIONS

WAC

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296-56-60003 Variance and procedure.
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296-56-60197 Sheaves.
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296-56-60247 Prohibited operations.
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296-56-60251 Boat marinas.
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296-56-99002 Form—Appendix A—Standard signals for longshore crane signals.
296-56-99003 Form—Appendix B—Standard signals for longshore crane signals.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-56-001 through 296-56-400. [Filed 3/23/60.] Superseded by safety standards for longshore, stevedore and related waterfront operations, filed 9/24/65. See WAC 296-56-401 et seq.

296-56-401 Scope and application. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-401, filed 4/22/74; Order 69-3, § 296-56-401, filed 5/26/69, effective 7/1/69; Rules (part), filed 9/24/65; Rule (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-405 Practical application. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-405, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-410 Introduction. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-410, filed 4/22/74; Introduction, filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-412 Variance and procedure. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-412, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-415 Definitions. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-415, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-420 Education and first-aid standards. [Order 76-7, § 296-56-420, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-14, § 296-56-420, filed 4/22/74; Rules (part), filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-430 Management's responsibility. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-430, filed 4/22/74; Rules (part), filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-432 Employee's responsibility. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-432, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-435 Accident prevention program. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-435, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-436 General safety requirements. [Order 76-7, § 296-56-436, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-14, § 296-56-436, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-43801 Eye protection. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-43801, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-43803 Respiratory protection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-24-013 (Order 83-34), § 296-56-43803, filed 11/30/83; Order 74-14, § 296-56-43803, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-43805 Protective clothing. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-43805, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-43807 Foot protection. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-43807, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-43809 Head protection. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-43809, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-43811 Required clothing, caps, etc. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-43811, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-43813 Protection from falling. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-43813, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-43815 Personal flotation devices. [Order 76-7, § 296-56-43815, filed 3/1/76.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-

24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-440 Minimum safety requirements for docks and dock facilities. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-440, filed 4/22/74; Order 69-3, § 296-56-440, filed 5/26/69, effective 7/1/69; § I, Rules 1.010-1.030, filed 9/24/65; Rule (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-442 Crane and spout certification, application. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-442, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44201 Qualifications of persons making inspections, issuance of certificates, posting certificates, etc. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44201, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44203 Unit proof load test and inspection. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44203, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44205 Examination and inspection of cranes and derricks. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44205, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44207 Equipment and information to be installed or posted on cranes or derricks. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44207, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44209 Cargo spouts, suckers and similar types of equipment. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44209, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-445 Radio controlled cranes. [Order 69-3, § 296-56-445, filed 5/26/69, effective 7/1/69.] Repealed by Order 74-14, filed 4/22/74.

296-56-446 Cranes and crane operations—Scope and application. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-446, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44601 Operators. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44601, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44603 Signalmen. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44603, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44605 Signals. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44605, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44607 Signalman for power units. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44607, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44609 Radio communication. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44609, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44611 Obstructions. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44611, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44613 Crane clearance. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44613, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44615 Qualifications of machinery operators. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44615, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-44617 Radio controls. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-44617, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-450 Posting claim procedure. [§ II, Rule 2.010, filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 74-14, filed 4/22/74.

296-56-455 Inspection of stevedore equipment or gear—Scope and application. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-455, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-45501 General requirements. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-45501, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-45503 Fiber rope and fiber rope slings. [Order 76-7, § 296-56-45503, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-14, § 296-56-45503, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-45505 Wire rope and wire rope slings. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-45505, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-45507 Chains and chain slings. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-45507, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-45509 Shackles. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-45509, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-45511 Hooks other than hand hooks. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-45511, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-45513 Cargo boards and other type pallet boards. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-45513, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-45515 Chutes, gravity conveyors and rollers. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-45515, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-45517 Disposition of defective material or gear. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-45517, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-460 Minimum requirements for first aid—First-aid training. [§ III, Rule 3.010, filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 74-14, filed 4/22/74.

296-56-46001 Keep clear of lines. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-460 (codified as WAC 296-56-46001), filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-461 Greasing power units. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-461, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-462 Use of tools. [Order 76-7, § 296-56-462, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-14, § 296-56-462, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-465 Jacob's ladders. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-465, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-467 Secure storage. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-467, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-470 Hard hats—General safety standards. [Order 69-3, § 296-56-470, and Appendix A (Forms), filed 5/26/69, effective 7/1/69; § III, Rules 4.010-4.230, filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 74-14, filed 4/22/74. See WAC 296-56-990 through 296-56-99006.

296-56-475 Standard gauge railroad operations—Scope and application. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-475, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47501 Warning flags or light. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47501, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47503 Signals unobscured. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47503, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47504 Derails. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47504, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47505 Signals displayed by each maintenance crew. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47505, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47507 Warning device. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47507, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47509 Audible warning system. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47509, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47511 Passageway across railroad tracks required. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47511, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47513 Cars to be immobilized. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47513, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47515 Working in railroad cars. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47515, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47517 Safety observer on railroad switching. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47517, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47519 Warning at road crossing. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47519, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47521 Preparation of cars for moving. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47521, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47523 Flying switches. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47523, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47525 Car opening devices. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47525, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47527 Safe car floors. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47527, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47529 Clearance from railroad tracks. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47529, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-47531 Safety while moving cars. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-47531, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-480 Mobile vehicles—Scope and application. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-480, filed 4/22/74; Order § V, Rules 5.010-5.280 filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-48001 Traffic lanes. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-48001, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-48003 Duties of operator. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-48003, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-48005 Vehicle equipment and maintenance. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-48005, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-490 Lift jitneys. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-490, filed 4/22/74; § VI, Rules 6.010-6.100, filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-495 Changing and charging storage batteries. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-495, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-500 Handling of cargo—Scope and application. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-500, filed 4/22/74; § VII, Rules 7.010-7.110, filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50001 Nonuse of defective slings. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50001, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50003 Landing loads. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50003, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50005 Secure hoisted cargo. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50005, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50007 Hoisting material by bands or fasteners. [Order 76-7, § 296-56-50007, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-14, § 296-56-50007, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50009 Slings for handling pulp. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50009, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50010 Containerized cargo secured by bands or wire. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50010, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50011 Securing glass cases. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50011, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50013 Hoisting bulk cargo. [Order 76-7, § 296-56-50013, filed 3/1/76; Order 74-14, § 296-56-50013, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50015 Hand and eye protection on wire rope. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50015, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50017 Car plates. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50017, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50019 Dockboards (bridge plates). [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50019, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50021 Trucks and railroad cars. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50021, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50023 Hazardous cargo. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50023, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50025 Recouping broken cargo. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50025, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-50027 Containerized cargo. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-50027, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-510 Handling explosives or hazardous materials. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-510, filed 4/22/74; § VIII, Rules 8.010-8.070, filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-520 Log handling on docks. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-520, filed 4/22/74; § IX, Rules 9.010-9.090, filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-530 Cranes and crane operations. [§ X, Rules 10.010—10.060, filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 74-14, filed 4/22/74.

296-56-535 Petroleum docks. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-535, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-53501 Boat marinas. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-53501, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-53503 Canneries and cold storage docks. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-53503, filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order

84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-540 Application for waiver or variances. [Rules (part), filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 74-14, filed 4/22/74.

296-56-550 Practical application. [Rules (part), filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 74-14, filed 4/22/74.

296-56-560 Excerpts from Revised Code of Washington. [Order 74-14, § 296-56-560, filed 4/22/74; Rules (part), filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), filed 12/11/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-570 Glossary. [Glossary, filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.] Repealed by Order 74-14, filed 4/22/74.

296-56-590 Standard signals for longshore crane operations. Decodified. [See WAC 296-56-990 through 296-56-99006, filed 5/26/69, effective 7/1/69.]

296-56-60059 First-aid and lifesaving facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60059, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60059, filed 12/11/84.] Repealed by 99-02-024, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-56-60060 First-aid training and certification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60060, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60060, filed 12/11/84.] Repealed by 99-02-024, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-56-60062 First-aid kit. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60062, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60062, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60062, filed 12/11/84.] Repealed by 99-02-024, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-56-60065 First-aid station. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60065, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60065, filed 12/11/84.] Repealed by 99-02-024, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-56-60067 First-aid room. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60067, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60067, filed 12/11/84.] Repealed by 99-02-024, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-56-60069 Personnel. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-56-60069, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60069, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60069, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60069, filed 12/11/84.] Repealed by 99-02-024, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040.

296-56-60137 Waiver and variance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60137, filed 12/11/84.] Repealed by 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), filed 4/19/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-60182 Waiver and variance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60182, filed 12/11/84.] Repealed by 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), filed 4/19/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-990 Form—Appendix A—Certificate of competency. [Order 74-14, Appendix A (codified as WAC 296-56-990), filed 4/22/74; Form, filed 5/26/69, effective 7/1/69.] Repealed by 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), filed 1/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-99001 Form—Appendix B—Notice of deficiencies found on certification examination. [Order 74-14, Appendix B (codified as WAC 296-56-99001), filed 4/22/74; Order 69-3, filed 5/26/69, effective 7/1/69.] Repealed by 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), filed 1/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-99004 Form—Appendix E—Certificate of unit test and/or examination of crane, derrick, or other material handling device. [Order 74-14, Appendix E (codified as WAC 296-56-99004), filed 4/22/74; Form, filed 5/26/69, effective 7/1/69.] Repealed by 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), filed 1/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-99005 Form—Appendix F—Standard procedure—Testing and examination cranes, derricks, or material handling devices longshore, stevedore, and related waterfront operations. [Order 74-14, Appendix F (codified as WAC 296-56-99005), filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), filed 1/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

296-56-99006 Form—Appendix G—Standard procedure—Testing and inspection cargo spouts, suckers and similar equipment longshore, stevedore and related waterfront operations. [Order 74-14, Appendix G (codified as WAC 296-56-99006), filed 4/22/74.] Repealed by 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), filed 1/17/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

PART A—GENERAL

WAC 296-56-600 Marine terminals.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-600, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60001 Scope and applicability. (1) The rules included in this chapter apply throughout the state of Washington, to any and all waterfront operations under the jurisdiction of the department of labor and industries.

(2) These minimum requirements are promulgated in order to augment the general safety and health standards, and any other safety and health standards promulgated by the department of labor and industries which are applicable to all places of employment under the jurisdiction of the department of labor and industries. The rules of this chapter, and the rules of chapters 296-24, 296-62 and 296-800 WAC are applicable to all longshore, stevedore and related waterfront operations: Provided, That such rules shall not be applicable to those operations under the exclusive safety jurisdiction of the federal government.

(3) The provisions of this chapter shall prevail in the event of a conflict with, or duplication of, provisions contained in chapters 296-24, 296-62 and 296-800 WAC. Specific standards which are applicable include, but are not limited to:

(a) Electrical—Chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, and WAC 296-800-280.

(b) Toxic and hazardous substances are regulated by chapters 296-62 and 296-841 WAC. Where references to this chapter are given they are for informational purposes only. Where specific requirements of this chapter conflict with the provisions of chapters 296-62 and 296-841 WAC, this chapter prevails. Chapter 296-62 WAC does not apply when a substance or cargo is contained within a manufacturer's original, sealed, intact means of packaging or containment complying with the department of transportation or International Maritime Organization requirements.

(c) Hearing loss prevention (noise)—Chapter 296-817 WAC.

(d) Standards for commercial diving operations—Chapter 296-37 WAC.

(e) Safety requirements for scaffolding—Chapter 296-24 WAC Part J-2.

(f) Safe practices of abrasive blasting operations—Chapter 296-24 WAC Part H-2.

(g) Access to employee exposure and medical records—Chapter 296-62 WAC Part B.

(h) Respiratory protection—Chapter 296-842 WAC.

(i) Safety standards for grain handling facilities—Chapter 296-99 WAC.

(j) Chemical hazard communication program—WAC 296-800-170.

(k) Asbestos—Chapters 296-62 Part I-1 and 296-65 WAC.

(l) Permit - required confined spaces and confined space—Chapter 296-62 WAC Part M.

(m) Servicing multipiece and single-piece rim wheels—Chapter 296-24 WAC Part D.

(n) First-aid requirements—WAC 296-800-150.

(o) Employee emergency plans and fire prevention plans—Chapter 296-24 WAC Part G-1.

(4) The provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:

(a) Fully automated bulk coal handling facilities contiguous to electrical power generating plants.

(b) Facilities subject to the regulations of the office of pipeline safety regulation of the materials transportation bureau, department of transportation, to the extent such regulations apply.

(5) WAC 296-62-074 shall apply to the exposure of every employee to cadmium in every employment and place of employment covered by chapter 296-56 WAC in lieu of any different standard on exposures to cadmium that would otherwise be applicable by virtue of those sections.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-56-60001, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05;03-11-060, § 296-56-60001, filed 5/19/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-56-60001, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60001, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60001, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95; 93-07-044 (Order 93-01), § 296-56-60001, filed 3/13/93, effective 4/27/93. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60001, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-56-60001, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-56-60001, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-56-60001, filed 7/6/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60001, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60001, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60001, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60003 Variance and procedure. Conditions may exist under which certain state standards will not have practical application. In these cases, the director of the department of labor and industries has made provisions for the issuance of variances. The director or his/her authorized representative may, pursuant to this section, RCW 49.17.080 and 49.17.090, and chapter 296-900 WAC, upon receipt of application and after investigation by the department, permit a variation from the requirements of this chapter. Any variance is limited to the particular case and application. It shall remain posted during the time which it is in effect. Variance application forms may be obtained from the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-56-60003, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-56-60003, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60003, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60003, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60003, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60005 Definitions. "Apron" means that open portion of a marine terminal immediately adjacent to a vessel berth and used in the direct transfer of cargo between the terminal and vessel.

"Assistant director for the division of WISHA services" means the assistant director of WISHA services, department of labor and industries or his/her authorized representative.

"Authorized," in reference to an employee's assignment, means selected by the employer for that purpose.

"Cargo door" (transit shed door) means a door designed to permit transfer of cargo to and from a marine terminal structure.

"Cargo packaging" means any method of containment for shipment, including cases, cartons, crates and sacks, but excluding large units such as intermodal containers, vans or similar devices.

"Confined space" means a space that:

• Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and

• Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry); and

• Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.

"Conveyor" means a device designed exclusively for transporting bulk materials, packages or objects in a predetermined path and having fixed or selective points of loading or discharge.

"Danger zone" means any place in or about a machine or piece of equipment where an employee may be struck by or caught between moving parts, caught between moving and stationary objects or parts of the machine, caught between the material and a moving part of the machine, burned by hot surfaces or exposed to electric shock. Examples of danger zones are nip and shear points, shear lines, drive mechanisms, and areas beneath counterweights.

"Designated person" means a person who possesses specialized abilities in a specific area and is assigned by the employer to perform a specific task in that area.

"Dock" means a wharf or pier forming all or part of a waterfront facility, including marginal or quayside berthing facilities; not to be confused with "loading dock" as at a transit shed or container freight station, or with the body of water between piers or wharves.

"Dock facilities" includes all piers, wharves, sheds, aprons, dolphins, cranes, or other gear or equipment owned or controlled by the dock or facility owner, where cargo or materials are loaded, moved or handled to or from a vessel.

"Dockboards" (car and bridge plates) mean devices for spanning short distances between rail cars or highway vehicles and loading platforms that do not expose employees to falls greater than 4 feet (1.22 m).

"Enclosed space" means an indoor space, other than a confined space, that may contain or accumulate a hazardous atmosphere due to inadequate natural ventilation. Examples of enclosed spaces are trailers, railcars, and storage rooms.

"Examination," as applied to material handling devices required to be certified by this chapter, means a comprehen-

sive survey consisting of the criteria outlined in WAC 296-56-60093 through 296-56-60097. The examination is supplemented by a unit proof test in the case of annual survey.

"Flammable atmosphere" means an atmosphere containing more than ten percent of the lower flammable limit (LEL) of a flammable or combustible vapor or dust mixed with air. Such atmospheres are usually toxic as well as flammable.

"Front-end attachments."

• As applied to power-operated industrial trucks, means the various devices, such as roll clamps, rotating and side-shifting carriages, magnets, rams, crane arms or booms, load stabilizers, scoops, buckets, and dumping bins, attached to the load end for handling lifts as single or multiple units.

• As applied to cranes, means various attachments applied to the basic machine for the performance of functions such as lifting, clamshell or magnet services.

"Fumigant" is a substance or mixture of substances, used to kill pests or prevent infestation, which is a gas or is rapidly or progressively transformed to the gaseous state even though some nongaseous or particulate matter may remain and be dispersed in the treatment space.

"Hazardous cargo, material, substance or atmosphere" means:

• Any substance listed in chapters 296-62 and 296-841 WAC;

• Any material in the hazardous materials table and hazardous materials communications regulations of the Department of Transportation, 49 CFR Part 172;

• Any article not properly described by a name in the hazardous materials table and hazardous materials communications regulations of the Department of Transportation, 49 CFR Part 172, but which is properly classified under the definition of those categories of dangerous articles given in 49 CFR Part 173;

• Atmospheres having concentrations of airborne chemicals in excess of permissible exposure limits as defined in chapter 296-62 WAC; or

• Any atmosphere with an oxygen content of less than nineteen and one-half percent by volume.

"House falls" means spans and supporting members, winches, blocks, and standing and running rigging forming part of a marine terminal and used with a vessel's cargo gear to load or unload by means of married falls.

"Inspection," as applied to material handling devices required to be certified by this chapter, includes a complete visual examination of all visible parts of the device.

"Intermodal container" means a reusable cargo container of rigid construction and rectangular configuration intended to contain one or more articles of cargo or bulk commodities for transportation by water and one or more other transport modes without intermediate cargo handling. The term includes completely enclosed units, open top units, fractional height units, units incorporating liquid or gas tanks and other variations fitting into the container system, demountable or with attached wheels. It does not include cylinders, drums, crates, cases, cartons, packages, sacks, unitized loads or any other form of packaging.

"Loose gear" means removable or replaceable components of equipment or devices which may be used with or as a part of assembled material handling units for purposes such as making connections, changing line direction and multiplying mechanical advantage. Examples include shackles and snatch blocks.

"Marina" means a small harbor or boat basin providing dockage, supplies, and services for small craft.

"Marine terminal" means wharves, bulkheads, quays, piers, docks and other berthing locations and adjacent storage or contiguous areas and structures associated with the primary movement of cargo or materials from vessel to shore or shore to vessel. It includes structures which are devoted to receiving, handling, holding, consolidation, loading or delivery of waterborne shipments and passengers, and areas devoted to the maintenance of the terminal or equipment. The term does not include production or manufacturing areas having their own docking facilities and located at a marine terminal nor storage facilities directly associated with those production or manufacturing areas.

"Permit-required confined space (permit space)" means a confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics:

• Contains or has a potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere;

• Contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant;

• Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section; or

• Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

"Ramps" mean other flat-surface devices for passage between levels and across openings not covered under "dockboards."

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-56-60005, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60005, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60005, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60005, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60005, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60005, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60005, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60006 Personnel. (1) Qualifications of machinery operators.

(a) Only those employees determined by the employer to be competent by reason of training or experience, who understand the signs, notices, and operating instructions and are familiar with the signal code in use shall be permitted to operate a crane, winch, or other power-operated cargo handling apparatus, or any power-operated vehicle, or give signals to the operator of any hoisting apparatus. Employees being trained and supervised by a designated individual may operate such machinery and give signals to operators during training.

(b) No employee known to have defective uncorrected eyesight or hearing, or to be suffering from heart disease, epilepsy, or similar ailments which may suddenly incapacitate the employee shall be permitted to operate a crane, winch, other power-operated cargo handling apparatus, or a power-operated vehicle.

(c) Persons who have recovered from a heart attack shall be exempted from the provisions of (b) of this subsection, as it pertains to their heart condition, provided:

(i) A medical release is obtained from their attending medical doctor.

(ii) The release shall state that the operation of a crane, winch, power-operated cargo handling apparatus, or power-operated vehicle, will not present a hazard to themselves or others.

(iii) An examination by a medical doctor, and renewal of the work release certification is required annually.

(2) Supervisory accident prevention proficiency.

(a) Immediate supervisors of cargo-handling operations of more than five persons shall satisfactorily complete a course in accident prevention. Employees newly assigned to supervisory duties shall be required to meet the provisions of this subsection (2)(a) within ninety days of such assignment.

(b) The course shall consist of instruction suited to the particular operations involved.

(c) No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in occupations involving the operation of any power-operated hoisting apparatus or assisting in such operations by performing work such as hooking on or landing drafts, rigging gear, etc.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60006, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99.]

WAC 296-56-60007 Housekeeping. (1) Active work areas shall be kept free of equipment and materials not in use, and clear of debris, projecting nails, strapping and other sharp objects not necessary for the work in progress.

(2) Hatch beams, covers, and pontoons placed in terminal working areas shall be stowed in stable piles with beams secured against tipping or falling. Alternatively, beams may be laid on their sides. When beams and pontoons are stowed in tiers more than one high, dunnage or other suitable material shall be used under and between tiers.

(3) Cargo and material shall not obstruct access to vessels, cranes, vehicles, or buildings. Means of access and egress within buildings shall be unobstructed.

(4) The employer shall eliminate, to the extent possible, conditions causing slippery working or walking surfaces in immediate work areas used by employees.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60007, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60007, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60007, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60009 Accident prevention program. (1) An accident prevention program, which provides equitable management-employee participation, shall be established in all establishments, industrial plants, or operations.

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the employer to initiate and maintain the accident prevention program necessary to comply with this section. The division of WISHA services may be contacted for assistance in initiating and maintaining an effective accident prevention program.

(3) All accident prevention programs shall be tailored to the needs of the particular operation.

(4) Employer and employee representatives, as elected, delegated or appointed, shall attend and actively take part in frequent and regular safety committee meetings.

(5) Accident prevention programs shall provide for employer-employee safety meetings and frequent and regular safety inspections of job sites, materials, equipment, and operating procedures.

(6) A record of safety activities, such as inspections and meetings, shall be maintained by the employer for a period covering the previous twelve months and shall be made available, upon request, to noncompliance personnel of the department of labor and industries.

(7) Employees shall individually comply with all safety rules and cooperate with management in carrying out the accident prevention program.

(8) To make effective the preceding statement and promote on-the-job accident prevention, committees shall be established in each port. These committees shall consist of an equal number of port or stevedore company and longshoremen representatives at the job level with the industry or company safety supervisor serving as secretary and coordinator. Some functions of the committee are to maintain the interest of the workers in accident prevention by providing for their actual participation in the program, to direct their attention to the real causes of accidents, and to provide a means for making practical use of their intimate knowledge of working conditions and practices.

(9) It is intended that this program will produce mutually practical and effective recommendations regarding correction of accident-producing circumstances and conditions.

Note:For first-aid requirements, see WAC 296-800-150.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-56-60009, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-56-60009, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60009, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60009, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60009, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60009, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60010 Emergency action plans. (1) **Scope and application.** This section requires all employers to develop and implement an emergency action plan. The emergency action plan shall be in writing (except as provided in subsection (5)(d) of this section) and shall cover those designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety from fire and other emergencies.

Note: When an employer directs his or her employees to respond to an emergency that is beyond the scope of the emergency action plan developed in accordance with this section, then chapter 296-824 WAC shall apply.

(2) **Elements.** The following elements, at a minimum, shall be included in the plan:

(a) Emergency escape procedures and emergency escape route assignments;

(b) Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;

(c) Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;

(d) Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;

(e) The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and

(f) Names or regular job titles of persons or departments that can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

(3) **Alarm system.** The employer shall establish an employee alarm system that provides warning for necessary emergency action and for reaction time for safe escape of employees from the workplace or the immediate work area.

(4) **Evacuation.** The employer shall establish the types of evacuation to be used in emergency circumstances.

(5) **Training.**

(a) Before implementing the emergency action plan, the employer shall designate and train a sufficient number of persons to assist in the safe and orderly emergency evacuation of employees.

(b) The employer shall review the plan with each employee covered by the plan at the following times:

(i) Initially when the plan is developed;

(ii) Whenever the employee's responsibilities or designated actions under the plan change; and

(iii) Whenever the plan is changed.

(c) The employer shall review with each employee upon initial assignment those parts of the plan that the employee must know to protect the employee in the event of an emergency. The written plan shall be kept at the workplace and be made available for employee review.

(d) Employers with ten or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees and need not maintain a written plan.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-56-60010, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07.]

PART B—WATERFRONT OPERATIONS

WAC 296-56-60011 Slinging. (1) Drafts shall be safely slung before being hoisted. Loose dunnage or debris hanging or protruding from loads shall be removed.

(2) Bales of cotton, wool, cork, wood pulp, gunny bags, or similar articles shall be hoisted only by straps strong enough to support the weight of the bale. At least two hooks, each in a separate strap, shall be used.

(3) Unitized loads bound by bands or straps shall only be hoisted by the banding or strapping if the banding or strapping is suitable for hoisting and is strong enough to support the weight of the load.

(4) Additional means of hoisting shall be employed to ensure safe lifting of unitized loads having damaged banding or strapping.

(5) Case hooks shall be used only with cases designed to be hoisted by these hooks.

(6) Loads requiring continuous manual guidance during handling shall be guided by guide ropes (tag lines) that are long enough to control the load.

(7) Intermodal containers shall be handled in accordance with WAC 296-56-60103.

(8) The employer shall require employees to stay clear of the area beneath overhead drafts or descending lifting gear.

(9) Employees shall not be permitted to ride the hook or the load.

(10) Cargo handling bridles, such as pallet bridles, which are to remain attached to the hoisting gear while hoisting successive drafts, shall be attached by shackles, or other positive means shall be taken to prevent them from becoming accidentally disengaged from the cargo hook.

(11) Drafts of lumber, pipe, dunnage and other pieces, the top layer of which is not bound by the sling, shall be slung in such a manner as to prevent sliders. Double slings shall be used on unstrapped dunnage, except, when due to the size of hatch or deep tank openings, it is impractical to use them.

(12) Hand loaded buckets, tubs, bins and baskets used in handling bulk cargo shall not be loaded above their rim.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60011, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60011, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60011, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60013 Stacking of cargo and pallets. Cargo, pallets, and other material stored in tiers shall be stacked in such a manner as to provide stability against sliding and collapse.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60013, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60015 Coopering. Repair and reconditioning of damaged or leaking cargo packaging (coopering) shall be performed so as not to endanger employees.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60015, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60017 Line handling. (1) In order to provide safe access for handling lines while mooring and unmooring vessels, cargo or material shall not be stowed or vehicles placed where they obstruct the work surface.

(2) When stringpiece or apron width is insufficient for safe footing, grab lines on rails shall be installed on the sides of permanent structures. ("Stringpiece" means a narrow walkway between the water edge of a berth and a shed or other structure.)

(3) Areas around bitts or cleats where workers perform their duties as line handlers shall be lighted as required by this chapter. There shall be a nonslip surface around each bitt or cleat.

(4) Walkways on which mooring hausers must be moved may have the handrail omitted on the line handling side provided a six inch by six inch toeboard is installed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60017, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60017, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60019 Standard gauge railroad operations. WAC 296-56-60019 through 296-56-60041 apply to standard gauge railroad operations.

(1) Work shall be performed in railcars only if floors of the railcars are in visibly safe condition for the work activity being conducted and the equipment being used.

(2) A route shall be established to allow employees to pass to and from places of employment without passing under, over or through railcars, or between cars less than ten feet (3 m) apart on the same track.

(3) The employer shall direct that no employees remain in railcars after work is concluded. No employee shall remain in a railcar after work is concluded.

(4) Railcars shall be chocked or otherwise prevented from moving:

(a) While dockboards or carplates are in position; or

(b) While employees are working within, on or under the railcars or near the tracks at the ends of the cars.

(5) When employees are working in, on, or under a railcar, positive means shall be taken to protect them from exposure to impact from moving railcars.

(6) Work being carried on, in, or under cars which subjects employees to the hazard of moving railroad equipment shall be protected by flags and derails set a minimum of fifty feet from one or both ends of the worksite. Where the spur track switch is less than fifty feet from the work location, the switch padlocked in the open position may take the place of the derail. The blue flag shall be placed at that point.

(7) Before cars are moved, unsecured and over-hanging stakes, wire straps, banding, and similar objects shall be removed or placed so as not to create hazards.

(8) The employer shall institute all necessary controls during railcar movement to safeguard personnel. If winches or capstans are employed for movement, employees shall stand clear of the hauling rope and shall not stand between the rope and the cars.

(9) Before being opened fully, doors shall be opened slightly to ensure that the load has not shifted during transit. Special precautions shall be taken if the doors being opened are visibly damaged.

(10) If power industrial trucks are used to open freight car doors, the trucks or the railcar doors shall be equipped with door opening attachments. Employees shall stand clear of the railcar doors while they are being opened and closed.

(11) Only railcar door openers or power trucks equipped with door opening attachments shall be used to open jammed doors.

(12) Employees shall not remain in or on gondolas or flat cars when drafts that create overhead, caught-in, caught-between or struck-by hazards are being landed in or on the railcar. End gates, if raised, shall be secured.

(13) Operators of railcar dumps shall have an unrestricted view of dumping operations and shall have emergency means of stopping movement.

(14) Recessed railroad switches shall be enclosed to provide a level surface.

(15) Warning signs shall be posted where doorways open onto tracks, at blind corners and at similar places where vision may be restricted.

(16) Warning signs shall be posted if insufficient clearance for personnel exists between railcars and structures.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60019, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60019, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60019, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60021 Signals displayed by each maintenance crew. Each maintenance crew shall display and remove its own set of blue signals.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60021, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60023 Warning flags or lights. A blue flag, bright colored flag or blue light shall be displayed at one or both ends of an engine, car or train to indicate that workers are under or about the railway equipment. When such warning devices are displayed, the equipment shall not be coupled to or moved. On a dead end spur, a blue light or flag may be displayed adjacent to the switch opening while cars are being loaded or unloaded.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60023, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60023, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60025 Signals unobscured. Equipment which could obscure signals shall not be placed on the track.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60025, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60025, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60027 Audible warning system. A clearly audible warning system shall be employed when cars are being moved in areas where workers may be in the vicinity of the tracks. When the audible warning signal might not be heard above the surrounding noises, a person shall be delegated and stationed close enough to the track crew to warn them, by contact, of the oncoming equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60027, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60027, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60029 Safety observer on railroad switching. When persons are required to work between railway cars, underneath railway cars or in areas where switching is done, there shall be a person charged with the responsibility to warn of an approaching switch of the railway car or cars, unless other reasonable and practical safeguards are provided.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60029, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60029, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60031 Warning at road crossing. An audible whistle, horn or bell shall be sounded by the locomotive engineer to give adequate warning prior to switching across any road crossing. Whenever cars are pushed with a locomotive, a signalman shall be located at the crossing to give signals in conjunction with other warnings by the engineer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60031, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60031, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60033 Flying switches. Flying switches shall not be used when switching railroad equipment in congested areas or across roadways or walkways.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60033, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60035 Clearance from railroad tracks. Materials shall not be stacked or piled closer than eight and one-half feet from the center line of the railroad tracks.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60035, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60037 Car plates. Whenever workers are required to move cargo into or out of a railway car, a railway car plate shall be used which shall meet the following specifications:

(1) All car plates shall be strong enough to carry maximum loads with a safety factor of three.

(2) All car plates shall be provided with positive stops to prevent shifting of plates. One set of these stops shall be adjustable to allow for different spaces between car door and platform.

(3) Car plates shall be so shaped that edges will always bear on the floor of car and platform to prevent "teetering" or rocking.

(4) All car plates shall have skid resistant surfaces.

(5) All car plates shall be provided with toe or guard plates at the sides with a minimum height of four inches.

(6) All car plates must bear no less than six inches back from edge of platform.

(7) Maximum capacity of car plates shall be marked in a conspicuous place.

(8) Car plates shall be provided with an appropriate fixture to enable the plates to be lifted and moved by fork trucks.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60037, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60037, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60039 Dockboards (bridge plates). (1) Portable and powered dockboards shall be strong enough to carry the load imposed.

(2) Portable dockboards shall be secured in position, either by being anchored or equipped with devices which will prevent slipping.

(3) Powered dockboards shall be designed and constructed in accordance with commercial standards CS202-56 (1956) *Industrial Lifts and Hinged Loading Ramps* published by the United States Department of Commerce.

(4) Handholds or other effective means, shall be provided on portable dockboards to permit safe handling.

(5) Positive protection shall be provided to prevent railroad cars from being moved while dockboards or bridge plates are in position.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60039, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60039, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60041 Log handling. (1) The employer shall ensure that structures (bunks) used to contain logs have rounded corners and rounded structural parts to avoid sling damage.

(2) Two or more binders or equivalently safe means of containment shall remain on logging trucks and railcars to secure logs during movement of the truck or car within the terminal. During unloading, logs shall be prevented from moving while binders are being removed.

(3) Logs shall be hoisted by two slings or by other gear designed for safe hoisting.

(4) Logs placed adjacent to vehicle curbs on the dock shall not be over one tier high unless placed in bunks or so stacked as not to roll or otherwise creating a hazard to employees.

(5) Before logs are slung up from the dock, they shall be stably supported to prevent spreading and to allow passage of slings beneath the load. When bunks or similar retaining devices are used, no log shall be higher than the stanchions or retaining members of the device.

(6) A draft of logs for hoisting aboard ship shall not vary in length more than twenty percent.

(7) Audible alarms.

(a) All bidirectional machines, shall be equipped with a horn, distinguishable from the surrounding noise level, which shall be operated as needed when the machine is moving in either direction. The horn shall be maintained in operable condition.

(b) Automatic back-up alarms shall be installed on bidirectional equipment used to handle logs or containers and shall be maintained in operable condition.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60041, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60041, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60041, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60043 Movement of barges and railcars. Barges and railcars shall not be moved by cargo runners (running rigging) from vessel cargo booms, cranes or other equipment not suitable for the purpose.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60043, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60043, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60043, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60045 Communication. (1) Radio. When practical and safe, crane operators shall be provided with a radio or telephone to be in contact with the signalman or crane chaser in those cases where a signalman or crane chaser is required.

(2) Interference. Cargo handling operations shall not be carried on when noise-producing maintenance, construction or repair work interferes with communication of warnings or instructions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60045, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60045, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60047 Open fires. Open fires and fires in drums or similar containers are prohibited.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60047, filed 12/11/84.]

PART C—HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERES AND MATERIALS

WAC 296-56-60049 Hazardous cargo. (1) Before cargo handling operations begin, the employer shall ascertain whether any hazardous cargo is to be handled and shall determine the nature of the hazard. The employer shall inform employees of the nature of any hazard and any special precautions to be taken to prevent employee exposure, and shall

instruct employees to notify the employer of any leaks or spills.

(2) All hazardous cargo shall be slung and secured so that neither the draft nor individual packages can fall as a result of tipping the draft or slackening of the supporting gear.

(3) If hazardous cargo is spilled or if its packaging leaks, employees shall be removed from the affected area until the employer has ascertained the specific hazards, provided any equipment, clothing, ventilation and fire protection equipment necessary to eliminate or protect against the hazard. Cleanup employees shall be instructed as to the safe method of cleaning up and disposing of the spill, and handling and disposing of leaking containers. Actual cleanup or disposal work shall be conducted under the supervision of a designated person.

(4) The Department of Transportation and the United States Coast Guard impose requirements related to handling, storing and transportation of hazardous cargo (see 33 CFR Part 126, 46 CFR, 49 CFR).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60049, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60049, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60051 Handling explosives or hazardous materials. (1) All workers handling explosive or other hazardous material which is properly labeled pursuant to the Washington State Labeling Code, chapters 296-62 and 296-64 WAC, promulgated by the department of labor and industries; or the Explosive Act, chapter 70.74 RCW and chapter 296-52 WAC; or the Federal and Washington State Food, Drug and Cosmetic Acts; the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, the Washington Pesticide Act, chapter 17.21 RCW; the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act; or the Interstate Commerce Commission and Foreign Commerce regulations; or explosives or other dangerous cargo which is reasonably known by the employers to be mislabeled or to be lacking a required label, shall be thoroughly informed by the employer of the explosive or hazardous nature of the cargo.

(2) In all shipping operations including, but not limited to, handling, storage, and preparation, compliance with the standards of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Coast Guard, or the safety rules developed by the Institute of Makers of Explosives shall be deemed proper and safe methods of operation.

(3) Handling of breakage. If breakage should occur while handling explosives or other hazardous materials, the foreman shall order the work in the immediate area to cease until the hazard has been removed. It shall be the responsibility of the employer to use a safe method of handling such breakage and placing it in a remote, safe location.

(4) No smoking. All workers supervising or engaged in the handling, hoisting, stowing of explosives, combustible oxidizing materials or flammable materials shall smoke only in designated areas. No person shall smoke within one hundred feet of any location where such materials are handled or stored.

(5) Loading chute. In chuting packaged explosives, care must be exercised to ensure that one package is taken from the mat before starting another. Each package shall be completely removed from the mat before another is placed on the chute.

(6) Specifications for chutes. In the loading of explosive merchandise in package form where chutes are used, the chutes shall be constructed only of wood. All fastenings shall be of wooden pins, dowelings, or pegs. Metal fastenings may be used, provided they are countersunk.

(7) Mattress landing buffer. The bottoms of the chutes shall be provided with a stuffed mattress not less than four inches thick and of sufficient width and length to allow for safe landing of packages.

(8) Drafts of hazardous or explosive cargo shall be so slung and secured that neither the draft nor individual packages can fall as a result of tipping the draft or slackening the supporting gear.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60051, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60051, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60053 Hazardous atmospheres and substances. (1) Purpose and scope. This section covers areas where a hazardous atmosphere or substance may exist, except where one or more of the following sections apply: WAC 296-56-60049 Hazardous cargo; WAC 296-56-60051 Handling explosives or hazardous materials; WAC 296-56-60055 Carbon monoxide; WAC 296-56-60057 Fumigants, pesticides, insecticides and hazardous preservatives; WAC 296-56-60107 Terminal facilities handling menhaden and similar species of fish; WAC 296-56-60235 Welding, cutting and heating (hot work); and WAC 296-56-60237 Spray painting.

(2) Determination of hazard.

(a) Whenever a room, building, vehicle, railcar or other space contains or has contained a hazardous atmosphere, a designated and appropriately equipped person shall test the atmosphere before entry to determine whether a hazardous atmosphere exists.

(b) Records of results of any tests required by this section shall be maintained for at least thirty days.

(3) Testing during ventilation. When mechanical ventilation is used to maintain a safe atmosphere, tests shall be made by a designated person to ensure that the atmosphere is not hazardous.

(4) Entry into hazardous atmospheres. Only designated persons shall enter hazardous atmospheres. The following provisions shall apply:

(a) Persons entering a space containing a hazardous atmosphere shall be protected by respiratory and emergency protective equipment meeting the requirements of chapter 296-842 WAC;

(b) Persons entering a space containing a hazardous atmosphere shall be instructed in the nature of the hazard, precautions to be taken, and the use of protective and emergency equipment. Standby observers, similarly equipped and instructed, shall continuously monitor the activity of employees within such space; and

(c) Except for emergency or rescue operations, employees shall not enter into any atmosphere which has been identified as flammable or oxygen deficient (less than nineteen and one-half percent oxygen). Persons who may be required to enter flammable or oxygen deficient atmospheres in emergency operations shall be instructed in the dangers attendant

to those atmospheres and instructed in the use of self-contained breathing apparatus, which shall be utilized.

(d) To prevent inadvertent employee entry into spaces that have been identified as having hazardous, flammable or oxygen deficient atmospheres, appropriate warning signs or equivalent means shall be posted at all means of access to those spaces.

(5) When the packaging of asbestos cargo leaks, spillage shall be cleaned up by designated employees protected from the harmful effects of asbestos as required by WAC 296-62-07517 and chapter 296-65 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-56-60053, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-56-60053, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60053, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60053, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60053, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60055 Carbon monoxide. (1) Exposure limits. The carbon monoxide content of the atmosphere in a room, building, vehicle, railcar or any enclosed space shall be maintained below fifty parts per million (0.005%) as an eight-hour time-weighted average. Employees shall be removed from the enclosed space if the carbon monoxide concentration exceeds one hundred parts per million (0.01%).

(2) Testing. Tests to determine carbon monoxide concentration shall be made whenever necessary to ensure that employee exposure does not exceed the limits specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Instrumentation. Tests for carbon monoxide concentration shall be made by designated persons using gas detector tube units certified by NIOSH under 30 CFR Part 11 or other measuring instruments whose accuracy is as great or greater.

(4) Records. A record of the date, time, location and result of carbon monoxide tests shall be available for at least thirty days.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60055, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60055, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60057 Fumigants, pesticides, insecticides and hazardous preservatives (see also WAC 296-56-60049, 296-56-60051 and 296-56-60053). (1) Whenever cargo in a space is or has been stowed, handled, or treated with a fumigant, pesticide, insecticide, or hazardous preservative, a determination shall be made as to whether a hazardous atmosphere is present in the space. Only employees protected as required in subsection (5) of this section shall enter the space if it is hazardous.

(2) Tests to determine the atmospheric concentration of chemicals used to treat cargo shall be:

(a) Appropriate for the hazard involved;

(b) Conducted by designated persons; and

(c) Performed at the intervals necessary to ensure that employee exposure does not exceed the permissible exposure limit for the chemical involved, see chapters 296-62 and 296-841 WAC.

(3) Results of any tests shall be available for at least thirty days.

(4) Chemicals shall only be applied to cargoes by designated persons.

(5) Only designated persons shall enter hazardous atmospheres. Whenever a hazardous atmosphere is entered the following provisions apply.

(a) Persons entering a space containing a hazardous atmosphere shall be protected by respiratory and emergency protective equipment meeting the requirements of part G of this standard; and

(b) Persons entering a space containing a hazardous atmosphere shall be instructed in the nature of the hazard, precautions to be taken, and the use of protective and emergency equipment. Standby observers, similarly equipped and instructed, shall continuously monitor the activity of employees within such a space.

(6) Signs shall be clearly posted where fumigants, pesticides or hazardous preservatives have created a hazardous atmosphere. These signs shall note the danger, identify specific chemical hazards, and give appropriate information and precautions, including instructions for the emergency treatment of employees affected by any chemical in use.

(7) In the case of containerized shipments of fumigated tobacco, the contents of the container shall be aerated by opening the container doors for a period of forty-eight hours after the completion of fumigation and prior to loading. When tobacco is within shipping cases having polyethylene or similar bag liners, the aeration period shall be seventy-two hours. The employer shall obtain a written warranty from the fumigation facility stating that the appropriate aeration period has been met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-56-60057, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60057, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60057, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60057, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60057, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60057, filed 12/11/84.]

PART E—CARGO HANDLING GEAR AND EQUIPMENT

WAC 296-56-60071 House falls. (1) Span beams shall be secured to prevent accidental dislodgement.

(2) A safe means of access shall be provided for employees working with house fall blocks.

(3) Designated employees shall inspect chains, links, shackles, swivels, blocks and other loose gear used in house fall operations before each day's use. Defective gear shall not be used.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60071, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60073 Miscellaneous auxiliary gear. (1) Routine inspection.

(a) At the completion of each use, loose gear such as slings, chains, bridles, blocks, and hooks shall be so placed as to avoid damage to the gear. Loose gear shall be inspected and any defects corrected before reuse.

(b) All loose gear shall be inspected by the employer or his/her authorized representative before each use and, when necessary, at intervals during its use, to ensure that it is safe. Any gear which is found upon inspection to be unsafe shall not be used until it is made safe.

(c) Defective gear shall not be used. Distorted hooks, shackles, or similar gear shall be discarded.

(d) Chains or other gear which have been lengthened, altered, or repaired by welding shall be properly heat treated, and before again being put into use, shall be tested and reexamined in the manner set forth in WAC 296-56-60097 and 296-56-60098.

(2) The employer shall maintain a record of the dates and results of the tests with each unit of gear concerned clearly identified. The records shall be available for examination by division of consultation and compliance personnel and the employee safety committee.

(3) Wire rope and wire rope slings.

(a) The employer shall ascertain and adhere to the manufacturer's recommended ratings for wire rope and wire rope slings and shall have such ratings available at the terminal. When the manufacturer is unable to supply such ratings, the employer shall use the tables for wire rope and wire rope slings found in American National Safety Standard for Slings, ANSI/ASME B30.9-1984. A design safety factor of at least five shall be maintained for the common sizes of running wire used as falls, in purchases or in such uses as light load slings. Wire rope with a safety factor of less than five may be used only:

(i) In specialized equipment, such as cranes designed to be used with lesser wire rope safety factors;

(ii) In accordance with design factors in standing rigging applications; or

(iii) For heavy lifts or other purposes for which a safety factor of five is impractical and for which the employer can demonstrate that equivalent safety is ensured.

(b) Wire rope or wire rope slings exhibiting any of the following conditions shall not be used:

(i) Ten randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay or three or more broken wires in one strand in one rope lay;

(ii) Kinking, crushing, bird caging, or other damage resulting in distortion of the wire rope structure;

(iii) Evidence of heat damage;

(iv) Excessive wear, corrosion, deformation or other defect in the wire or attachments, including cracks in attachments;

(v) Any indication of strand or wire slippage in end attachments; or

(vi) More than one broken wire in the close vicinity of a socket or swaged fitting.

(c) Four by twenty-nine (4 x 29) wire rope shall not be used in any running rigging.

(d) Protruding ends of strands in splices on slings and bridles shall be covered or blunted. Coverings shall be removable so that splices can be examined. Means used to cover or blunt ends shall not damage the wire.

(e) Where wire rope clips are used to form eyes, the employer shall adhere to the manufacturer's recommendations, which shall be available at the terminal. If "U" bolt clips are used and the manufacturer's recommendations are not available, Table C-1 shall be used to determine the number and spacing of clips. "U" bolts shall be applied with the "U" section in contact with the dead end of the rope.

Table C-1— Number and Spacing of U-Bolt Wire Rope Clips

Improved plow steel, rope diameter	Minimum number of clips		Minimum spacing
inches/(cm)	Drop forged	Other material	inches/(cm)
1/2 or less (1.3)	3	4	3 (7.6)
5/8 (1.6)	3	4	3 3/4 (9.5)
3/4 (1.9)	4	5	4 1/2 (11.4)
7/8 (2.2)	4	5	5 1/4 (13.3)
1 (2.5)	5	7	6 (15.2)
1 1/8 (2.9)	6	7	6 3/4 (17.1)
1 1/4 (3.2)	6	8	7 1/2 (19.1)
1 3/8 (3.5)	7	8	8 1/4 (21.0)
1 1/2 (3.8)	7	9	9 (22.9)

(f) Wire rope shall not be secured by knots.

(g) Eyes in wire rope bridles, slings, bull wires, or in single parts used for hoisting shall not be formed by wire rope clips or knots.

(h) Eye splices in wire ropes shall have at least three tucks with a whole strand of the rope and two tucks with one-half of the wire cut from each strand. Other forms of splices or connections which are demonstrated to be equally safe may be used.

(i) Except for eye splices in the ends of wires and for endless rope slings, each wire rope used in hoisting or lowering, or in bulling cargo, shall consist of one continuous piece without knot or splice.

(4) Natural fiber rope.

(a) The employer shall ascertain the manufacturer's ratings for the specific natural fiber rope used and have such ratings available at the terminal. The manufacturer's ratings shall be adhered to and a minimum design safety factor of five maintained.

(b) Eye splices shall consist of at least three full tucks. Short splices shall consist of at least six full tucks, three on each side of the center line.

(5) Synthetic rope.

(a) The employer shall adhere to the manufacturer's ratings and use recommendations for the specific synthetic fiber rope used and shall have such ratings available at the terminal.

(b) Unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer, when synthetic fiber ropes are substituted for manila ropes of less than three inches (7.62 cm) circumference, the substitute shall be of equal size. Where substituted for manila rope of three inches or more in circumference, the size of the synthetic rope shall be determined from the formula:

$$C = \sqrt{.6(C_s^2)+.4(C_m^2)}$$

Where C = the required circumference of the synthetic rope in inches, C_s = the circumference to the nearest one-quarter inch of a synthetic rope having a breaking strength not less than that of the size manila rope that would be required by subsection (4) of this section, and C_m = the circumference of

manila rope in inches which would be required by subsection (4) of this section.

(c) In making such substitution, it shall be ascertained that the inherent characteristics of the synthetic fiber are suitable for hoisting.

(6) Removal of natural and synthetic rope from service. Natural or synthetic rope having any of the following defects shall be removed from service:

(a) Abnormal wear;

(b) Powdered fiber between strands;

(c) Sufficient cut or broken fibers to affect the capacity of the rope;

(d) Variations in the size or roundness of strands;

(e) Discolorations other than stains not associated with rope damage;

(f) Rotting; or

(g) Distortion or other damage to attached hardware.

(7) Thimbles. Properly fitting thimbles shall be used where any rope is secured permanently to a ring, shackle or attachment, where practical.

(8) Synthetic web slings.

(a) Slings and nets or other combinations of more than one piece of synthetic webbing assembled and used as a single unit (synthetic web slings) shall not be used to hoist loads in excess of the sling's rated capacity.

(b) Synthetic web slings shall be removed from service if they exhibit any of the following defects:

(i) Acid or caustic burns;

(ii) Melting or charring of any part of the sling surface;

(iii) Snags, punctures, tears or cuts;

(iv) Broken or worn stitches;

(v) Distortion or damage to fittings; or

(vi) Display of visible warning threads or markers designed to indicate excessive wear or damage.

(c) Defective synthetic web slings removed from service shall not be returned to service unless repaired by a sling manufacturer or similar entity. Each repaired sling shall be proof tested by the repairer to twice the slings' rated capacity prior to its return to service. The employer shall retain a certificate of the proof test and make it available for examination.

(d) Synthetic web slings provided by the employer shall only be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, which shall be made available upon request.

(e) Fittings shall have a breaking strength at least equal to that of the sling to which they are attached and shall be free of sharp edges.

(9) Chains and chain slings used for hoisting.

(a) The employer shall adhere to the manufacturer's recommended ratings for safe working loads for the sizes of the wrought iron and alloy steel chains and chain slings used and shall have such ratings available. When the manufacturer is unable to provide such ratings, the employer shall use the tables for chains and chain slings found in American National Safety Standard for Slings, ANSI B30.9-1971.

(b) Proof coil steel chain, also known as common or hardware chain, and other chain not recommended by the manufacturer for slinging or hoisting shall not be used for slinging or hoisting.

(c)(i) Sling chains, including end fastenings, shall be inspected for visible defects before each day's use and as often as necessary during use to ensure integrity of the sling.

(ii) Thorough inspections of chains in use shall be made quarterly to detect wear, defective welds, deformation, increase in length or stretch. The month of inspection shall be indicated on each chain by color of paint on a link or by other effective means.

(iii) Chains shall be removed from service when maximum allowable wear, as indicated in Table C-2, is reached at any point of link.

(iv) Chain slings shall be removed from service when stretch has increased the length of a measured section by more than five percent; when a link is bent, twisted or otherwise damaged; or when a link has a raised scarf or defective weld.

(v) Only designated persons shall inspect chains used for slinging and hoisting.

Table C-2 — Maximum Allowable Wear at Any Point of Link

Chain size		Maximum allowable wear	
Inches		Inches	(cm)
1/4 (9/32)	(0.6)	3/64	(0.1)
3/8	(1.0)	5/64	(0.2)
1/2	(1.3)	7/64	(0.3)
5/8	(1.6)	9/64	(0.4)
3/4	(1.9)	5/32	(0.4)
7/8	(2.2)	11/64	(0.4)
1	(2.5)	3/16	(0.5)
1 1/8	(2.9)	7/32	(0.6)
1 1/4	(3.2)	1/4	(0.6)
1 3/8	(3.5)	9/32	(0.7)
1 1/2	(3.8)	5/16	(0.8)
1 3/4	(4.4)	1 1/32	(0.9)

(d) Chains shall only be repaired under qualified supervision. Links or portions of chain defective under any of the criteria of WAC 296-56-60073 (9)(c) shall be replaced with properly dimensioned links or connections of material similar to that of the original chain. Before repaired chains are returned to service, they shall be tested to the proof test load recommended by the manufacturer for the original chain. Tests shall be performed by the manufacturer or shall be certified by an agency accredited for the purpose under WAC 296-56-60093. Test certificates shall be available at the terminal.

(e) Wrought iron chains in constant use shall be annealed or normalized at intervals not exceeding six months. Heat treatment certificates shall be available at the terminal. Alloy chains shall not be annealed.

(f) Kinked or knotted chains shall not be used for lifting. Chains shall not be shortened by bolting, wiring or knotting. Makeshift links or fasteners such as wire, bolts or rods shall not be used.

(g) Hooks, rings, links and attachments affixed to sling chains shall have rated capacities at least equal to that of the chains to which they are attached.

(h) Chain slings shall bear identification of size, grade and rated capacity.

(10) Shackles.

(a) If available, the manufacturer's recommended safe working loads for shackles shall not be exceeded. In the absence of manufacturer's recommendations, Table C-3 shall apply.

(b) Screw pin shackles used aloft in house fall or other gear, except in cargo hook assemblies, shall have their pins moused or otherwise effectively secured.

Table C-3 — Safe Working Loads for Shackles

Material size		Pin diameter		Safe working load in 2,000 lb tons
Inches	(cm)	Inches	(cm)	
1/2	(1.3)	5/8	(1.6)	1.4
5/8	(1.6)	3/4	(1.9)	2.2
3/4	(1.9)	7/8	(2.2)	3.2
7/8	(2.2)	1	(2.5)	4.3
1	(2.5)	1 1/8	(2.9)	5.6
1 1/8	(2.9)	1 1/4	(3.2)	6.7
1 1/4	(3.2)	1 3/8	(3.5)	8.2
1 3/8	(3.5)	1 1/2	(3.8)	10.0
1 1/2	(3.8)	1 5/8	(4.1)	11.9
1 3/4	(4.4)	2	(5.1)	16.2
2	(5.1)	2 1/4	(5.7)	21.2

(c) Tables G-2 through G-5 shall be used to determine the safe working loads of various sizes and classifications of improved plow steel wire rope slings with various types of terminals. For sizes, classifications and grades not included in these tables the safe working load recommended by the manufacturer for specific, identifiable products shall be followed, however, a safety factor of not less than five shall be maintained.

TABLE G-1
MANILA ROPE
In Pounds or Tons of 2,000 Pounds

Circum-ference	Diameter in Inches	Single Leg	60 Degree	45 Degree	30 Degree
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
3/4	1/4	120	204	170	120
1	5/16	200	346	282	200
1 1/8	3/8	270	467	380	270
1 1/4	7/16	350	605	493	350
1 3/8	15/32	450	775	635	450
1 1/2	1/2	530	915	798	530
1 3/4	9/16	690	1190	973	690
2	5/8	880	1520	1240	880
2 1/4	3/4	1080	1870	1520	1080
2 1/2	13/16	1300	2250	1830	1300
2 3/4	7/8	1540	2660	2170	1540
3	1	1800	3120	2540	1800
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
3 1/4	1 1/16	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.0
3 1/2	1 1/8	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.2
3 3/4	1 1/4	1.35	2.3	1.9	1.35
4	1 5/16	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.5
4 1/2	1 1/2	1.8	3.1	2.5	1.8
5	1 5/8	2.25	3.9	3.2	2.25
5 1/2	1 3/4	2.6	4.5	3.7	2.6
6	2	3.1	5.4	4.4	3.1
6 1/2	2 1/8	3.6	6.2	5.1	3.6

TABLE G-2 RATED CAPACITIES FOR IMPROVED PLOW STEEL, INDEPENDENT WIRE ROPE CORE, WIRE ROPE AND WIRE SLINGS
(IN TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS)

Rope Diameter Inches	Single Leg					
	Vertical			Choker		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
6 x 19 Classification						
1/4"	.59	.56	.53	.44	.42	.40
3/8"	1.3	1.2	1.1	.98	.93	.86
1/2"	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5
5/8"	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.2
3/4"	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.1
7/8"	6.9	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.1
1"	9.0	8.5	7.2	6.7	6.4	5.4
1-1/8"	11	10	9.0	8.5	7.8	6.8
6 x 37 Classification						
1-1/4"	13	12	10	9.9	9.2	7.9
1-3/8"	16	15	13	12	11	9.6
1-1/2"	19	17	15	14	13	11
1-3/4"	26	24	20	19	18	15
2"	33	30	26	25	23	20
2-1/4"	41	38	33	31	29	25

(A) — Socket or Swaged Terminal attachment.
(B) — Mechanical Sleeve attachment.
(C) — Hand Tucked Splice attachment.

TABLE G-3 RATED CAPACITIES FOR IMPROVED PLOW STEEL, INDEPENDENT WIRE ROPE CORE, WIRE ROPE SLING (IN TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS)

Rope dia. inches	Two-leg bridle or basket hitch											
	Vertical			60 Degree			45 Degree			30 Degree		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
6 x 19 Classification												
1/4"	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	.97	.92	.83	.79	.75	.59	.56	.53
3/8"	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1

	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1/2"	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.0
5/8"	7.2	6.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.0
3/4"	10	9.7	8.4	8.9	8.4	7.3	7.2	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.9	4.2
7/8"	14	13	11	12	11	9.6	9.8	9.3	7.8	6.9	6.6	5.5
1"	18	17	14	15	15	12	13	12	10	9.0	8.5	7.2
1 1/8"	23	21	18	19	18	16	16	15	13	11	10	9.0
6 x 37 Classification												
1 1/4"	26	24	21	23	21	18	19	17	15	13	12	10
1 3/8"	32	29	25	28	25	22	22	21	18	16	15	13
1 1/2"	38	35	30	33	30	26	27	25	21	19	17	15
1 3/4"	51	47	41	44	41	35	36	33	29	26	24	20
2"	66	61	53	57	53	46	47	43	37	33	30	26
2 1/4"	83	76	66	72	66	57	58	54	47	41	38	33

(A) Socket or Swaged Terminal Attachment.
(B) Mechanical Sleeve Attachment.
(C) Hand Tucked Splice Attachment.

TABLE G-4 RATED CAPACITIES FOR IMPROVED PLOW STEEL, FIBER CORE, WIRE ROPE AND WIRE ROPE SLINGS
(In Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Rope dia. Inches	Single leg					
	Vertical			Choker		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
6 x 19 Classification						
1/4	.55	.51	.49	.41	.38	.37
3/8	1.2	1.1	1.1	.91	.85	.80
1/2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
5/8	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1
3/4	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9
7/8	6.4	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.5	3.9
1	8.4	7.7	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.0
1-1/8	10	9.5	8.4	7.9	7.1	6.3

TABLE G-4 RATED CAPACITIES FOR IMPROVED PLOW STEEL, FIBER CORE, WIRE ROPE AND WIRE ROPE SLINGS
(In Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Rope dia. Inches	Single leg					
	Vertical			Choker		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
6 x 37 Classification						
1-1/4	12	11	9.8	9.2	8.3	7.4
1-3/8	15	13	12	11	10	8.9
1-1/2	17	16	14	13	12	10
1-3/4	24	21	19	18	16	14
2	31	28	25	23	21	18

(A) — Socket or Swaged Terminal attachment.
(B) — Mechanical Sleeve attachment.
(C) — Hand Tucked Splice attachment.

TABLE G-5 RATED CAPACITIES FOR IMPROVED PLOW STEEL, FIBER CORE, WIRE ROPE SLINGS
(IN TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS)

Rope dia. inches	**Two-leg bridle or basket hitch**											
	Vertical			**60 Degree**			**45 Degree**			**30 Degree**		
	A	**B**	**C**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**A**	**B**	**C**
6 x 19 Classification												
1/4"	1.1	1.0	.99	.95	.88	.85	.77	.72	.70	.55	.51	.49
3/8"	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
1/2"	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.8
5/8"	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.8
3/4"	9.5	8.8	7.8	8.2	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.2	5.5	4.8	4.4	3.9
7/8"	13	12	10	11	10	8.9	9.1	8.4	7.3	6.4	5.9	5.1
1"	17	15	13	14	13	11	12	11	9.4	8.4	7.7	6.7
1 1/2"	21	19	17	18	16	14	15	13	12	10	9.5	8.4
6 x 37 Classification												
1 1/4"	25	22	20	21	19	17	17	16	14	12	11	9.8
1 3/8"	30	27	24	26	23	20	21	19	17	15	13	12
1 1/2"	35	32	28	30	27	24	25	22	20	17	16	14
1 3/4"	48	43	38	41	37	33	34	30	27	24	21	19
2"	62	55	49	53	48	43	43	39	35	31	28	25

TABLE G-5 RATED CAPACITIES FOR IMPROVED PLOW STEEL, FIBER CORE, WIRE ROPE SLINGS (IN TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS)

(A) Socket or Swaged Terminal Attachment.
(B) Mechanical Sleeve Attachment.
(C) Hand Tucked Splice Attachment.

TABLE G-6 ALLOY STEEL CHAIN (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

Nominal Size Chain Stock Inch	Single Leg	60 Degree	45 Degree	30 Degree
1/4	1.62	2.82	2.27	1.62
3/8	3.30	5.70	4.65	3.30
1/2	5.62	9.75	7.90	5.62
5/8	8.25	14.25	11.65	8.25
3/4	11.5	19.9	16.2	11.5
7/8	14.3	24.9	20.3	14.3
1	19.3	33.5	27.3	19.8
1 1/8	22.2	38.5	31.5	22.2
1 1/4	28.7	49.7	40.5	28.7
1 3/8	33.5	58.0	47.0	33.5
1 1/2	39.7	68.5	56.0	39.7
1 5/8	42.5	73.5	59.5	42.5
1 3/4	47.0	81.5	62.0	47.0

(11) Hooks other than hand hooks.

(a) The manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed in determining the safe working loads of the various sizes and types of specific and identifiable hooks. All hooks for which no applicable manufacturer's recommendations are available shall be tested to twice the intended safe working load before they are initially put into use. The employer shall maintain a record of the dates and results of such tests.

(b) Loads shall be applied to the throat of the hook since loading the point may overstress, bend, or spring the hook.

(c) Hooks shall be inspected once a month to see that they have not been bent by overloading. Bent or sprung hooks shall not be used.

(d) Crane hooks. Magnetic particle or other suitable crack detecting inspection shall be performed at least once each year. When testing by X ray, the pertinent provisions of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's standards for protection against radiation, relating to protection against occupational radiation exposure, shall apply.

(e) Any activity which involves the use of radioactive materials or X rays, whether or not under license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, shall be performed by competent persons specially trained in the proper and safe operation of such equipment. In the case of materials used under commission license, only persons actually licensed, or competent persons under direction and supervision of the licensee, shall perform such work.

(f) Teeth of case hooks shall not be split, cracked, or deformed.

(g) Jaws of patent clamp type plate hooks shall be kept in safe condition so that they will grip plates securely.

(12) Pallets.

(a) Pallets shall be made and maintained to safely support and carry loads being handled. Fastenings of reusable pallets used for hoisting shall be bolts and nuts, drive screws (helically threaded nails), annular threaded nails or fastenings of equivalent holding strength.

(b) Damaged pallets shall be stored in designated areas and identified.

(c) Reusable wing or lip-type pallets shall be hoisted by bar bridles or other suitable gear and shall have an overhanging wing or lip of at least three inches (7.62 cm). They shall not be hoisted by wire slings alone.

(d) Loaded pallets that do not meet the requirements of this paragraph shall be hoisted only after being placed on pallets meeting such requirements or shall be handled by other means providing equivalent protection.

(e) Bridles for handling flush end or box-type pallets shall be designed to prevent disengagement from the pallet under load.

(f) Pallets shall be stacked or placed to prevent falling, collapsing or otherwise causing a hazard under standard operating conditions.

(g) Disposable pallets intended only for one use shall not be reused for hoisting.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60073, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60073, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60073, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60073, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-56-60073, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60073, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60073, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60073, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60075 Cargo boards and other type pallet boards. (1) "Cargo board" means the typical wing or lip-type stevedore board hoisted to or from vessels by means of a bar bridle. "Other pallet boards" includes all other platforms used to hold cargo for the purpose of transporting it from place to place.

(2) All pallets and cargo boards shall be of such material and construction as to safely support and carry loads being handled.

(3) All cargo boards shall be sheathed (decked) top and bottom with the top sheathing being of two-inch lumber and extending at least six inches beyond the end stringers.

(4) The outer sheathing boards or boards adjacent thereto on cargo boards shall be fastened to the stringers by bolts and nuts. Other sheathing shall be fastened by bolts and nuts, drive screws (helically threaded nails), annular threaded nails, or fastenings of equivalent strength.

(5) Pallet boards, other than cargo boards, may be hoisted if safe means are provided for the type of board used.

(6) Loaded cargo or pallet boards which do not meet the requirements of this section shall be reboarded or placed on cargo boards meeting the requirements of this section before being hoisted, only if the weight of the load can be safely distributed on the cargo board.

(7) Cargo boards which are not loaded and secured so that the load will not tip or fall shall not be hoisted.

(8) Bridles used to handle flush-end or box-type pallets shall be of such a design as to prevent them from becoming disengaged from the pallet under load.

Note: In areas where a two lip cargo board is being used, that practice shall continue. The department of labor and industries recommends the use of the two lip cargo board.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60075, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60075, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60077 Powered industrial trucks. (1) Applicability. This section applies to every type of powered industrial truck used for material or equipment handling within a marine terminal. Employers must comply with the provisions of WAC 296-24-230 and this section. It does not apply to over-the-road vehicles.

(2) General.

(a) Modifications, such as adding counterweights, that might affect the vehicle's capacity or safety shall not be performed without either the manufacturer's prior written approval or the written approval of a professional engineer experienced with the equipment who has consulted with the manufacturer, if available. Capacity, operation and maintenance instruction plates, tags or decals shall be changed to conform to the equipment as modified.

(b) Unauthorized personnel shall not ride on powered industrial trucks. A safe place to ride shall be provided when riding is authorized.

(c) When a powered industrial truck is left unattended, load-engaging means shall be fully lowered, controls neutralized and brakes set. Unless the truck is in view and within twenty-five feet (7.62 m) of the operator, power shall be shut off. Wheels shall be blocked or curbed if the truck is on an incline.

(d) Powered industrial trucks shall not be operated inside highway vehicles or railcars having damage which could affect operational safety.

(e) Powered industrial trucks shall be marked with their rated capacities, which shall be visible to the operator.

(f) Only stable and safely arranged loads within the rated capacity of the truck shall be handled.

(g) Drivers shall ascend and descend grades slowly.

(h) Drivers shall slow down and sound the horn at crossaisles and other locations where visibility is obstructed.

(i) If the load obstructs the forward view drivers shall travel with the load trailing.

(j) Steering knobs shall not be used unless the truck is equipped with power steering.

(k) When powered industrial trucks use cargo lifting devices that have a means of engagement hidden from the operator, a means shall be provided to enable the operator to determine that the cargo has been engaged.

(l) When cargo is being towed on pipe trucks or similar equipment, a safe means shall be provided to protect the driver from sliding loads.

(3) Maintenance.

(a) Only designated persons shall perform maintenance and repair.

(b) Batteries on all powered trucks shall be disconnected during repairs to the primary electrical system unless power is necessary for testing and repair. On trucks equipped with systems capable of storing residual energy, that energy shall be safely discharged before work on the primary electrical system begins.

(c) Replacement parts whose function might affect operational safety shall be equivalent in strength and performance capability to the original parts which they replace.

(d) Braking systems or other mechanisms used for braking shall be operable and in safe condition.

(e) Powered industrial trucks shall be maintained in safe working order. Safety devices shall not be removed or made inoperative except as otherwise provided in this section. Trucks with a fuel system leak or any other safety defect shall not be operated.

(f) Those repairs to the fuel and ignition systems of industrial trucks which involve fire hazards shall be conducted only in locations designated as safe for such repairs.

(4) Approved trucks.

(a) "Approved power-operated industrial truck" means one listed or approved for the intended use by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(b) Approved trucks acquired and used after February 15, 1972, shall bear a label or other identification indicating testing laboratory approval.

(c) When the atmosphere in an area is hazardous and the provisions of United States Coast Guard regulations at 33 CFR 126.15(e) do not apply, only power-operated industrial trucks approved for such locations shall be used.

(5) Duties of operator.

(a) A power-driven vehicle operator's special duties are:

(i) To operate the vehicle in a safe manner.

(ii) To test brakes, steering gear, lights, horns, or other warning devices, clutches, etc., before starting work.

(iii) To have the vehicle at all times under control so that it can be brought to an emergency stop in the clear space in front of the vehicle.

(iv) To back down any incline of two percent or more when traveling with a load on the fork lift jitney.

(b) Unobstructed view. When traveling, power-propelled vehicles shall at all times be operated in a manner giving the operator a reasonably unobstructed view in the direction of travel. Where this is impractical, the operator shall be directed in travel, by a person designated to do so.

(c) Employee riding safety. Operators and authorized passengers shall not be permitted to ride with legs or arms extending outside any vehicle nor shall they be permitted to ride while standing unless the vehicle is designed to be operated from a standing position.

(d) Moving vehicles. Vehicles shall be controlled manually while being pushed or towed except when a tow bar is used. Special precautions shall be taken when pushing vehicles where view is obstructed. Vehicles shall not be pushed with blades of a forklift.

(e) Moving highway trailers. In all cargo operations involving the use of highway trailers, trailers shall be moved in such a manner that the moving trailer is completely under control at all times. Special caution shall be exercised when such trailers are moving on inclines. Trailers shall be loaded in a manner which will prevent the cargo from shifting, and the load in the trailer shall be evenly distributed so as not to cause the trailer to tip to one side.

(f) Prohibited forms of riding. Riding on tongue or handles of trailers or forks of power-propelled vehicles is prohibited.

(g) Regular seats for riders. No one except the operator shall ride on power-driven vehicles unless regular seats are provided to accommodate passengers.

(h) Jumping on or off moving vehicles. Employees shall not jump on or off moving vehicles.

(i) Reporting defects. If a power-driven vehicle is at any time found to be in any way unsafe, the operator shall report same immediately to the person in charge and such vehicle shall not be used for production work until it has been made safe.

(6) Vehicle equipment and maintenance.

(a) Horns and lights. All power-propelled vehicles shall be provided with horns or other warning devices.

(b) Power-propelled vehicles used for night work, when required to travel away from an illuminated work area shall be equipped with a light or lights directed in the direction of travel in order to safely travel about the area.

(c) Guards on operator's platform. Every power truck operated from an end platform or standing position shall be equipped with a substantial guard securely attached to the platform or frame of the vehicle in such a manner as to protect the operator from falling objects and so designed that the operator can easily mount or dismount from the operating station.

(d) Seat cushions. All vehicles having a driver's seat shall be provided with resilient seat cushions fixed in place.

(e) Securing of counterbalances. Counterbalances of all power-driven vehicles shall be positively secured to prevent accidental dislodging, but may be a removable type which may be removed, if desired, prior to hoisting the vehicle.

(f) Exhaust pipes and mufflers. Exhaust pipes and mufflers of internal combustion engines, where workers are exposed to contact shall be isolated or insulated. Exhaust pipes shall be constructed to discharge not less than seventy-two inches above the floor on jitneys and eighty-four inches on forklifts or less than twenty inches from the floor.

(g) Ventilation where internal combustion vehicles are used. Internal combustion engines may be used only in areas where adequate ventilation is provided.

(h) Concentration levels of carbon monoxide gas created by powered industrial truck operations shall not exceed the levels specified in WAC 296-56-60055.

(i) When disputes arise concerning degree of concentration, methods of sampling to ascertain the conditions should be referred to a qualified industrial hygienist.

(j) Cargo truck couplings. Couplings installed on cargo trucks (four-wheelers) shall be of a type which will prevent accidental disengaging.

(k) Operating levers. Operating levers on power-driven vehicles shall be so placed as not to project toward the operator's body.

(l) Front axle assembly. The front axle assembly on all trailers shall be securely fastened to the truck bed.

(m) Air line hook-up. Tractors hauling heavy duty highway trailers shall have an air line brake hook-up.

(n) Floor mats. On power-driven vehicles where the operator stands on a platform, resilient foot mats shall be securely attached.

(o) Cleaning vehicles. All power-propelled vehicles shall be cleaned at frequent intervals to remove any accumulation of dust and grease that may present a hazard.

(7) Forklift trucks.

(a) Overhead guards.

(i) When operators are exposed to overhead falling hazards, forklift trucks shall be equipped with securely attached overhead guards. Guards shall be constructed to protect the operator from falling boxes, cartons, packages, or similar objects.

(ii) Overhead guards shall not obstruct the operator's view, and openings in the top of the guard shall not exceed six inches (15.24 cm) in one of the two directions, width or length. Larger openings are permitted if no opening allows the smallest unit of cargo being handled to fall through the guard.

(iii) Overhead guards shall be built so that failure of the vehicle's mast tilting mechanism will not displace the guard.

(iv) An overhead guard, otherwise required by this paragraph, may be removed only when it would prevent a truck from entering a work space and if the operator is not exposed to low overhead obstructions in the work space.

(v) Overhead guards shall be large enough to extend over the operator during all truck operations, including forward tilt.

(b) Supplies to ship's rail. Cargo or supplies shall not be hoisted to or from ship's rail with a forklift. This does not apply to ramp or side port loading.

(c) Position of forks. When standing, lift forklift forks shall be lowered to floor. When moving, lift forklift forks shall be kept as low as possible.

(d) Forklift use in gangplank moving. Not less than two forklifts shall be used to place or remove gangplanks unless fork width prevents tipping and manufacturer's rated lifting capacity of the forklift is not exceeded.

(e) Forklift seat covers. Seats on forklifts shall be provided with a removable waterproof cover when they are exposed to the weather.

(f) Raised equipment to be blocked. Workers shall not work below the raised bed of a dump truck, raised buckets of front end loaders, raised blades of tractors or in similar positions without blocking the equipment in a manner that will prevent it from falling. When working under equipment suspended by use of jacks, safety stands or blocking shall be used in conjunction with the jack.

(g) Maximum speed. The maximum speed for forklifts on all docks shall not exceed eight miles per hour. The speed limit shall be prominently posted on such docks.

(h) Load backrest extensions. Where necessary to protect the operator, forklift trucks shall be fitted with a vertical load backrest extension to prevent the load from hitting the mast when the mast is positioned at maximum backward tilt. For this purpose, a "load backrest extension" means a device extending vertically from the fork carriage frame to prevent raised loads from falling backward.

(i) Forks. Forks, fork extensions and other attachments shall be secured so that they cannot be accidentally dislodged, and shall be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(j) Counterweights. Counterweights shall be so affixed that they cannot be accidentally dislodged.

(k) Capacities and weights.

(i) Forklift truck rated capacities, with and without removable counterweights, shall not be exceeded. Rated capacities shall be marked on the vehicle and shall be visible to the operator. The vehicle weight, with and without counterweight, shall be similarly marked.

(ii) If loads are lifted by two or more trucks working in unison, the total weight of the load shall not exceed the combined rated lifting capacity of all trucks involved.

(l) Lifting of employees. Employees may be elevated by forklift trucks only when a platform is secured to the lifting carriage or forks. The platform shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The platform shall have a railing complying with WAC 296-56-60123(3).

(ii) The platform shall have toeboards complying with WAC 296-56-60123(4), if tools or other objects could fall on employees below.

(iii) When the truck has controls which are elevated with the lifting carriage, means shall be provided for employees on the platform to shut off power to the vehicle.

(iv) Employees on the platform shall be protected from exposure to moving truck parts.

(v) The platform floor shall be skid resistant.

(vi) A truck operator shall be at the truck's controls when employees are elevated unless the truck's controls are elevated with the lifting carriage.

(vii) When the truck has controls elevated with the lifting carriage, means shall be provided for employees on the platform to shut off power to the vehicle.

(viii) While employees are elevated, the truck may be moved only to make minor placement adjustments.

(8) Bulk cargo-moving vehicles.

(a) Where a seated operator may come into contact with projecting overhead members, crawler-type bulk-cargo-moving vehicles that are rider operated shall be equipped with operator guards.

(b) Guards and their attachment points shall be so designed as to be able to withstand, without excessive deflection, a load applied horizontally at the operator's shoulder level equal to the drawbar pull of the machine.

(c) After July 26, 1999, bulk cargo-moving vehicles shall be equipped with rollover protection of such design and construction as to prevent the possibility of the operator being crushed because of a rollover or upset.

(9) Straddle trucks.

(a) Accessibility. Straddle trucks shall have a permanent means of access to the operator's station, including any handholds necessary for safe ascent and descent.

(b) Guarding.

(i) Main sprockets and chains to the wheels shall be guarded as follows:

(A) The upper sprocket shall be fully enclosed;

(B) The upper half of the lower sprocket shall be enclosed; and

(C) The drive chain shall be enclosed to a height of eight feet (2.44 m) except for that portion at the lower half of the lower sprocket.

(ii) Gears shall be fully enclosed and revolving parts which may be contacted by the operator shall be guarded.

(iii) When straddle trucks are used in the vicinity of employees, personnel-deflecting guards shall be provided around leading edges of front and rear wheels.

(c) Visibility. Operator visibility shall be provided in all directions of movement.

(10) Trailer-spotting tractors.

(a) Trailer-spotting tractors (fifth wheels) shall be fitted with any hand grabs and footing necessary for safe access to the fifth wheel.

(b) Rear cab windows shall be of safety glass or equivalent material.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60077, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01; 00-01-176, § 296-56-60077, filed 12/21/99, effective 3/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.-040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60077, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60077, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60077, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60077, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60079 General rules applicable to vehicles. (1) The requirements of this section apply to general vehicle use within marine terminals except in cases where the provisions of subsections (3) and (13) of this section are preempted by regulations of the department of transportation.

(2) Private vehicle parking in marine terminals shall be allowed only in designated areas.

(3) Trailers shall not be disconnected from tractors at loading docks until the road wheels have been immobilized. The road wheels shall be immobilized from the time the brake system is disconnected until braking is again provided. Supplementary front end support shall be employed as necessary to prevent tipping when a trailer is entered by a material handling vehicle. Rear end support shall be employed if rear wheels are so far forward as to allow tipping when the trailer is entered.

(4) The employer shall direct motor vehicle operators to comply with any posted speed limits, other traffic control signs or signals, and written traffic instructions.

(5) Stop signs shall be posted at main entrances and exits of structures where visibility is impaired, and at blind intersections, unless direct traffic control, warning mirror systems or other systems of equivalent safety are provided.

(6) Vehicular routes, traffic rules and parking areas shall be established, identified and used.

(7) Vehicle drivers shall warn anyone in traffic lanes of the vehicle's approach.

(8) Signs indicating pedestrian traffic shall be clearly posted at vehicular check-in and check-out lines and similar locations where employees may be working.

(9) A distance of not less than twenty feet (6.1 m) shall be maintained between the first two vehicles in a check-in, check-out, road ability, or vessel loading/discharging line. This distance shall be maintained between any subsequent vehicles behind which employees are required to work.

(10) No unattended vehicle shall be left with its engine running unless secured against movement (see WAC 296-56-60077 for powered industrial trucks).

(11) When the rear of a vehicle is elevated to facilitate loading or discharging, a ramp shall be provided and secured. The vehicle shall be secured against accidental movement during loading or discharging.

(12) Only vehicle floors in safe condition shall be used.

(13) When flatbed trucks, platform containers or similar conveyances are loaded or discharged and the cargo consists of pipe or other products which could spread or roll to endanger employees, the cargo shall be contained to prevent movement.

(14) Vehicles used to transport employees within a terminal shall be maintained in safe working order and safety devices shall not be removed or made inoperable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60079, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60079, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60079, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60079, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60081 Multipiece and single-piece rim wheels. Servicing of multipiece and single-piece rim wheels in marine terminal and other maritime work locations on large vehicles is regulated by requirements of chapter 296-864 WAC, Split (multipiece) rim and single-piece rim wheels.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-56-60081, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-56-60081, filed 7/6/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60081, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60081, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60081, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60083 Cranes and derricks. (1) Scope.

(a) This section through WAC 296-56-60103 applies to every kind of crane and derrick and to any other type of equipment performing the functions of a crane or derrick except as noted in (b) of this subsection.

(b) This section does not apply to small industrial truck-type cranes, container handling toploaders and sideloaders, chain hoists, and mobile straddle-type cranes incapable of straddling two or more intermodal containers (sixteen feet (4.88 m) in width).

(2) Ratings.

(a) Except for bridge cranes covered by subsection (7) of this section, cranes and derricks having ratings that vary with boom length, radius (outreach) or other variables shall have a durable rating chart visible to the operator, covering the complete range of the manufacturer's (or design) capacity ratings. The rating chart shall include all operating radii (outreach) for all permissible boom lengths and jib lengths as applicable, with and without outriggers, and alternate ratings for optional equipment affecting such ratings. Precautions or warnings specified by the owner or manufacturer shall be included.

(b) The manufacturer's (or design) rated loads for the conditions of use shall not be exceeded.

(c) Designated working loads shall not be increased beyond the manufacturer's ratings or original design limitations unless such increase receives the manufacturer's approval. When the manufacturer's services are not available or where the equipment is of foreign manufacture, engineering design analysis shall be performed or approved by a person accredited for certifying the equipment under WAC 296-56-60093. Cranes shall conform with the manufacturer's specifications or any current ANSI standards that apply. Engineering design analysis shall be performed by a registered professional engineer competent in the field of cranes and derricks. Any structural changes necessitated by the change in rating shall be carried out.

(3) Radius indicator. When the rated load varies with the boom radius, the crane or derrick shall be fitted with a boom angle or radius indicator visible to the operator.

(4) Prohibited usage.

(a) Equipment shall not be used in a manner that exerts sideloading stresses upon the crane or derrick boom.

(b) No crane or derrick having a visible or known defect that affects safe operation shall be used.

(5) Protective devices.

(a) When exposed moving parts such as gears, chains and chain sprockets present a hazard to employees during crane and derrick operations, those parts shall be securely guarded.

(b) Crane hooks shall be latched or otherwise secured to prevent accidental load disengagement.

(c) When hoisting personnel in an approved man basket, the hook shall have a positive safety latch to prevent rollouts.

(6) General.

(a) Operating controls.

(i) Crane and derrick operating controls shall be clearly marked, or a chart indicating their function shall be posted at the operator's position.

(ii) All crane controls shall operate in a uniform manner within a given port.

(iii) Overhead bridge and container gantry crane operating control levers shall be self-centering so that they will automatically move to the "off" position when the operator releases the control.

(b) Booms. Cranes with elevatable booms and without operable automatic limiting devices shall be provided with boom stops if boom elevation can exceed maximum design angles from the horizontal.

(c) Foot pedals. Foot pedals shall have a nonskid surface.

(d) Access. Ladders, stairways, stanchions, grab irons, foot steps or equivalent means shall be provided as necessary to ensure safe access to footwalks, cab platforms, the cab and any portion of the superstructure which employees must reach.

(i) Footwalks shall be of rigid construction, and shall be capable of supporting a load of one hundred pounds (4.79 kPa) per square foot.

(ii) If more than twenty feet (6.1 m) in height, vertical ladders shall comply with WAC 296-56-60209 (4), (5)(a), (5)(b)(iii) and (5)(b)(iv).

(iii) Stairways on cranes shall be equipped with rigid handrails meeting the requirements of WAC 296-56-60123 (5)(a).

(iv) If the top of a ladder or stairway or any position thereof is located where a moving part of a crane, such as a revolving house, could strike an employee ascending or descending the ladder or stairway, a prominent warning sign shall be posted at the foot of the ladder or stairway. A system of communication (such as a buzzer or bell) shall be established and maintained between the foot of the ladder or stairway and the operator's cab.

(e) Operator's station. The cab, controls, and mechanism of the equipment shall be so arranged that the operator has a clear view of the load or signal person, when one is used. Cab

glass, when used, shall be safety plate glass or equivalent and good visibility shall be maintained through the glass. Clothing, tools and equipment shall be stored so as not to interfere with access, operation, or the operator's view.

(f) A seat (lap) belt, meeting the requirements of 49 CFR 571.208-210 for a Type 1 seat belt assembly, shall be installed on the operator's seat of high speed container gantry cranes where the seat trolleys.

(g) Counterweights or ballast. Cranes shall be operated only with the specified type and amount of ballast or counterweights. Ballast or counterweight shall be located and secured only as provided in the manufacturer's or design specifications, which shall be available.

(h) Outriggers. Outriggers shall be used according to the manufacturer's specifications or design data, which shall be available. Floats, when used, shall be securely attached to the outriggers. Wood blocks or other support shall be of sufficient size to support the outrigger, free of defects that may affect safety and of sufficient width and length to prevent the crane from shifting or toppling under load.

(i) Exhaust gases. Engine exhaust gases shall be discharged away from the normal position of crane operating personnel.

(j) Electrical equipment shall be so located or enclosed that live parts will not be exposed to accidental contact. Designated persons may work on energized equipment only if necessary during inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(k) Fire extinguisher.

(i) At least one portable fire extinguisher of at least 5-BC rating or equivalent shall be accessible in the cab of the crane or derrick.

(ii) No portable fire extinguisher using carbon tetrachloride or chlorobromomethane extinguishing agents shall be used.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

(l) Rope on drums. At least three full turns of rope shall remain on ungrooved drums, and two turns on grooved drums, under all operating conditions. Wire rope shall be secured to drums by clamps, U-bolts, shackles, or equivalent means. Fiber rope fastenings are prohibited.

(m) Assembly or disassembly of boom sections. Mobile crane booms being assembled or disassembled on the ground with or without the support of the boom harness shall be blocked to prevent dropping of the boom or boom sections.

(n) Brakes.

(i) Each independent hoisting unit of a crane shall be equipped with at least one holding brake, applied directly to the motor shaft or gear train.

(ii) Each independent hoisting unit of a crane, except worm geared hoists, the angle of whose worm is such as to prevent the load from accelerating in the lowering direction, shall, in addition to a holding brake, be equipped with a controlled braking means to control lowering speeds.

(iii) Holding brakes for hoist units shall have not less than the following percentage of the rated load hoisting torque at the point where the brake is applied:

(A) One hundred twenty-five percent when used with a controlled braking means.

(B) One hundred percent when used with a mechanically controlled braking means.

(C) One hundred percent when two holding brakes are provided.

(iv) All power control braking means shall be capable of maintaining safe lowering speeds of rated loads.

(o) Each crane or derrick shall be equipped with sufficient lights to maintain five foot candles in the working area around the load hook. All crane ladders and machinery houses shall be illuminated at a minimum of two candle power.

(p) Light fixtures connected to the boom, gantry legs, or machinery house shall be provided with safety devices which will prevent the light fixture from falling in case of bracket failure.

(q) Electronic devices may be installed to prevent collision subject to approval of the accredited certification agency.

(r) On all rail gantry cranes, truck guards shall extend on the ends of the trucks, close to the top of the rail to prevent worker's feet from being caught between the rail and wheel. This subsection does not apply if rail sweeps are present.

(s) All hydraulic cylinders used to control crane booms or to provide crane stability (outriggers) shall be equipped with a pilot operated check valve or a device which will prevent the boom or outrigger from retracting in case of failure of a component of the hydraulic system.

(t) Gantry cranes shall be provided with automatic rail clamps or other devices to prevent the crane from moving when not being used or when power is off.

(7) Rail-mounted cranes (excluding locomotive types).

(a) For the purposes of this section, rail-mounted cranes include bridge cranes and portal cranes.

(b) Rated load marking. The rated loads of bridge cranes shall be plainly marked on each side of the crane and in the cab. If there is more than one hoisting unit, each hoist shall have its rated load marked on it or on its load block. Marking shall be legible from the ground level.

(c) Wind-indicating devices.

(i) Each rail-mounted bridge and portal crane located outside of an enclosed structure shall be fitted with an operable wind-indicating device.

(ii) The wind indicating device shall provide a visible or audible warning to alert the operator of high wind conditions. That warning shall be transmitted whenever the following circumstances are present:

(A) When wind velocity reaches the warning speed, not exceeding the crane manufacturer's recommendations; and

(B) When wind velocity reaches the shutdown speed, not exceeding the crane manufacturer's recommendations, at which work is to be stopped and the crane secured.

(iii) Instructions. The employer shall post operating instructions for high wind conditions in the operator's cab of each crane. Operators shall be directed to comply with these instructions. The instructions shall include procedures for responding to high wind alerts and for any coordination necessary with other cranes.

(d) Securing of cranes in high winds.

(i) When the wind reaches the crane's warning speed:

(A) Gantry travel shall be stopped; and

(B) The crane shall be readied for shutdown.

(ii) When the wind reaches the crane's shutdown speed:

(A) Any portion of the crane spanning or partially spanning a vessel shall be moved clear of the vessel if safe to do so; and

(B) The crane shall be secured against travel, using all available means of securing.

(e) The employer shall monitor local weather conditions by subscribing to a weather service or using equally effective means.

(f) Stops and bumpers.

(i) The ends of all tracks shall be equipped with stops or bumpers. If a stop engages the tread of the wheel, it shall be of a height not less than the radius of the wheel.

(ii) When more than one crane operates on the same runway or more than one trolley on the same bridge, each crane or trolley shall be equipped with bumpers or equivalent devices at adjacent ends subject to impact.

(g) Employee exposure to crane movement. When employees may be in the vicinity of the tracks, crane trucks shall be equipped with personnel-deflecting guards.

(h) Pedestrian clearance. If the track area is used for employee passage or for work, a minimum clearance of three feet (0.91 m) shall be provided between trucks or the structures of rail-mounted cranes and any other structure or obstruction. When the required clearance is not available on at least one side of the crane's trucks, the area shall not be used and shall be marked and identified.

(i) Warning devices. Rail-mounted cranes shall be equipped with an effective audible and visible travel warning device which shall be used to warn employees who may be in the path of the moving crane.

(j) Communications.

(i) Means of communication shall be provided between the operator's cab and the base of the gantry of all rail-mounted cranes. This requirement may be met by telephone, radio, sound-signaling system or other effective methods, but not solely by hand-signaling.

(ii) All rail-mounted cranes thirty ton and above capacity shall be equipped with a voice hailing device (PA system) from the operator to the ground, audible within one hundred feet.

(k) Limit switch bypass systems shall be secured during all cargo operations. Such bypass systems shall not be used except in an emergency or during noncargo handling operations such as stowing cranes or derricks or performing repairs. When a situation requiring the use of a bypass system or the readjustment of a limit switch arises, it shall be done only under the direction of a crane mechanic.

(l) Cranes and crane operations—Scope and application. The sections of this chapter, WAC 296-56-60083 through 296-56-60099, apply to cranes, derricks, and crane operations.

(m) Signal persons. A signal person shall be required when a crane operator's visibility is obstructed. When a signal person is required to transmit hand signals, they shall be in such a position that the operator can plainly see the signals.

(n) Signals. All operators and signal persons shall use standard signals as illustrated for longshore crane operations. (See Appendices C and D, at the end of this chapter.)

(o) Signal person for power units. Where power units, such as cranes and winches are utilized and signaling is required, the operator shall be instructed as to who is authorized to give signals. The operator shall take signals only from such authorized person. In case of emergency, any worker shall be authorized to give a stop signal.

(i) No draft shall be hoisted unless the winch or crane operator can clearly see the draft itself or see the signals of any signal person associated with the operation.

(ii) Loads requiring continuous manual guidance while in motion shall be provided with tag lines.

(p) Landing loads. Persons assisting in landing a load shall face the load and use caution to prevent themselves from getting in a position where they may be caught between the load and a fixed object.

(8) Stabilizing of locomotive cranes. Loads may be hoisted by locomotive cranes only if outriggers are in place, unless means are taken to prevent the load being carried by the truck springs of the crane.

(9) Operations.

(a) Use of cranes together. When two or more cranes hoist a load in unison, a designated person shall direct the operation and instruct personnel in positioning, rigging of the load and movements to be made.

(b) Guarding of swing radius. Accessible areas within the swing radius of the body of a revolving crane shall be physically guarded during operations to prevent an employee from being caught between the body of the crane and any fixed structure or between parts of the crane.

(c) Securing mobile crane components in transit. The crane's superstructure and boom shall be secured against rotation and carried in line with the direction of travel except when negotiating turns with an operator in the cab or when the boom is supported on a dolly. The empty hook or other attachment shall be secured.

(d) Unattended cranes. The following steps shall be taken before leaving a crane unattended between work periods:

(i) Suspended loads, such as those hoisted by lifting magnets or clamshell buckets, shall be landed unless the storage position or maximum hoisting of the suspended device will provide equivalent safety;

(ii) Clutches shall be disengaged;

(iii) The power supply shall be shut off;

(iv) The crane shall be secured against accidental travel; and

(v) The boom shall be lowered or secured against movement.

(e) Operating near electric power lines.

(i) Clearance. Unless electrical distribution and transmission lines are deenergized and visibly grounded at point of work, or unless insulating barriers not a part of or an attachment to the crane have been erected to prevent physical contact with lines, cranes may be operated near power lines only in accordance with following:

(A) For lines rated 50 kV or below, minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the crane or load shall be ten feet (3.05 m);

(B) For lines rated over 50 kV, minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the crane or load shall be either 10 feet (3.05 m) plus 0.4 inch (10.16 mm) for each 1 kV over 50 kV, or twice the length of the line insulator, but never less than ten feet; and

(C) In transit with no load and boom lowered, the clearance shall be a minimum of four feet (1.22 m).

(ii) Boom guards. Cage-type boom guards, insulating links or proximity warning devices may be used on cranes, but they shall not be used in place of the clearances required by subsection (9)(e)(i) of this section.

(iii) Determination of energized lines. Any overhead line shall be presumed to be energized until the owner of the line indicates that it is not energized.

(10) Protection for employees being hoisted.

(a) No employee shall be hoisted by the load hoisting apparatus of a crane or derrick except:

(i) On intermodal container spreaders, equipped in accordance with this subsection; or

(ii) In a boatswain's chair or other device rigged to prevent it from accidental disengagement from the hook or supporting member; or

(iii) On a platform meeting the following requirements:

(A) Enclosed by a railing or other means providing protection equivalent to that described in WAC 296-56-60123 (3). If equipped with open railings, the platform shall be fitted with toe boards;

(B) Having a safety factor of four based on ultimate strength;

(C) Bearing a plate or permanent marking indicating maximum load rating, which shall not be exceeded, and the weight of the platform itself;

(D) Equipped with a device to prevent access doors, when used, from opening accidentally;

(E) Equipped with overhead protection for employees on the platform if they are exposed to falling objects or overhead hazards;

(F) Secured to the load line by means other than wedge and socket attachments, unless the free (bitter) end of the line is secured back to itself by a clamp placed as close above the wedge as possible.

(b) Except in an emergency, the hoisting mechanism of all overhead and container gantry cranes used to hoist personnel shall operate in power up and power down, with automatic brake application when not hoisting or lowering.

(c) Variable radius booms of a crane or derrick used to hoist personnel shall be so constructed or secured as to prevent accidental boom movement.

(d) Platforms or devices used to hoist employees shall be inspected for defects before each day's use and shall be removed from service if defective.

(e) Employees being hoisted shall remain in continuous sight of and communication with the operator or signal person.

(f) Operators shall remain at the controls when employees are hoisted.

(g) Cranes shall not travel while employees are hoisted, except in emergency or in normal tier to tier transfer of employees during container operations.

(h) When intermodal container spreaders are used to transfer employees to or from the tops of containers, the spreaders shall be equipped with a personnel platform equipped with fixed railings, provided that the railings have one or more openings for access. The openings shall be fitted with a means of closure, such as chains with hooks. Existing railings shall be at least thirty-six inches (0.91 m) in height. New railings installed after October 3, 1983 shall be forty-two inches (1.07 m), plus or minus three inches (7.62 cm), in height. The provisions of (a)(iii)(C), (D), and (F) of this subsection also apply to personnel platforms when container spreaders are used.

(i) Positive safety latch-type hooks or moused hooks shall be used.

(j) Employees shall not be hoisted on intermodal container spreaders while a load is engaged.

Additional requirements are located in WAC 296-24-23533.

(11) Routine inspection.

(a) Designated persons shall visually inspect each crane and derrick on each day of use for defects in functional operating components and shall report any defect found to the employer. The employer shall inform the operator of the findings.

(b) A designated person shall thoroughly inspect all functional components and accessible structural features of each crane or device at monthly intervals.

(c) Any defects found during such inspections which may create a safety hazard shall be corrected before further use. Repairs shall be performed only by designated persons.

(d) A record of monthly inspections shall be maintained for six months in or on the crane or derrick or at the terminal.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-56-60083, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01; 00-21-103, § 296-56-60083, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60083, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60083, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60083, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60083, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60083, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60083, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60085 Crane load and limit devices. (1) Except as provided in subsection (8) of this section, every crane shall be fitted with a load indicating device or alternative device in proper working condition.

The type or model or any load indicating or alternate device which is used shall provide:

(a) A direct indication in the cab of actual weight hoisted or a means of determining this by referencing a weight indication to crane ratings posted and visible to the operator. The use of a dynamometer or simple scale alone shall not meet this requirement; or

(b) Indications in the cab according to the radius and load at the moment; or

(c) A direct means to prevent an overload from occurring.

(2) Accuracy of the devices required by this section shall be such that any indicated load (or limit), including the sum of actual weight hoisted and additional equipment or "add ons" such as slings, sensors, blocks, etc., is within the range from no less than ninety-five percent of the actual true total load (five percent overload) to one hundred ten percent of the actual true total load (ten percent underload). Such accuracy shall be required over the range of the daily operating variables to be expected under the conditions of use.

(3) The device shall permit the operator to determine, before making any lift, that the indicating or substitute system is operative. In the alternative, if a device is so mounted or attached to preclude such a determination, it may not be used unless it has been certified by the manufacturer to remain operable within the limits stated in subsection (2) of this section for a specific period of use. Checks for accuracy, using known values of load, shall be performed at the time of every certification survey (see WAC 296-56-60093) and at such additional times as may be recommended by the manufacturer.

(4) When a load indicating device or alternative system is so arranged in the supporting system (crane structure) that its failure could cause the load to be dropped, its strength shall not be the limiting factor of the supporting system (crane structure).

(5) Marking shall be conspicuously placed giving: Units of measure in pounds or both pounds and kilograms, capacity of the indicating system, accuracy of the indicating system, and operating instructions and precautions. In the case of systems utilizing indications other than actual weights, the marking shall include data on: The means of measurement, capacity of the system, accuracy of the system, operating instructions and precautions. If the system used provides no readout, but it is such as to automatically cease crane operation when the rated load limit under any specific condition of use is reached, marking shall be provided giving the make and model of the device installed, a description of what it does, how it is operated, and any necessary precautions regarding the system. All weight indications, other types of loading indications, and other data required shall be readily visible to the operator.

(6) All load indicating devices shall be operative over the full operating radius. Overall accuracy shall be based on actual applied load and not on full scale (full capacity) load.

Explanatory note. For example, if accuracy of the load indicating device is based on full scale load and the device is arbitrarily set at plus or minus ten percent, it would accept a reading between ninety thousand and one hundred ten thousand pounds, at full capacity of a machine with one hundred thousand pounds, maximum rating, but would also allow a reading between zero and twenty thousand pounds, at that outreach (radius) at which the rating would be ten thousand pounds capacity—an unacceptable figure. If, however, accuracy is based on actual applied load under the same conditions, the acceptable range would remain the same with the one hundred thousand pound load but becomes a figure between nine thousand and eleven thousand pounds, a much different and acceptable condition, at the ten thousand pound load.

(7) When the device uses the radius as a factor in its use or in its operating indications, the indicated radius (which may be in feet and/or meters, or degrees of boom angle, depending on the system used) shall be a figure which is within the range of a figure no greater than one hundred ten percent of the actual radius to a figure which is no less than ninety-seven percent of the actual (true) radius. A conversion chart shall be provided whenever it is necessary to convert between degrees of radius and feet or meters.

(8) The load indicating device requirements of this section do not apply to a crane:

(a) Of trolley equipped bridge type while handling container known to be and identified as empty, or loaded, and in either case in compliance with the provisions of WAC 296-56-60103, or while hoisting other lifts by means of a lifting beam supplied by the crane manufacturer for the purpose, and in all cases within the crane rating;

(b) While handling bulk commodities or cargoes by means of clamshell bucket or magnet;

(c) While used to handle or hold hoses in connection with transfer of bulk liquids or other hose handled products; or

(d) While the crane is used exclusively to handle cargo or equipment the total actual gross weight of which is known by means of marking of the unit or units hoisted, when such total actual gross weight never exceeds eleven thousand two hundred pounds, and when eleven thousand two hundred pounds, is less than the rated capacity of the crane at the maximum outreach that is possible under the conditions of use at the time.

(9) Limit switches shall be installed on the main line and whip line assemblies, of all cranes and derricks, which will deactivate the hoisting power when a load reaches the upper limits of travel and at such other places as required by this chapter. Line limit switches shall be tested prior to or at the beginning of each shift to determine if they are functioning properly. Any malfunction shall be reported to the person in charge immediately and shall be repaired prior to use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60085, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60085, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60085, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60085, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60085, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60087 Winches. (1) Moving winch parts which present hazards to employees shall be guarded.

(2) Winches shall have clearly identifiable and readily accessible stop controls.

(3) Portable winches shall be secured against accidental shifting while in use.

(4) Portable winches shall be fitted with limit switches if employees have access to areas from which it is possible to be drawn into the winch.

(5) The provisions of WAC 296-56-60083 (6)(l) apply to winches.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60087, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60087, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60087, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60089 Conveyors. (1) Guards.

(a) Danger zones at or adjacent to conveyors shall be guarded to protect employees.

(b) An elevated walkway with guardrail or equivalent means of protection shall be provided where employees cross over moving conveyors. Suitable guarding shall be provided when employees pass under moving conveyors.

(2) Moving parts. Conveyor rollers and wheels shall be secured in position.

(3) Positioning. Gravity conveyor sections shall be firmly placed and secured to prevent them from falling.

(4) Braking.

(a) When necessary for safe operation, provisions shall be made for braking objects at the delivery end of the conveyor.

(b) Conveyors using electrically released brakes shall be constructed so that the brakes cannot be released until power is applied, and the brakes are automatically engaged if the power fails or the operating control is returned to the "stop" position.

(5) Stability. Portable conveyors shall be stable within their operating ranges. When used at variable fixed levels, the unit shall be secured at the operating level.

(6) Emergency stop devices. Readily accessible stop controls shall be provided for use in an emergency whenever employees are required to walk or work in the vicinity of the conveyor. The emergency stop device shall be available within easy reach from any position on or adjacent to the conveyor.

(7) Starting powered conveyors. Powered conveyors shall not be started until all employees are clear of the conveyor or have been warned that the conveyor is about to start.

(8) Loading and unloading. The area around conveyor loading and unloading points shall be kept clear of obstructions during conveyor operations.

(9) Lockout/tagout.

(a) Conveyors shall be stopped and their power sources locked out and tagged out during maintenance, repair, and servicing, unless power is necessary for testing.

(b) The starting device shall be locked out and tagged out in the stop position before an attempt is made to remove the cause of a jam or overload of the conveying medium, unless it is necessary to have the power on to remove the jam.

(10) Chutes, gravity conveyors and rollers.

(a) Chutes used in the manual handling of cargo shall be adequate for the use to which they are put and shall be kept free of splinters and sharp edges.

(b) Chutes shall be equipped with sideboards of sufficient height to prevent cargo from falling off.

(c) Chutes and gravity roller sections shall be firmly placed or secured to prevent displacement.

(d) Gravity rollers shall be of sufficient strength for the weight of material which is placed upon them. Rollers shall be locked in position to prevent them from falling or jumping out of the frame.

(e) Frames shall be kept free of burrs and sharp edges.

(f) When necessary, provision shall be made for braking objects at the delivery end of the roller or chute.

(11) Safe practices.

(a) Only designated persons shall operate, repair or service powered conveyors.

(b) The employer shall direct employees to stay off operating conveyors.

(c) Conveyors shall be operated only with all overload devices, guards and safety devices in place and functional.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60089, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60089, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60089, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60091 Spouts, chutes, hoppers, bins, and associated equipment. (1) Standing and running rigging and associated gear used as a permanent part of spouts, chutes or similar devices shall be inspected before each use and shall not be used if it has any functional defects. (See WAC 296-56-60093 for certification requirements.)

(2) Direct communication shall be provided between the discharge or shipboard control end of loading spouts or chutes, and the point in the terminal from which the flow of cargo is controlled.

(3) Chute and hopper openings which present a hazard shall be guarded to prevent employees from falling through.

(4) When employees are working on hoppers, the hopper shall be equipped with a safe walkway and safe means of access.

(5) When necessary for the safety of employees, chutes shall be equipped with sideboards to afford protection from falling objects.

(6) Chutes shall be firmly placed and secured to prevent them from falling.

(7) When necessary for the safety of employees, provisions shall be made for braking objects other than bulk commodities at the delivery end of the chute.

(8) Before an employee enters an empty bin:

(a) Personnel controlling the flow of cargo into the bin shall be notified of the entry; and

(b) The power supply to the equipment carrying the cargo to the bin shall be turned off, locked out and tagged.

(9) Before an employee enters a bin containing a bulk commodity such as coal or sugar, the employer shall ensure that:

(a) Personnel controlling the flow of cargo into the bin shall be notified of the entry;

(b) The power supply to the equipment carrying the cargo to the bin shall be turned off, locked out and tagged;

(c) The employee entering the bin shall wear a life-line and safety harness; and

(d) A standby attendant equipped to perform a rescue shall be continuously stationed outside the bin until the employee has left the bin.

(10) Bin top openings that present a hazard to employees shall be covered to prevent employees from falling into bins.

(11) Chutes and hoppers shall be repaired only by designated persons.

(12)(a) Before power shoveling operations begin, a designated person shall inspect the equipment to be used. The inspection shall include at least the eye bolts, wires, and sheaves.

(b) Power shovels and associated equipment with defects affecting safe operation shall not be used.

(c) Before adjustments are made to a power shovel, wire, or associated equipment, the power supply to the shovel shall be turned off, locked out, and tagged, the belt stopped, and the hopper closed.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60091, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60091, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60091, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60093 Certification of marine terminal material handling devices. (1) The employer shall not use any material handling device listed in WAC 296-56-60098(8)

until he/she has ascertained that the device has been certified, as evidenced by current and valid documents attesting to compliance with the requirements of WAC 296-56-60097 and 296-56-60098.

(2) Certification surveys are to be completed for the conditions of use found at the time such surveys are performed. Equipment owners or users may change the configurations of the equipment according to the manufacturer's specifications without affecting the established certification status for the equipment.

(3) These rules apply to employment within a marine terminal including the loading, unloading, movement, or other handling of cargo, ship's stores, or gear within the terminal or into or out of any land carrier, holding or consolidation area, or any other activity within and associated with the overall operation and functions of the terminal, such as the use and routine maintenance of facilities and equipment.

(4) Inspection and test certificates shall be issued only for that equipment which meets or exceeds the requirements specified in these rules. All inspection and test certificates shall be issued through the office of the assistant director of the division of consultation and compliance, department of labor and industries, and shall be valid for a period not to exceed one year from the date of issuance.

(5) Equipment requiring certification shall be inspected by individuals who have received a "certificate of competency" from the assistant director, division of WISHA services indicating that they are qualified and capable of performing such work.

(6) When deficiencies are found they shall be noted on forms provided for such purpose by the division of consultation and compliance. Copies shall be delivered to the owner of the equipment and the division of consultation and compliance at the headquarter's office by the person conducting such tests or inspections.

(7) A certificate of unit test or examination of equipment shall not be issued for any equipment found not to be in compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

(8) Persons desiring a "certificate of competency" shall demonstrate and document their capabilities and qualifications to the assistant director of the division of consultation and compliance, who will issue certificates to those persons who have demonstrated competency. The assistant director reserves the right to revoke such certificates at any time for cause. A "certificate of competency" shall be issued for a period of not more than three years. Applications for renewal may be made not more than sixty days prior to the expiration date shown on the certificate.

(9) The assistant director of the division of consultation and compliance or his/her representative, reserves the right to inspect such equipment or to witness or attend any test or inspection in order to ascertain the adequacy of any certification activity performed.

(10) Unless otherwise exempted, all cranes or derricks required to be certificated by these regulations shall have a current test certificate posted in the operator's cab or station. No person shall operate such crane or derrick unless a current valid certificate is posted.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60093, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60093, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60093, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60093, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60093, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60095 Advisory crane certification panel. (1) Any person desiring a certificate of competency for crane inspection or certification shall make application to the assistant director of the division of consultation and compliance for the certificate of competency. The application shall include documentation of all qualifications, including all past experience, education, training and any other factors deemed to be relevant to the application.

(2) The advisory crane certification panel shall assist the assistant director of the division of consultation and compliance in his/her duties under this chapter. The panel shall consist of six members. Two members shall represent labor, two members shall represent management, and one member shall be a crane expert. The sixth member shall be chair of the panel. He/she shall be the assistant director of consultation and compliance or his/her designee. The panel shall be responsible for advising the assistant director as to the issuance of any certificate of competency. The panel shall review all applications for certificates of competency. Minutes of meetings shall be kept.

(3) In addition, the panel shall, upon request by the assistant director, render advice concerning any matter which is relevant to crane safety. The panel shall meet twice yearly or more often as deemed necessary by the chairman of the panel. Any panel member who is not an employee of the state of Washington shall serve voluntarily.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60095, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60095, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60095, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60097 Unit proof load test and inspection. Cranes and derricks shall be proof load tested, rated and certified in tons (2,000 lbs. = 1 ton). Cranes and derricks shall be inspected and unit proof load tested prior to being put into use, after any significant modification or repairs of structural parts, or when deemed necessary by the assistant director of consultation and compliance or his/her designee. However, each crane or derrick shall be unit proof load tested at least once during each twelve-month period. Unit proof load tests shall be carried out by the use of weights as a dead load. When use of weights for unit proof load tests is not possible or reasonable a dynamometer or other recording test equipment may be used. Such equipment shall be tested for accuracy with certified calibrating equipment within twelve months prior to being used and a copy of the certified calibration test shall be made available to authorized representatives of the division of consultation and compliance upon request.

The weight of the objects used for a dead load weight test shall be certified and a record of the weight shall be made available upon request. Any replacements or repairs deemed necessary by the person conducting a test shall be carried out before application of the required proof load unit test.

(1) The proof load tests for derricks shall be conducted as follows:

Safe Working Load	Proof Load
to 20 tons	25% in excess
20-50 tons	5 tons in excess
over 50 tons	10% in excess of manufacturer's recommended lifting capacity.

Proof load shall be applied at the designed maximum and minimum boom angles or radii, or if this is impractical, as close to these as practical. The angles or radii of test shall be stated in the certificate of test. Proof loads shall be swung as far as possible in all directions. The weight of auxiliary handling devices such as spreader bars, robots, clams, magnets, or other gear shall be considered a part of the load. Brakes shall be tested by holding the proof load suspended without other mechanical assistance. After satisfactory completion of a unit proof load test the derrick and all component parts thereof shall be carefully examined and nondestructive tests may be conducted to assure that the equipment is safe for use and has not been damaged in the unit proof load testing process.

(2) Unit proof load tests for cranes shall be carried out with the boom in the least stable direction relative to the mounting, based on the manufacturer's specifications.

Unit proof load tests for cranes shall be based on the manufacturer's load ratings for the conditions of use and shall, except in the case of bridge type cranes utilizing a trolley, consist of application of a proof load of ten percent in excess of the load ratings at maximum and minimum radius, and at such intermediate radii as the certifying authority may deem necessary in the circumstances. (The manufacturer's load ratings are usually based upon percentage of tipping loads under some conditions and upon limitations of structural competence at others, as well as on other criteria such as type of crane mounting, whether or not outriggers are used, etc. Some cranes utilizing a trolley may have only one load rating assigned and applicable at any outreach. It is important that the manufacturer's ratings be used.) Trolley equipped cranes shall be subject to a proof load of twenty-five percent in excess of the manufacturer's load rating. In cases of foreign manufacture, the manufacturer's specifications shall be subject to approval by the certifying authority. The weight of all auxiliary handling devices such as magnets, hooks, slings, and clamshell buckets shall be considered part of the load.

(3) If the operation in which equipment is engaged never utilizes more than a fraction of the safe working load rating, the owner of the equipment may, at his/her option, have the crane or derrick certified for and operated at a lesser maximum safe working load in keeping with the use and based on radius and other pertinent factors, however, the equipment concerned shall be physically capable of operation at the original load rating and the load reduction shall not be for the purpose of avoiding correction of any deficiency.

(4) Safe working load ratings shall not be increased beyond the manufacturer's ratings or original design limitations without prior approval by the accredited certification agency. Such prior approval shall be based on the manufacturer's approval of such increase or documented engineering design analysis or both. All necessary structural changes shall be completed prior to approval by the accredited certification agency.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60097, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60097, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60097, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60097, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60098 Examination and inspection of cranes and derricks. (1) An examination shall be carried out in conjunction with each annual unit proof load test. The accredited person, or their authorized representative, shall make a determination as to correction of deficiencies found. The examination shall include the following: (Refer to WAC 296-56-60093(8) for definition of accredited person.)

(a) All functional operating mechanisms shall be examined for improper function, maladjustment, and excessive component wear, with particular attention to sheaves, pins, and drums. The examinations shall include operation with partial load, in which all functions and movements, including maximum possible rotation in both directions, are checked.

(b) All safety devices shall be examined for malfunction.

(c) Lines, tanks, valves, drains, pumps, and other parts of air or hydraulic systems shall be examined for deterioration or leakage.

(d) Rope reeving shall comply with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(e) Deformed, cracked, or excessively corroded members in crane structure and boom shall be repaired or replaced as necessary.

(f) Loose bolts, rivets, or other connections shall be corrected.

(g) Worn, cracked, or distorted parts affecting safe operation shall be corrected.

(h) All brakes, used to control the load, boom or travel of the crane, shall be tested. Air, hydraulic, or electrically operated brakes shall be of such design as to set and stop the load if the source of power fails.

(i) Brake and clutch system parts, linings, pawls, and ratchets shall be examined for excessive wear and free operation.

(j) Load, boom angle, or other indicators shall be checked over their full range. Defects in such indicators shall be immediately corrected.

(k) Where used, clamshell buckets or other similar equipment, such as magnets, shall be carefully examined in all respects, with particular attention to closing line wires and sheaves. The accredited person may supplement such examination by requesting any operational tests deemed appropriate.

(l) Careful examination of the junction areas of removable boom sections, particularly for proper seating, cracks, deformities, or other defects in securing bolts and in the vicinity of such bolts, shall be made.

(m) All platforms, steps and footwalks located on cranes where workers are exposed to the hazard of slipping shall be of a nonslip material. Wire rope used for railings on cranes shall be kept taut at all times.

Note: In critical areas such as footwalks along booms, a grating material should be used.

(n) No counterweights in excess weight of the manufacturer's specifications shall be fitted or used.

(o) Such other examination or supplemental functional tests shall be made as may be deemed necessary by the accredited person under the circumstances.

(2) Wire rope.

(a) All wire rope shall be inspected at least once a month, dependent upon conditions to which the wire ropes are subjected, and at intervals not exceeding a twelve-month period. Records of inspection of wire rope shall be kept and shall be available to the department of labor and industries representative. Records shall be kept for one year. Refer to the general safety and health standards, WAC 296-24-24013.

(b) Wire rope shall not be used if in any length of eight diameters, the total number of visible broken wires exceeds ten percent of the total number of wires, or if the rope shows other signs of excessive wear, corrosion, or defect. Particular attention shall be given to the condition of those sections of wire rope adjacent to any terminal connections, those sections exposed to abnormal wear, and those sections not normally exposed for examination.

(c) Documentation available for inspection shall include wire rope test certificates relating to any replacements made since the last unit test or annual examination as required.

(d) Wire rope and replacement wire rope shall be of the same size, same or better grade, and same construction as originally furnished by the equipment manufacturer or contemplated in the design, unless otherwise recommended by the equipment or wire rope manufacturer due to actual working conditions. In the absence of specific requirements, wire rope shall be of a size and construction suitable for the purpose, and shall have the capacity to handle five times the heaviest expected load, verified by wire rope test certificate.

(e) Wire rope in use on equipment previously constructed and prior to initial certification of said equipment shall not be required to be tested but shall be subject to thorough examination at the time of initial certification of the equipment.

(3)(a) Accessory components. Container spreader bar twist locks shall be carefully examined periodically and at the time of annual examination and inspection. Cracked or deformed hooks shall be discarded immediately and not reused.

(b) Crane hooks and container spreader bar twist lock. Magnetic particle or other suitable crack detecting inspection shall be performed at least once each year. When testing by X ray, the pertinent provisions of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's standards for protection against radiation, relating to protection against occupational radiation exposure, shall apply.

(4) In the event that heat treatment of any loose gear is recommended by the manufacturer, the latest heat treatment certificate attesting to compliance with the manufacturer's specifications shall be part of the available documentation. Heat treatment shall be carried out in accordance with the specifications of the manufacturer by persons competent to perform such work.

(5) Replacement parts shall be of equal or better quality than the original equipment and suitable for the purpose. Repairs or modifications shall be such as to render the equipment equal to or better than the original construction or design.

(6) In cases of foreign manufactured cranes, there shall be an owner's warranty that the design is adequate for the intended use. The warranty shall be based on a thorough examination of the design specifications by a registered professional engineer familiar with the equipment.

(7) The certifications required by this section shall be performed in accordance with WAC 296-56-60093 by persons accredited by the assistant director of WISHA services.

(8) The marine terminal material handling devices listed below shall be certified in the following manner:

(a) Each crane and derrick shall be tested and examined as a unit annually. A copy of the certificate of tests and examinations shall be posted in the crane operator's cab.

(b) Bulk cargo spouts and suckers, together with any portable extensions and rigging or outriggers supporting them vertically, shall be examined annually. Certificates attesting to the required examination shall be made readily available for inspection.

(c) Vertical pocket or bucket conveyors such as banana, sugar, and grain marine legs (other than those within a grain elevator structure) used within a marine terminal facility shall be examined annually. The annual examination shall include all supporting structures, rigging, mechanical components and observation of all steps of operations. Certificates attesting to the required examinations shall be readily available for inspection.

(d)(i) House fall cargo-handling gear shall be proof load tested as a unit upon initial certification and every fourth year thereafter. An examination shall be carried out in conjunction with each unit proof load test and annually thereafter. The unit test shall consist of a proof load of twenty-five percent in excess of the rated safe working load. Examinations shall include all supporting structures and components. Certificates attesting to the required tests and examinations shall be readily available for inspection.

(ii) House fall span beams or other house fall block supports shall be marked with the safe working load, which shall not be exceeded.

(e) Special gear.

(i) Special stevedoring gear provided by the employer, the strength of which depends upon components other than commonly used stock items such as shackles, ropes or chains, shall be tested as a unit in accordance with the following table before initially being put into use (see Table A). In addition, any special stevedoring gear that suffers damage necessitating structural repair shall be inspected and retested after repair and before being returned to service.

Table A

Safe Working Load	Proof Load
Up to 20 short tons	25 percent in excess
Over 20 to 50 short tons	5 short tons in excess
Over 50 short tons	10 percent in excess

(ii) Special stevedoring gear provided by the employer that has a SWL of five short tons (10,000 or 4.54 metric tons) or less shall be inspected and tested as a unit before initial use according to (d) and (e) of this subsection or by a designated person (see Table A).

(iii) Every spreader not a part of ship's gear and used for hoisting intermodal containers shall be tested to a proof load

equal to twenty-five percent in excess of its rated capacity. Additionally, any spreader which suffers damage necessitating structural repair shall be retested after repair and before being returned to service.

(iv) Certificates attesting to the required tests shall be available for inspection.

(v) All cargo handling gear covered by this section with a SWL greater than five short tons (10,000 lbs. or 4.54 metric tons) shall be proof load tested according to Table A every four years in accordance with subsection (7) of this section or by a designated person.

(f) Wire rope and loose gear used for material handling shall be tested and certified before being placed into use in accordance with the provisions of WAC 296-56-60097. Certificates attesting to the required tests, inspections and examinations shall be available.

(9) Disassembly and reassembly of equipment does not require recertification of the equipment provided that the equipment is reassembled and used in a manner consistent with its certification.

(10) Equipment certified in Washington and transferred to a site in another state does not require recertification in this state upon its return, until the next inspection or examination becomes due as if it had not been moved.

(11) Certification procedures shall not be construed as a substitute for, or cause for elimination of, normal operational inspection and maintenance routine throughout the year.

(12)(a) Every unit of equipment requiring annual certification shall have had such annual certification within the previous twelve months. Equipment requiring annual certification shall have had such annual certification within the previous twelve months, except that no annual certification is required within twelve months after any required certification. Annual examinations for certification may be accomplished up to one month early without effect on subsequent due dates.

(b) When certified equipment is out of service for six months or more beyond the due date of a certification inspection, an examination equivalent to an initial certification, including unit proof load test, shall be performed before the equipment reenters service.

(13) Loose gear shall bear a legible mark indicating that it has been tested (see WAC 296-56-60097). Single sheave blocks shall be marked with safe working loads and proof test loads. Marks relating to testing shall be identifiable on the related certificates, which shall be available.

(14) The certification requirements of this section do not apply to the following equipment:

(a) Industrial trucks and small industrial crane trucks; and

(b) Any straddle truck not capable of straddling two or more intermodal containers sixteen feet (4.88 m) in width.

(15) Safe working load.

(a) The safe working load of gear as specified in this section shall not be exceeded.

(b) All cargo handling gear provided by the employer with a safe working load greater than five short tons (10,000 lbs. or 4.54 metric tons) shall have its safe working load plainly marked on it.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60098, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60098, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60098, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60098, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60098, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60098, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60099 Hand tools. (1) Hand tools used by employees shall be maintained in safe operating condition.

(2)(a) Hand-held portable electric tools shall be equipped with switches that must be manually held in a closed position to operate the tool.

(b) Portable power-driven circular saws shall be equipped with guards above and below the base plate or shoe. The upper guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc needed to permit the base to be tilted for bevel cuts. The lower guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc needed to allow proper retraction and contact with the work. When the tool is withdrawn from the work, the lower guard shall automatically and instantly return to the covering position.

(3) Only cutting tools shall be used to cut metal strapping or banding used to secure cargo.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60099, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60099, filed 12/11/84.]

PART F—SPECIALIZED TERMINALS

WAC 296-56-60101 General. The provisions of this part apply to specialized terminals.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60101, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60101, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60103 Terminals handling intermodal containers or roll-on roll-off operations. (1) Every intermodal container shall be legibly and permanently marked with:

(a) The weight of the container when empty, in pounds;

(b) The maximum cargo weight the container is designed to carry, in pounds; and

(c) The sum of the maximum weight of the container with cargo, in pounds (gross container capacity).

(2) No container shall be hoisted by any crane or derrick unless the following conditions have been met:

(a) The employer shall ascertain from the carrier whether a container to be hoisted is loaded or empty. Empty containers shall be identified before loading or discharge in such a manner as will inform every supervisor and foreman on the site and in charge of loading or discharging, and every crane or other hoisting equipment operator and signalman, if any, that the container is empty. Methods of identification may include cargo plans, manifests or markings on the container.

(b) In the case of a loaded container:

(i) The actual gross weight shall be plainly marked so as to be visible to the crane operator, other hoisting equipment operator, signalman, and to every supervisor and foreman on the site and in charge of the operation; or

(ii) The cargo stowage plan or equivalent permanently recorded display serving the same purpose, containing the actual gross weight and the serial number or other positive

identification of that specific container, shall be provided to the crane or other hoisting equipment operator and signalman, if any, and to every supervisor and foreman on the site and in charge of the operation.

(c) Every outbound loaded container which is received at a marine terminal ready to load aboard a vessel without further consolidation or loading shall be weighed to obtain the actual gross weight before being hoisted.

(d)(i) When container weighing scales are located at a marine terminal, any outbound container with a load consolidated at that terminal shall be weighed to obtain an actual weight before being hoisted.

(ii) If the terminal has no scales, the actual gross weight may be calculated on the basis of the container's contents and the container's empty weight. The weights used in the calculation shall be posted conspicuously on the container, with the name of the person making the calculation and the date.

(iii) Container weights shall be subject to random sample weight checks at the nearest weighing facility. In cases where such weight checks or experience otherwise indicate consistently inaccurate weights, the weight of containers so calculated at the source from which the inaccurate weights originated shall no longer be recognized as true gross weights. Such containers shall not be hoisted unless actual gross weights have been obtained by weighing.

(e) The following containers are exempted from the requirements of (c) and (d) of this subsection:

(i) Open type vehicle containers.

(ii) The container is marked on the outside in such a manner that an employee can readily discern that the container is carrying vehicles.

(iii) Containers built specifically for the carriage of compressed gases.

(iv) The container carries only completely assembled vehicles and no other cargo.

(v) The vehicles were loaded into the container at the marine terminal.

(f) The weight of loaded inbound containers from foreign ports shall be determined by weighing or by the method of calculation described in (d)(ii) of this subsection or by shipping documents.

(g) Any scale used within Washington state to weigh containers for the purpose of the requirements of this section shall meet the accuracy standards of the state or local public authority in which the scale is located.

(3) No container shall be hoisted if its actual gross weight exceeds the weight marked as required in subsection (1)(c) of this section, or if it exceeds the capacity of the crane or other hoisting device intended to be used.

(4)(a) Marked or designated areas shall be set aside within a container or roll-on roll-off terminal for passage of employees to and from active cargo transfer points, except where transportation to and from those points is provided by the employer.

(b) The employer shall direct employees to stay clear of the area beneath a suspended container. Employees shall stay clear of the area beneath a suspended container.

(5) Each employee working in the immediate area of container handling equipment or in the terminal's traffic lanes shall wear a high visibility vest (or equivalent protection).

Note to subsection (5): High visibility vests or equivalent protection means high visibility/retroreflective materials which are intended to provide conspicuity of the user by day through the use of high visibility (fluorescent) material and in the dark by vehicle headlights through the use of retroreflective material. The minimum area of material for a vest or equivalent protection is .5m(2)(760 in.(2)) for fluorescent (background) material and .13m(2)(197 in.(2)) for retroreflective material. Vests or equivalent protection, such as high visibility/retro-reflective coveralls, that are available for industrial use, may also be acceptable.

(6) Containers shall be handled using lifting fittings or other arrangements suitable and intended for the purposes as set forth in (a) and (c) of this subsection, unless when damage to an intermodal container makes special means of handling necessary.

(a) Loaded intermodal containers of twenty feet (6.1 m) or more in length shall be hoisted as follows:

(i) When hoisting by the top fittings, the lifting forces shall be applied vertically from at least four top fittings or by means which will safely lift the container without damage. The lifting fittings provided shall be used.

(A) The container being lifted is an ISO closed box container;

(B) The condition of the box is sound;

(C) The speed of hoisting and lowering is moderated when heavily ladened containers are encountered;

(D) The lift angle is at eighty to ninety degrees;

(E) The distance between the lifting beam and the load is at least eight feet and 2.4 inches (2.5m); and

(F) The length of the spreader beam is at least 16.3 feet (5 m) for a twenty-foot container, and at least 36.4 feet (11.1 m) for a forty-foot container.

(ii) If hoisted from bottom fittings, the hoisting connections shall bear on the fittings only, making no other contact with the container. The angles of the four bridle legs shall not be less than thirty degrees to the horizontal in the case of forty foot (12.2 m) containers, thirty-seven degrees in the case of thirty foot (9.1 m) containers, or forty-five degrees in the case of twenty foot (6.1 m) containers.

(iii) Lifting containers by fork lift trucks or by grappling arms from above or from one side may be done only if the container is designed for this type of handling.

(b) Other means of hoisting may be used only if the containers and hoisting means are designed for such use.

(c)(i) When using intermodal container spreaders that employ lanyards for activation of load disengagement, all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent accidental release of the load.

(ii) Intermodal container spreader twistlock systems shall be designed and used so that a suspended load cannot accidentally be released.

(d) Flat bed trucks or container chassis used to move intermodal containers shall be equipped with pins, flanges, or other means to prevent the container from shifting.

(e) Flat bed, low boy trailers (mafis) and other similar equipment used to transport containers shall be marked with their cargo capacities and shall not be overloaded.

(f) Each tractor shall have all brake air lines connected when pulling trailers equipped with air brakes and shall have the brakes tested before commencing operations.

(7)(a) Intermodal containers shall be inspected for defects in structural members or fittings before handling.

(b) Any intermodal container found to be unsafe shall be identified as such, promptly removed from service and repaired before being returned to service.

(8) Containers shall not be hoisted unless all engaged chassis twist locks are released.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60103, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60103, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60103, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-56-60103, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60103, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60103, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60105 Grain elevator terminals. Reserved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60105, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60107 Terminal facilities handling menhaden and similar species of fish. (1)(a) Tanks in terminal areas used for receiving or storing bailwater for recirculating into vessel holds in discharging operations shall be opened or ventilated to minimize contamination of water circulated to the vessel. Bailwater tanks shall be thoroughly drained upon completion of each day's operations and shall be left open to the air. Drainage is unnecessary when bailwater has been treated to remove hydrogen sulfide-producing contaminants and the efficiency of such treatment has been established.

(b) Before employees enter a dock tank, it shall first be drained, rinsed and tested for hydrogen sulfide and oxygen deficiency. Employees shall not enter the tank when the hydrogen sulfide level exceeds twenty ppm or oxygen content is less than nineteen and one-half percent, except in emergencies.

(c) Tests shall be conducted by designated personnel with suitable test equipment and respiratory protective equipment complying with the provisions of this chapter and chapter 296-842 WAC.

(2) Pipelines and hoses on the dock or terminal used for receiving and circulating used bailwater shall be completely drained upon completion of each day's operation and left open to the air.

(3) At least four units of respiratory protective equipment consisting of supplied-air respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the requirements of chapter 296-842 WAC shall be available in a suitably labeled cabinet for immediate use in case of an emergency caused by oxygen deficiency or hydrogen sulfide. Any employee entering a tank in an emergency shall, in addition to respiratory protective equipment, wear a lifeline and safety harness to facilitate rescue. At least two other employees, similarly equipped, shall be continuously stationed outside the tank to observe and to provide rescue services.

(4) The plant superintendent and foremen shall be trained and knowledgeable about the hazards of hydrogen sulfide and oxygen deficiency. They shall be trained in the use of appropriate respiratory and other protective equipment, and in rescue procedures. Other supervisory plant personnel shall be informed of these hazards and instructed in the necessary safety measures, including use of respiratory and rescue equipment.

(5) Supervisory personnel shall be on hand at dockside to supervise discharging of bailwater from vessels.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-56-60107, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60107, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60107, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60107, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60107, filed 12/11/84.]

PART G—PERSONAL PROTECTION

WAC 296-56-60109 Eye protection. (1)(a) When employees perform work hazardous to the eyes, the employer shall provide eye protection equipment marked or labeled as meeting the manufacturing specifications of American National Standards Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, ANSI Z87.1-1989, and shall direct that it be used.

(b) For employees wearing corrective spectacles, eye protection equipment required by (a) of this subsection shall be of a type which can be worn over spectacles. Prescription ground safety lenses may be substituted if they provide equivalent protection.

(c) For additional requirements covering eye protection against radiant energy, see WAC 296-56-60235(8).

(2) Eye protection equipment shall be maintained in good condition.

(3) Used eye protection equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected before reissuance to another employee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60109, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60109, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60109, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60109, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60110 Respiratory protection. The respiratory protection requirements of chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators, apply.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-20-055, § 296-56-60110, filed 10/3/05, effective 12/1/05; 05-03-093, § 296-56-60110, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60110, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60110, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60111 Head protection. (1) Employees exposed to impact, falling or flying objects, or electric shocks or burns shall wear protective hats.

(2) Protective hats shall bear identifying marks or labels indicating compliance with the manufacturing provisions of American National Standard Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection, ANSI Z89.1-1986.

(3) Protective hats previously worn shall be cleaned and disinfected before issuance by the employer to another employee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60111, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60111, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60111, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60113 Foot protection. (1) The employer shall ensure that each affected employee wears protective footwear when working in areas where there is a danger of foot injuries due to falling or rolling objects or objects piercing the sole.

(2) Protective shoes shall bear identifying marks or labels indicating compliance with the manufacturing provisions of American National Standard for Men's Safety Toe Footwear, ANSI Z41.1-1991.

(3) The employer shall, through means such as vendors or local stores, make safety shoes readily available to all employees.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60113, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60113, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60113, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60115 Other protective measures. (1) Protective clothing.

(a) Employees performing work that requires special protective clothing shall be directed by the employer to wear the necessary special protective clothing.

(b) When necessary, protective clothing previously worn shall be cleaned and disinfected before reissuance.

(2) Personal flotation devices.

(a) The employer shall provide, and shall direct the wearing of personal flotation devices for those employees, such as line handlers, who are engaged in work in which they may be pulled into the water:

(i) When such employees are working in isolation: or

(ii) Where physical limitations of available working space creates a hazard of falling into the water; or

(iii) Where the work area is obstructed by cargo or other obstacles so as to prevent employees from obtaining safe footing for their work.

(b) Employees working on, over or along water, where the danger of drowning exists, shall be provided with and shall wear approved personal flotation devices.

(i) Employees are not considered exposed to the danger of drowning when:

(A) Working behind standard height and strength guardrails;

(B) Working inside operating cabs or stations which eliminate the possibility of accidental falling into the water;

(C) Wearing approved safety belts with lifeline attached so as to preclude the possibility of falling into the water.

(ii) Prior to and after each use, personal flotation devices shall be inspected for defects which would reduce their designed effectiveness. Defective personal flotation devices shall not be used.

(iii) To meet the requirement of (b) of this subsection, a personal flotation device shall be approved by the United States Coast Guard as a Type I PFD, Type II PFD, Type III PFD, or Type V PFD, or equivalent, pursuant to 46 CFR 160 (Coast Guard Lifesaving Equipment Specifications) and 33 CFR 175.23 (Coast Guard Table of Devices Equivalent to Personal Flotation Devices). Ski belt or inflatable type personal flotation devices are specifically prohibited.

(c) Life rings.

(i) Along docks, walkways or other fixed installations on or adjacent to open water more than five feet deep, approved life rings with line attached shall be provided. The life rings shall be spaced at intervals not to exceed two hundred feet and shall be kept in easily visible and readily accessible locations.

(ii) When employees are assigned work at other casual locations where exposure to drowning exists, at least one approved life ring with line attached shall be provided in the immediate vicinity of the work.

(iii) Work assigned over water where the vertical drop from an accidental fall exceeds fifty feet, is subject to specific procedures approved by the department.

(iv) Lines attached to life rings shall be at least ninety feet (27.43 m) in length, at least one-quarter inch in diameter and have a minimum breaking strength of five hundred pounds.

(v) Life rings must be United States Coast Guard approved thirty inch size (76.2 cm).

(vi) Life rings and attached lines must be maintained to retain at least seventy-five percent of their designed buoyancy and strength.

(3) Emergency facilities. When employees are exposed to hazardous substances which may require emergency bathing, eye washing or other facilities, the employer shall provide such facilities and maintain them in good working order.

(4) Employers shall instruct employees to report every injury, regardless of severity, to the employer.

(5) Stretchers.

(a) There shall be available for each vessel being worked one Stokes basket stretcher, or its equivalent, permanently equipped with bridles for attaching to the hoisting gear.

(b) Stretchers shall be kept close to vessels and shall be positioned to avoid damage to the stretcher.

(c) A blanket or other suitable covering shall be available.

(d) Stretchers shall have at least four sets of effective patient restraints in operable condition.

(e) Lifting bridles shall be of adequate strength, capable of lifting 1,000 pounds (454 kg) with a safety factor of five, and shall be maintained in operable condition. Lifting bridles shall be provided for making vertical patient lifts at container berths. Stretchers for vertical lifts shall have foot plates.

(f) Stretchers shall be maintained in operable condition. Struts and braces shall be inspected for damage. Wire mesh shall be secured and have no burrs. Damaged stretchers shall not be used until repaired.

(g) Stretchers in permanent locations shall be mounted to prevent damage and shall be protected from the elements if located out-of-doors. If concealed from view, closures shall be marked to indicate the location of the life saving equipment.

(6) Telephone or equivalent means of communication shall be readily available.

(7) Employees working on any bridge or structure leading to a detached vessel berthing installation shall wear United States Coast Guard approved personal flotation

devices except where protected by railings, nets, or safety belts and lifelines.

(8) Life ladders. On all docks there shall be substantial built-in-place ladders, spaced at intervals not to exceed four hundred feet, to reach the lowest water use. When portable ladders are to be used, ladders may be bolted to the bullrail or dock structure, or ladders can be secured to an embedded eye bolt in a concrete dock surface. The immediate area where such ladders or fastenings are located shall be painted with a bright color or of a color which contrasts with the surrounding area. There shall be a ladder at each end of the dock.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 04-11-066, § 296-56-60115, filed 5/18/04, effective 7/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60115, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60115, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60115, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60115, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60115, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60115, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60117 Maintenance and load limits. (1) The structural integrity of docks, piers, wharves, terminals and working surfaces shall be maintained.

(2) Maximum safe load limits, in pounds per square foot (kilograms per square meter), of floors elevated above ground level, and pier structures over the water shall be conspicuously posted in all cargo areas.

Exception: Pier structures used primarily for vehicle traffic may be posted in maximum pounds per axle weight.

(3) Maximum safe load limits shall not be exceeded.

(4) All walking and working surfaces in the terminal area shall be maintained in good repair.

(5) All steel plates, boards, etc., used to temporarily cover small holes or weakened surfaces shall be secured in such a manner as to prevent movement.

(6) All large openings or weakened surfaces shall be barricaded on all exposed sides with barricades equipped with blinkers, flashing lights, or reflectors.

(7) Areas around bitts or cleats where workers perform their duties shall be lighted as required in this section and have a nonslip surface around each bitt or cleat.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60117, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60117, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60117, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60119 Protection from falling. Employees doing maintenance work on cranes, spouts or similar types of equipment, eight feet or more above the ground or surface and not in an area that is protected by any standard safeguards such as walkways with standard railings, or ladders with protective cages, shall wear a safety belt and lanyard which can be attached to the structure.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60119, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60119, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60121 Minimum safety requirements for docks and dock facilities. No provision of this section shall be construed to imply that an employer or employees are responsible for repair, construction or otherwise bringing into compliance facilities over which they have no control.

(1) Working prohibited on unsafe docks or dock facilities. Employers shall not allow employees to perform work on docks or dock facilities which the employer should know do not meet the minimum safety requirements of this section.

(2) Known unsafe conditions by employees. Employees shall not work on docks or dock facilities which they should know do not meet the minimum safety requirements of this section.

(3) Bulletin boards. At each dock, pier, warehouse or designated area at the job site, there shall be installed a safety bulletin board.

(4) Posting of notices. It shall be the responsibility of the employer to post at prominent places in or adjacent to the work area, legible notices stating:

(a) The location of stretchers, blankets, first-aid equipment and telephones. (Where possible, directional arrows should point to locations.)

(b) The phone numbers of doctors, ambulance services and hospitals within the area and the phone numbers of the police department or other law enforcement agency. (Where possible these numbers shall also be posted on or inside the cover of first-aid cabinets and kits.)

(5) Ventilation. All areas where employees are required to work shall be ventilated as required by the "general occupational health standards," chapter 296-62 WAC.

(6) Power outlets. Power outlets installed to supply power to vessels shall be located in such a manner that the workers will not come into contact with supply lines. Unprotected power lines shall not be driven over by equipment. If located on the underside or waterside of the bull rail, a well lighted walkway with hand rails shall be provided to the power outlets.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60121, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60121, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60122 Access to vessels. (1) Access to vessels. The employer shall not permit employees to board or leave any vessel, except a barge or river towboat, until the following requirements have been met:

(a) Whenever practical a gangway of not less than twenty inches wide walking surface of adequate strength, maintained and secured shall be used. If a gangway is not practical a substantial straight ladder, extending at least thirty-six inches above the upper landing surface and adequately secured against shifting or slipping shall be provided. When conditions are such that neither a gangway nor a straight ladder can be used, a Jacob's ladder meeting the requirements of subsection (4) of this section may be used.

(b) Each side of such gangway, and the turn table if used, shall have a railing with a minimum height of thirty-three inches measured perpendicularly from rail to walking surface at the stanchion, and a mid rail. Rails shall be of wood, pipe, chain, wire or rope and shall be kept taut at all times.

(c) Gangways on vessels inspected and certified by the United States Coast Guard are deemed to meet the foregoing requirements, except in cases where the vessel's regular gangway is not being used.

(d) The gangway shall be kept properly trimmed at all times.

(e) When a fixed tread accommodation ladder is used, and the angle is low enough to require employees to walk on the edge of the treads, cleated duckboards shall be laid over and secured to the ladder.

(f) When the lower end of a gangway overhangs the water between the ship and the dock in such a manner that there is danger of employees falling between the ship and the dock, a net or other suitable protection shall be rigged at the foot of the gangway in such a manner as to prevent employees from falling from the end of the gangway into the water or into the surface.

(g) If the foot of the gangway is more than one foot away from the edge of the apron, the space between them shall be bridged by a firm walkway equipped with railings, with a minimum height of thirty-three inches with midrails on both sides.

(h) Supporting bridles shall be kept clear so as to permit unobstructed passage for employees using the gangway.

(i) When the upper end of the means of access rests on or flush with the top of the bulwark, substantial steps properly secured and equipped with at least one substantial handrail approximately thirty-three inches in height shall be provided between the top of the bulwark and the deck.

(j) Obstructions shall not be laid on or across the gangway.

(k) The means of access shall be illuminated for its full length.

(l) Unless construction of the vessel makes it impossible, the means of access shall be so located that drafts of cargo do not pass over it. Loads shall not be passed over the means of access while employees are on it.

(2) Access to vessels in drydock or between vessels. Gangways meeting the requirements of subsection (1)(a), (b), (i), (j) and (k) of this section shall be provided for access from wingwall to vessel or, when two or more vessels other than barges or river towboats are lying abreast, from one vessel to another.

(3) Access to barges and river towboats.

(a) Ramps for access of vehicles to or between barges shall be of adequate strength, provided with side boards, well maintained and properly secured.

(b) Unless employees can step safely to or from the wharf, float, barge, or river towboat, a ramp meeting the requirements of subsection (1)(a) of this section shall be provided. When a walkway is impractical, a substantial straight ladder, extending at least thirty-six inches above the upper landing surface and adequately secured against shifting or slipping, shall be provided. When conditions are such that neither a walkway nor a straight ladder can be used, a Jacob's ladder meeting the requirements of subsection (4) of this section may be used.

(c) The means of access shall meet the requirements of subsection (1)(i), (j), and (k) of this section.

(4) Jacob's ladders.

(a) Jacob's ladders shall be of the double rung or flat tread type. They shall be well maintained and properly secured.

(b) A Jacob's ladder shall either hang without slack from its lashings or be pulled up entirely.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60122, filed 1/17/86.]

WAC 296-56-60123 Guarding of edges. (1) Vehicle protection.

(a) Vehicle curbs, bull rails, or other effective barriers at least six inches (15.24 cm) in height and six inches in width, shall be provided at the waterside edges of aprons and bulkheads, except where vehicles are prohibited. Curbs or bull rails installed after January 1, 1985, shall be at least ten inches (22.9 cm) in height.

(b) The provisions of (a) of this subsection also apply at the edge of any fixed level above the common floor area from which vehicles may fall, except at loading docks, platforms and skids where cargo is moved by vehicles.

(2) Employee protection.

(a) Guardrails shall be provided at locations where employees are exposed to falls of more than four feet from floor or wall openings or waterside edges, including bridges or gangway-like structures leading to pilings, vessel mooring or berthing installations.

(b) Guardrails are not required:

(i) At loading platforms and docks;

(ii) At waterside edges used for cargo or mooring line handling;

(iii) On the working sides of work platforms, skids, or similar workplaces which abut the work area; or

(iv) On railroad rolling stock, highway vehicles, intermodal containers, or similar equipment.

(c) Where guardrails are impractical due to machinery requirements or work processes, an alternate means of fall protection, such as nets, shall be used.

(3) Criteria for guardrails. Guardrails shall meet the following criteria:

(a) They shall be capable of withstanding a force of at least two hundred pounds (890 N) applied in any direction at mid-span of the top rail (when used), or at the uppermost point if there is no guard rail.

(b) If not of solid baluster, grillwork, slatted, or similar construction, guardrails shall consist of top rails and midrails. Midrails, when used, shall be positioned at approximately half the height of the top rail.

(c) The top surface of guardrails installed before October 3, 1983, shall be at least thirty-six inches (.091 m) high. Those installed after October 3, 1983, shall be forty-two inches (1.07 m) high, plus or minus two inches (5.1 cm), high.

(d) Any nonrigid railing such as chain or wire rope shall have a maximum sag, at the mid-point between posts, of not more than six inches (15.24 cm).

(e) Top rails shall be free of sharp edges and maintained in good repair.

(f) Rail ends shall not overhang. This does not prohibit scrollwork, boxed ends or similar nonhazardous projections.

(4) Toeboards. Toeboards shall be provided when employees below could be exposed to falling objects such as tools. Toeboards shall be at least three and one-half inches (8.9 cm) in height from top edge to floor level, and be capable of withstanding a force of fifty pounds (222 N) applied in any direction. Drainage clearance not in excess of one-eighth inch under toeboards is permitted.

(5) Stair railings. Stair railings shall be capable of withstanding a force of at least two hundred pounds (890 N) applied in any direction, and shall not be more than thirty-six inches (0.91 m) nor less than thirty-two inches (0.81 m) in height from the upper top rail surface to the tread surface in line with the leading edge of the tread. Railings and midrails shall be provided at any stairway having four or more risers, as follows:

(a) For stairways less than forty-four inches (1.12 m) wide, at least one railing; and

(b) For stairways more than forty-four inches (1.12 m) but less than eighty-eight inches (2.24 m) wide, a stair rail or handrail on each side, and if eighty-eight or more inches wide, an additional intermediate handrail.

(6) Condition. Railings shall be maintained free of sharp edges and in good repair.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60123, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60123, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60123, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60123, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60123, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60125 Clearance heights. Clearance heights shall be prominently posted where the height is insufficient for vehicles or equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60125, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60125, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60127 Cargo doors. (1) Mechanically operated cargo doors.

(a) Cargo door counterweights shall be guarded.

(b) Lift trucks and cranes shall not be used to move mechanically operated doors except when necessary during repair to the doors. Ropes or other guarding shall be provided to prevent entry into any area if the door may fall or slide.

(c) Vertically operated doors partially opened for work or ventilation shall be secured to prevent accidental closing.

(2) Tackle operated cargo doors.

(a) Doors shall be connected to their lifting tackle with shackles or other secure means.

(b) Lifting bridles and tackles shall have a safety factor of five, based upon maximum anticipated static loading conditions.

(c) Devices shall be provided to hold overhead doors in the open position and to secure them when closed.

(d) Lifting gear and hardware shall be maintained in safe condition.

(e) Lifting ropes shall be placed out of the work area and off the floor.

(3) Horizontal sliding.

(a) Horizontal sliding door rollers shall be constructed to prevent the door from disengaging from overhead tracks.

(b) Sliding doors shall be secured to prevent them from swinging.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60127, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60127, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60129 Platforms and skids. (1) Platforms and skids extending from piers, transit sheds or lofts and used for landing or hooking drafts shall be provided with guardrails meeting the requirements of WAC 296-56-60123 (3) on all open sides. Alternate means, such as nets or safety belts and lifelines, may be used if guardrails are impractical.

(2) Any employee working below a second-story platform or skid shall be protected from falling objects.

(3) Platforms and skids shall be strong enough to bear the loads handled and shall be maintained in safe condition. Safe working loads, which shall be posted or marked on or adjacent to platforms and skids, shall have a minimum safety factor of five for all parts, based upon maximum anticipated static loading conditions and the ultimate strength of the construction material.

(4) The employer shall provide and maintain platform and skid attachments that will prevent accidental movement of the skid or platform.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60129, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60129, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60131 Elevators and escalators. (1) "Elevator" means a permanent hoisting and lowering mechanism with a car or platform moving vertically in guides and serving two or more floors of a structure. The term excludes such devices as conveyors, tiering or piling machines, material hoists, skip or furnace hoists, wharf ramps, lift bridges, car lifts, and dumpers.

(2) "Escalator" means a power-driven continuous moving stairway principally intended for the use of persons.

(3) No elevator or escalator with a defect which affects safety shall be used.

(4) Elevator safety devices shall not be overridden or made inoperable.

(5) Elevators and escalators shall be thoroughly inspected at intervals not exceeding one year. Additional monthly inspections for satisfactory operation shall be conducted by designated persons. Records of the results of the latest annual elevator inspections shall be posted in elevators. Records of annual escalator inspections shall be posted in the vicinity of the escalator or be available at the terminal.

(6) Elevator landing openings shall be provided with doors, gates, or equivalent protection, which shall be in place when the elevator is not at that landing, to prevent employees from falling into the shaft.

(7) The elevator or escalator maximum load limits shall be posted and shall not be exceeded. Elevator load limits shall be posted conspicuously both inside and outside of the car.

(8) Elevators shall be operated only by designated persons except for automatic or door interlocking elevators which provide full shaft door closing and automatic car leveling.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60131, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60131, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60131, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60133 Manlifts. (1) Inspection. Manlifts shall be inspected monthly by a designated person. Safety

switches shall be checked weekly. Manlifts found to be unsafe shall not be operated until repaired. Inspections shall include at least the following:

(a) Step fastenings;

(b) Rails;

(c) Rail supports and fastenings;

(d) Roller and slides;

(e) Belt and belt tension;

(f) Handholds and fastenings;

(g) Floor landings;

(h) Guardrails;

(i) Lubrication;

(j) Safety switches;

(k) Warning signs and lights;

(l) Illumination;

(m) Drive pulley;

(n) Bottom (boot) pulley and clearance;

(o) Pulley supports;

(p) Motor;

(q) Drive mechanism;

(r) Brake;

(s) Electrical switches;

(t) Vibration and misalignment;

(u) "Skip" on up or down run when mounting the step (indicating worn gears); and

(v) Emergency exit ladders.

(2) Inspection records. Inspection records shall be kept for at least one year. The record of the most recent inspection shall be posted in the vicinity of the manlift or in the terminal.

(3) Emergency stop. An emergency stop device shall be available within easy reach from any position on the belt.

(4) Instructions. Manlift use instructions shall be conspicuously posted.

(5) Top floor warning sign and light. An illuminated sign and red light that are visible to the user shall be provided under the top floor opening of the manlift to warn the user to get off at that floor.

(6) Bottom floor warning sign. A sign visible to descending passengers shall be provided to warn them to get off at the bottom floor.

(7) Upper limit stop. An automatic stop device shall be provided to stop the manlift when a loaded step passes the top landing, except that manlifts installed after October 3, 1983, shall have two such devices.

(8) Handholds and steps. Each step shall be provided with a corresponding handhold.

(9) Emergency ladder. A fixed emergency ladder accessible from any position on the lift and meeting the requirements of WAC 296-56-60209 shall be provided for the entire run of the manlift.

(10) Landings.

(a) Clear and unobstructed landing spaces shall be provided at each level. Manlifts constructed after October 3, 1983, that have a distance of fifty feet (15.24 m) or more between floor landings shall have an emergency landing every twenty-five feet (7.62 m) or less of manlift travel.

(b) Open sides of emergency landings shall be protected by guardrails.

(c) Floor landing entrances and exits shall be guarded by mazes, self-closing gates, or equivalent protection.

(d) Landings shall be of sufficient size and strength to support two hundred fifty pounds (1112 N).

(11) Floor opening guards. The ascending sides of manlift floor openings shall be provided with cones or bevel guards to direct the user through the openings.

(12) Maintenance. Manlifts shall be equipped, maintained, and used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, which shall be available at the terminal.

(13) Bottom pulley.

(a) The lower pulley shall be supported by the lowest landing.

(b) Sides of the bottom pulley support shall be guarded to prevent contact with the pulley or the steps.

(14) Top clearance. A clearance of at least eleven feet (3.35 m) shall be provided between the top landing and the ceiling.

(15) Brakes. Manlifts shall be equipped with brakes that are:

(a) Self-engaging;

(b) Electrically released; and

(c) Capable of stopping and holding the manlift when the descending side is loaded with the maximum rated load.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60133, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60133, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60133, filed 12/11/84.]

PART H—MANLIFTS—ELECTRIC

WAC 296-56-60135 Manlifts—Electric.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60135, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60135, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60135, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60139 Hoistway enclosures and landings. Hoistways shall be fully enclosed, or enclosed on all landings to a height of six feet above the landing floor or six feet above highest working level or stair level adjacent to the hoistway. Perforated hoistway enclosures can be used where fire resistance is not required, provided:

(1) Steel wire grill or expanded metal grill shall be at least thirteen U.S. gauge steel wire.

(2) Openings in the enclosure shall reject a one inch steel ball.

(3) All hoistway landings shall be properly and adequately lighted.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60139, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60139, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60141 Scope and application. WAC 296-56-60141 through 296-56-60171 apply to the installation, design, and use of all one man capacity, electric elevators subject to inspection under RCW 49.17.120.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60141, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60141, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60143 Hoistway gates. (1) Hoistway gates may be constructed of wood slat, steel wire grill, expanded metal or solid material, providing all openings

reject a two inch ball and resist a two hundred fifty pound horizontal thrust.

(a) Steel wire and expanded metal gates shall be of at least thirteen gauge steel.

(b) Wood slats must be not less than two inches wide and one-half inch thick, nominal size.

(c) Solid material shall be not less than one-eighth inch reinforced sheet steel or one-half inch plywood.

(2) Hoistway gates may be horizontal swinging, vertical or horizontal sliding or biparting gates.

(a) Hoistway gates shall extend the full width of the elevator car and from one inch above the landing floor to six feet or more above the floor.

(b) Horizontal swinging gates shall be prevented from swinging into hoistway.

(3) Gates shall be equipped with interlocks or mechanical locks and electric contacts designed so that hoistway gates cannot be opened when the car is away from the landing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60143, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60143, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60145 Elevator car. (1) Elevator cars shall be fully enclosed to car height or to a height of not less than six feet six inches whichever is greater. Elevator cars may be of perforated or solid material provided the material will withstand a horizontal thrust of seventy-five pounds without deflecting one-quarter inch and all openings will reject a one inch ball.

(a) Car frames shall be of substantial metal or wood construction with a safety factor of four for metal frames and six for wood frames.

(b) Wood frames shall be gusseted and bolted or otherwise secured with large washers and lock washers.

(c) The car platform shall not exceed thirty inches inside dimension on each side (6.25 square foot area).

(2) Every car shall have a substantial protective top. The front half may be hinged. The protective top may be made from number nine U.S. wire gauge screen, eleven gauge expanded metal, fourteen gauge sheet steel, or three-quarter inch or heavier plywood. If made of wire screen or metal, the openings shall reject a one-half inch diameter ball.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60145, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60145, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60147 Elevator doors. Elevator car doors shall be provided on all elevators, except on fully enclosed hoistways equipped with hoistway gates and enclosed from the top of the hoistway opening to the ceiling on the landing side.

(1) Car doors may be of solid or perforated construction and shall be capable of resisting a seventy-five pound thrust without deflecting one-quarter inch.

(2) Car doors may be biparting or otherwise horizontally swung provided the door swings within the elevator car.

(3) A positive locking latch device which resists a two hundred fifty pound thrust shall be provided.

(4) Interlocks or mechanical locks and electric contacts must be provided on cars operating in open hoistways.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60147, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60147, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60149 Counterweight, enclosures, and fastenings. All counterweights shall be fully enclosed for their full length of travel except in closed hoistways where counterweight guide rails have been provided.

(1) Counterweight enclosures shall provide an inspection opening in the bottom of the enclosure large enough to provide for the inspection of cable fastenings, counterweight and buffer. Counterweights of rectangular shape shall be secured by not less than two one-half inch mild steel bolts with locknuts. Round counterweights shall be fastened with a center bolt not less than three-quarter inch diameter and secured with a locknut.

(2) Bolt eyes shall be welded closed.

(3) Cable fastenings shall be not less than three U-shaped clamps with U's on the dead side of the rope or babbitted tapered elevator sockets.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60149, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60151 Guide rails. A minimum of two car guide rails shall be provided. They shall:

(1) Extend at least six inches beyond the maximum travel of the car with buffers compressed.

(2) Be securely fastened to a vertical supporting member for the full length of elevator travel.

(3) Be not less than one and one-half inch by one and one-half inch vertical grain fir or equivalent, one-quarter inch by two inch by two inch angle iron or equivalent.

(4) Not vary more than three-sixteenths inch thickness on brake surfaces for wood guide rails.

(5) Be secured to resist more than one-half inch total deflection on car safety application and resist a two hundred fifty pound horizontal thrust.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60151, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60151, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60153 Hoisting ropes. Hoisting ropes shall be of good grade elevator traction wire rope and shall:

(1) Be at least two ropes of not less than three-eighths inch diameter providing a safety factor of five.

(2) Be fastened by at least three U-type cable clamps with the U on the dead return end of the rope or by approved elevator sockets of the babbitted type.

(3) Be of such length that the car platform will not be more than six inches above the top landing when the counterweight buffer is fully compressed. The counterweight shall be six inches or more away from the counterbalance sheave when the car buffer is fully compressed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60153, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60153, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60155 Space under hoistway. There shall be no habitable space below the elevator hoistway and counterweight shaft unless the floor is designed to withstand an impact one hundred twenty-five percent greater than the

impact generated by a free fall of either the car or counterweight from the full height of the hoistway.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60155, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60155, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60157 Car safeties. All cars suspended or operated from overhead machinery shall be equipped with an approved car safety capable of stopping and holding the car with rated load.

(1) Car safeties shall operate mechanically and be independent of interruption of any electrical circuit.

(2) Car safeties and governor controlled safeties shall automatically operate and the control circuit shall be broken in the event of cable breakage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60157, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60157, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60159 Brakes. All elevators shall be equipped with brakes designed to engage mechanically and release electrically.

(1) Brakes shall be located on the final drive of all elevator machines.

(2) The brake actuating circuit shall be so designed that interruption of power by slack cable switch, control switch, and limit switches actuate the brake.

(3) The brakes shall actuate under short circuit, phase failure, or reverse phase conditions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60159, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60159, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60161 Car controls and safety devices. (1) Car controls may be automatic pushbutton, constant pressure pushbutton or momentary pushbutton types. Hand rope and car switch controls shall not be used.

(2) Manually operated emergency stop switches shall be installed in all cars not equipped with constant pressure pushbutton controls. The switch shall be clearly marked "emergency stop."

(3) Terminal limiting devices shall operate independently of the car controls and automatically stop the car at the top and bottom terminal landings.

(4) All winding drum machine type elevators shall be equipped with top and bottom final limit switches.

(5) A slack rope device of manual reset design shall be required on all winding drum type machines. The device shall be designed to deenergize the circuit to the drive motor and brake.

(6) All installations shall be equipped with an overspeed governor. This governor shall be set not to exceed one hundred seventy-five feet per minute and shall be designed to deenergize the brake control and motor drive circuits simultaneously with the activation of the car safety mechanism. Car speeds for these types of installations shall not exceed a speed of one hundred twenty-five feet per minute.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60161, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60161, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60167 Hoisting machine mechanisms. (1) Elevator machines shall be driven by approved type units.

(a) On direct drive or approved worm gear driven type, a mechanically actuated, electrically released brake shall be installed on the driving unit.

(b) On V belt driven types, a minimum of four belts, one-half inch minimum size, shall be used to transmit power from the motor to the drive shaft and a mechanically actuated, electrically released brake shall be installed on the final drive shaft.

(2) Wherever practical, elevator machines shall be installed on the top side of their supporting structure.

(3) All components of the driving mechanism and parts subject to stress involved in suspending the load or related equipment shall be designed to withstand eight times the total weight to be suspended, including load, counterweight, car and cables.

(4) Gears shall be made of steel or equivalent material. Cast iron gears are prohibited.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60167, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60167, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60169 Elevator car and counterweight buffers. (1) Elevator cars shall be provided with adequate car buffers.

(2) All elevators using a counterweight shall be provided with adequate counterweight buffers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60169, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60169, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60171 General requirements. (1) Adequate lighting shall be provided at each landing and in the shaftway.

(2) A sign bearing the following information shall be conspicuously posted within the car:

(a) Maximum capacity one person;

(b) Total load limit in pounds;

(c) For authorized personnel use only.

(3) A fire extinguisher in proper working condition shall be available in the car.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-56-60171, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60171, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60171, filed 12/11/84.]

PART I—MANLIFTS—HAND POWER

WAC 296-56-60180 Scope and application. WAC 296-56-60180 through 296-56-60207 apply to the installation, design, and use of all one man capacity, hand power counterweighted elevators subject to inspection under RCW 49.17.120.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60180, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60180, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60183 Hoistway landings. (1) Every hoistway landing shall be protected on all sides other than the

landing opening side with a standard guard rail and intermediate guard rail. All landings except the bottom landing shall have a toe board installed on all sides except the landing opening side.

(2) All hoistway entrances shall be not less than six feet six inches in height and in no case shall the width exceed the corresponding car dimensions.

(3) All hoistway entrances must be provided with an approved maze or with a hoistway gate which shall:

(a) Be at least thirty-six inches in height.

(b) Extend downward to within one inch of the landing sill.

(c) Be of the self-closing type, designed to swing horizontally out from the hoistway and closing against a full jam stop.

(d) Be located within four inches of the hoistway edge of the landing sill.

(e) Have a "DANGER" sign conspicuously posted on the landing side of the hoistway gate.

(f) Withstand a two hundred fifty pound horizontal thrust.

(4) All projections extending inwardly from the hoistway enclosure at the entrance side of the car platform shall be bevelled and substantially guarded on the underside by smooth solid material set at an angle of not less than sixty degrees, nor more than seventy-five degrees from the horizontal when cars are not equipped with gates.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60183, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60183, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60185 Hoistway clearances. (1) The minimum clearance between the side of the car and a hoistway enclosure shall be one inch.

(2) The clearance between the car platform and the landing sill shall not be less than one-half inch and not more than one and one-half inches.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60185, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60187 Habitable space under hoistways. There shall be no habitable space below the elevator hoistway or counterweight shaft unless the floor is supported to withstand any impact caused by the car or counterweight dropping freely onto the floor.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60187, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60189 Hoistway guide rails. (1) There shall be a minimum of two opposing guide rails extending to a point six inches beyond the full height of travel of the car when the counterweight buffer is fully compressed.

(2) All rails shall be attached by bolts, lag screws or other approved methods to a vertical supporting member which shall not exceed one-half inch deflection with the application of a two hundred fifty pound horizontal thrust at any point.

(3) Wood guide rails shall be at least one and one-half inch by one and one-half inch vertical grain fir or equivalent and shall not vary more than three-sixteenth inch in thickness on the sides which the brakes contact. All joints shall be kept smooth and even.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60189, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60189, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60191 Buffer springs and overtravel of car. Substantial spring buffers shall be installed below the car and also below the counterweight. The hoisting rope shall be of such length that the car platform will not be more than eight inches above the top landing when the counterweight buffer spring is fully compressed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60191, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60191, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60193 Car specifications. (1) The car shall be built to the following specifications:

(a) The car platform shall be not greater than thirty inches on either side (6.25 square feet area).

(b) The car frame and platform shall be of steel or sound seasoned wood construction and be designed with a safety factor of not less than four for metal and six for wood, based on a maximum capacity of two hundred fifty pounds.

(c) All frame members shall be securely bolted, riveted or welded and braced. If bolted, lock washers or lock nuts shall be used.

(d) Where wooden frame members are bolted, large washers or metal plates shall be used to minimize the possibility of splitting or cracking the wood.

(2) The sides of the car shall be enclosed by a minimum of two safety guard rails with the top rail not less than thirty-six inches nor more than forty-two inches from the car floor. Rails shall sustain a horizontal thrust of two hundred fifty pounds. If solid material is used it shall be smooth surfaced and not less than one-half inch thickness, if wood; not less than sixteen gauge thickness, if steel; and shall be constructed from the car floor to a height of not less than three feet.

(a) Where the hoistway is not enclosed on the entrance side of the car, a self-locking or drop bar gate must be provided. The car gate may be of the folding type, horizontally swung, provided it swings into the car enclosure. Drop bar gates must be of two bar construction, parallelogram type, and conform to requirements specified for car guard rails.

(b) The car gate shall drop into locking slots or be provided with a positive locking type latch capable of withstanding two hundred fifty pounds horizontal thrust.

(3) Every car shall have a substantial protective top. The front half may be hinged. The protective top may be made from number nine U.S. wire gauge screen, eleven gauge expanded metal, fourteen gauge sheet steel, three-quarter inch or heavier plywood. If made of wire screen or metal, the openings shall reject a one-half inch diameter ball.

(4) Every car shall have a proper rack to hold the balance weights.

(5) A sign bearing the following information shall be conspicuously posted within the car:

(a) Maximum capacity one person;

(b) Total load limit in pounds;

(c) For authorized personnel use only.

(6) Every car shall be equipped with a spring loaded foot brake which:

(a) Operates independently of the car safeties;

(b) Operates in both directions and will stop and hold the car and its load;

(c) Locks the car in its position automatically whenever the operator releases the pressure on the foot pedal.

(7) Every car shall be equipped with a car safety device which:

(a) Applies to the sides of the main guide rails;

(b) Stops and holds the car and its load immediately when the hoisting rope breaks.

(8) Every car shall have a minimum clearance of six feet six inches from the top of the car platform to the bottom edge of the crosshead or any other obstruction.

(9) A tool box with minimum dimensions of four inches wide by sixteen inches long by three inches in depth shall be provided and firmly attached to the car structure.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60193, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60193, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60195 Counterweights. (1) The assembly of sectional counterweights shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) Rectangular counterweights shall be held together by at least two tie rods one-half inch in diameter fastened with lock washers and double nuts or other approved means.

(b) One three-quarter inch rod may be used to hold the sections of a round counterweight together. Any additional sections or weights shall be secured by an approved means.

(2) The eye bolt for the rope hitch shall be attached to the counterweight in a manner that will prevent the eye bolt from coming loose. The eye of eye bolts shall be welded to prevent it from opening.

(3) Every counterweight runway shall be enclosed with substantial unperforated material for its full distance of travel. Inspection openings shall be provided at either the top or bottom of the counterweight runway. These openings shall be substantially covered at all times except when actually being used for inspection of counterweight fastenings.

(4) Workmen shall load the counterweight for the proper balance of the heaviest person using the elevator and others shall use compensating weights, which shall be available, to maintain a balance.

(5) On elevators with travel of seventy-five feet or more, a compensating chain or cable shall be installed to maintain the proper balance of the counterweight to the car and load in all positions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60195, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60195, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60197 Sheaves. The minimum sheave diameter shall be forty times the diameter of the ropes used, i.e., fifteen inch for three-eighths inch rope.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60197, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60199 Hoisting ropes. (1) Hoisting rope shall be of good grade traction elevator wire rope, and shall:

(a) Be not less than three-eighths inches in diameter.

(b) Provide a safety factor of five based on the maximum weight supported.

(c) Be of sufficient length to prevent the counterweight from striking the overhead structure when car is at bottom, and prevent the car from striking the overhead before the counterweight is at its lower limit of travel.

(d) Be fastened at each end by at least three or more clamps, with the "U" of the clamp bearing on the dead end of the rope.

(e) Where passed around a metal or other object less than three times the diameter of the cable, have a thimble of the correct size inserted in the eye.

(2) Approved sockets or fittings with the wire properly turned back and babbitted may be used in place of clamps noted in subsection (1)(d) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60199, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60199, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60201 Operating rope. The operating rope shall be of soft hemp or cotton at least three-quarter inch in diameter. It shall be securely fastened at each end and shall be in proper vertical alignment to prevent bending or cutting where it passes through the openings in the platform or the protective top of the car.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60201, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60201, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60203 Lighting. Adequate lighting shall be provided at each landing and in the shaftway.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60203, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60205 Overhead supports. The overhead supporting members shall be designed, based upon impact loads, with a safety factor of:

(1) Nine if wood;

(2) Five if steel.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60205, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60205, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60207 General requirements. (1) No person other than an employee or duly authorized person shall ride or be permitted to ride in the car.

(2) Escape ladders shall be installed extending the full length of the hoistway and shall be located in a position so that, in an emergency, a person can safely transfer from the car platform to the ladder. An "IMPAIRED CLEARANCE" sign shall be posted at the bottom of a ladder when the face of the ladder is less than thirty inches from any structure.

(3) An automatic safety dog or device which will prevent the car from leaving the landing until manually released by the operator shall be installed at the bottom landing.

(4) A fire extinguisher in proper working condition shall be available in the car.

Note: For additional requirements relating to portable fire extinguishers see WAC 296-800-300.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-56-60207, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60207, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60207, filed 12/11/84.]

PART J—LADDERS, STAIRWAYS OPENINGS, SANITATION, SIGNS, ETC.

WAC 296-56-60209 Fixed ladders. (1) Scope. This section applies to all fixed ladders except:

(a) Ladders forming an integral part of railway cars, highway carriers, cargo containers, or other transportation carrier equipment;

(b) Climbing devices such as step bolts or structural members of tanks and towers;

(c) Ladders built into or vertically attached to tubular scaffold framing; and

(d) Ladders used only for fire fighting or emergency purposes are exempt from the provisions of subsection (5) of this section. All other requirements of this section apply.

(2) Definitions.

(a) "Cage" (basket guard) means a barrier enclosing or nearly enclosing a ladder's climbing space and fastened to one or both of the ladder's side rails or to another structure.

(b) "Fixed ladder" means a ladder, including individual rung ladders, permanently attached to a structure, building, or piece of equipment.

(c) "Ladder safety device" means a support system limiting an employee's drop or fall from the ladder, and which may incorporate friction brakes, lifelines and lanyards, or sliding attachments.

(d) "Well" means a permanent complete enclosure around a fixed ladder, which is attached to the walls of the well.

(3) Defects.

(a) Ladders with broken, split, or missing rungs, steps or rails, broken welds or connections, corrosion or wastage, or other defect which may affect safe use shall be removed from service.

(b) Ladder repairs shall provide strength at least equivalent to that of the original ladder.

(4) Ladder specifications.

(a)(i) Ladders installed before October 3, 1983, shall be capable of withstanding without damage a minimum concentrated load, applied uniformly over a three and one-half inch (8.9 cm) width at the rung center, of two hundred pounds (890 N).

(ii) Ladders installed after October 3, 1983, shall be capable of withstanding two hundred fifty pounds (1112 N) applied as described in (a)(i) of this subsection. If used by more than one employee simultaneously, the ladder as a unit shall be capable of simultaneous additional loading in two hundred fifty pound (1112 N) increments for each additional employee, applied to a corresponding number of rungs. The unit shall have a safety factor of four based on ultimate strength, in the designed service.

(b)(i) Ladders installed before October 3, 1983, shall have rungs evenly spaced from nine to sixteen and one-half inches (22.9 to 41.9 cm) apart, center to center.

(ii) Ladders installed after October 3, 1983, shall have rungs evenly spaced twelve inches apart, plus or minus two inches (30.5 cm, plus or minus 5.08 cm), center to center.

(c)(i) Ladders installed before October 3, 1983, shall have a width between side rails of at least ten inches (25.4 cm).

(ii) Ladders installed after October 3, 1983, shall have a width between side rails of at least twelve inches (30.48 cm).

(d) The minimum distance between the rung center line and the nearest permanent object behind the rung shall be four inches (10.16 cm), except that in ladders installed after October 3, 1983, the minimum distance shall be seven inches (17.78 cm) unless physical limitations make a lesser distance, not less than four and one-half inches (11.43 cm), necessary.

(e) When a ladder passes through an opening or past overhead obstructions, a minimum twenty-four inch (.61 m) clearance shall exist between the climbing side and any obstruction. Where this distance is less than thirty inches (0.76 m), a deflection device shall be installed for guidance through the opening.

(f) The side rails of ladders shall extend at least thirty-six inches (0.91 m) above the top landing surface, unless grab bars or equivalent holds are provided.

(g) Ladders whose pitch exceeds ninety degrees to the horizontal (slanting backward on the climbing side) shall not be used.

(5) Protection against falls.

(a) Fixed ladders more than twenty feet (6.1 m) in height shall be provided with a cage, well, or ladder safety device.

(b) When a well or cage is used, ladders with length of climb exceeding thirty feet (9.14 m) shall comply with the following provisions:

(i) The ladder shall consist of multiple sections not exceeding thirty feet (9.14 m) each;

(ii) Each section shall be horizontally offset from adjacent sections, except as specified in (b)(iv) of this subsection; and

(iii) A landing platform capable of supporting a load of one hundred pounds per square foot (4.79 kPa) and fitted with guardrails complying with WAC 296-56-60123(3) shall be provided at least every thirty feet (9.14 m), except as specified in (b)(iv) of this subsection;

(iv) For ladders installed after October 3, 1983, offset sections and landing platforms are not required if hinged platforms capable of supporting one hundred pounds per square foot (4.79 kPa), and which are kept closed except when opened for passage, are within the cage or well at intervals not exceeding thirty feet (9.14 m).

(c) Ladders equipped with ladder safety devices shall have rest platforms:

(i) Capable of supporting a load of one hundred pounds per square foot (4.79 kPa);

(ii) Located at intervals of one hundred fifty feet (45.7 m) or less; and

(iii) Protected by guardrails complying with WAC 296-56-60123(3) on three sides.

(d) Where used, ladder safety devices shall:

(i) Be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, which shall be available for inspection upon request;

(ii) Be repaired only with replacement parts having performance capability at least equal to that of the original parts;

(iii) Have a connection length between carrier centerlines and safety belts of 10 ± 2 inches (25.4 ± 5.08 cm); and

(iv) Be installed in a manner that does not reduce the ladder's structural capacity.

(e) Ladder cages or wells shall:

(i) Be of rigid construction that allows unobstructed use but prevents an employee from falling through or dislodging the cage or well by falling against it;

(ii) Have smooth inner surfaces;

(iii) Extend at least thirty-six inches (0.91 m) above landings; and

(iv) Extend to within eight feet (2.44 m) above the ground or base, except that a maximum of twenty feet (6.1 m) is permitted where the cage or well would extend into traffic lanes.

(f) Ladders installed after January 1, 1985, on radio, microwave communications, electrical power and similar towers, poles and structures, including stacks and chimneys, shall meet the requirements of this subsection.

(6) Individual rung ladders. Ladders consisting of individual rungs that are attached to walls, conical manhole sections or river cells shall:

(a) Be capable of supporting a load of three hundred fifty pounds (1557 N) without deformation;

(b) Form a continuous ladder, uniformly spaced vertically from twelve inches to sixteen inches (30.5 to 40.6 cm) apart, with a minimum width of ten inches (25.4 cm), and projecting at least four and one-half inches (11.43 cm) from the wall;

(c) Be so constructed that an employee's foot cannot slide off the ends; and

(d) Be firmly attached and without sharp edges.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60209, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60209, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60209, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60209, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60209, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60211 Portable ladders. (1) Scope and applicability. This section applies to all portable ladders, including job-made ladders for temporary use, unless otherwise specified.

(2) Standards for existing manufactured portable ladders.

(a) Rungs of manufactured portable ladders obtained before October 3, 1983, shall be capable of supporting a two hundred pound (890 N) load without deformation.

(b) Rungs shall be evenly spaced from nine to sixteen and one-half inches (22.9 to 41.9 cm), center to center.

(c) Rungs shall be continuous members between rails. Each rung of a double-rung ladder (two side rails and a center rail) shall extend the full width of the ladder.

(d) Width between side rails at the base of the ladder shall be at least twelve inches (30.48 cm) for ladders ten feet (3.05 m) or less in overall length, and shall increase at least one-fourth inch (0.64 cm) for each additional two feet (0.61 m) of ladder length.

(3) Standards for manufactured portable ladders. Manufactured portable ladders obtained after October 3, 1983, shall bear identification indicating that they meet the appropriate ladder construction requirements of the following standards:

ANSI A14.1-1990 Safety Requirements for Portable Wood Ladders

ANSI A14.2-1990 Safety Requirements for Portable Metal Ladders

ANSI A14.5-1992 Safety Requirements for Portable Reinforced Plastic Ladders

(4) Standards for job-made portable ladders. Job-made ladders shall:

(a) Have a minimum and uniform distance between rungs of twelve inches (30.48 cm), center to center;

(b) Be capable of supporting a two hundred fifty pound (1112 N) load without deformation; and

(c) Have a minimum width between side rails of twelve inches (30.48 cm) for ladders ten feet (3.05 m) in height. Width between rails shall increase at least one-fourth inch (0.64 cm) for each additional two feet (0.61 m) of ladder length.

(5) Maintenance and inspection.

(a) The employer shall maintain portable ladders in safe condition. Ladders with the following defects shall not be used and either shall be tagged as unusable if kept on the premises or shall be removed from the worksite:

(i) Broken, split or missing rungs, cleats, or steps;

(ii) Broken or split side rails;

(iii) Missing or loose bolts, rivets, or fastenings;

(iv) Defective ropes; or

(v) Any other structural defect.

(b) Ladders shall be inspected for defects prior to each day's use, and after any occurrence, such as a fall, which could damage the ladder.

(6) Ladder usage.

(a) Ladders made by fastening rungs or devices across a single rail are prohibited.

(b) Ladders shall not be used:

(i) As guys, braces, or skids; or

(ii) As platforms, runways, or scaffolds.

(c) Metal and wire-reinforced ladders with wooden side rails shall not be used when employees on the ladder might come into contact with energized electrical conductors.

(d) Individual sections from different multisectional ladders or two or more single straight ladders shall not be tied or fastened together to achieve additional length.

(e) Except for combination ladders, self-supporting ladders shall not be used as single straight ladders.

(f) Unless intended for cantilever operation, nonself-supporting ladders shall not be used to climb above the top support point.

(g) Ladders shall extend at least thirty-six inches (0.91 m) above the upper support level if employees are to leave or mount the ladder at that level, except that where such extension is impractical other equivalent means such as grab bars may be used to provide a hand grip.

(h) Ladders shall be securely positioned on a level and firm base.

(i) Ladders shall be fitted with slip-resistant bases and secured at top or bottom to prevent the ladder from slipping.

(j) Ladders shall be placed so that employees climbing are not exposed to injury from projecting objects or doors that open toward the ladder.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60211, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60211, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60211, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60211, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60211, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60213 Jacob's ladders. (1) Jacob's ladders shall be of the double rung or flat tread type. They shall be well maintained and properly secured to the dock.

(2) A Jacob's ladder shall either hang without slack from its lashings or be pulled up entirely.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60213, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60215 Fixed stairways. (1) Definition. "Fixed stairway" means interior or exterior stairs serving machinery, tanks, or equipment, and stairs to or from floors, platforms, or pits. The term does not apply to stairs intended only for fire exit purposes, to articulated stairs (the angle of which changes with the rise and fall of the base support) or to stairs forming an integral part of machinery.

(2) New installations.

(a) Fixed stairs installed after October 3, 1983, shall be positioned within the range of thirty degrees to fifty degrees to the horizontal with uniform riser height and tread width throughout each run and be capable of a minimum loading of one hundred pounds per square foot (445 N) and a minimum concentrated load of three hundred pounds (1334 N) at the center of any treadspan. Riser height shall be from six to seven and one-half inches (15.24 to 19.05 cm), stair width a minimum of twenty-two inches (55.88 cm) between vertical barriers, and tread depth a minimum of 12 ± 2 inches (30.48 ± 5.08 cm), and tread nosing shall be straight leading edges.

(b) Stair landings shall be at least twenty inches (50.8 cm) in depth. Where doors or gates open on a stairway, a landing platform shall be provided. Door swing shall not reduce the effective standing area on the landing to less than eighteen inches (45.72 cm) in depth.

(c) Fixed stairs having four or more risers shall have stair railings or handrails complying with WAC 296-56-60123(3).

(d) The railing height from tread surface at the riser face shall be 33 plus or minus 3 inches (83.82 cm plus or minus 7.62 cm).

(e) Restricted areas. When physical features require stairs steeper than those provided for by (a) of this subsection, stairs at angles of fifty degrees to seventy-five degrees from the horizontal may be used if they:

(i) Are capable of supporting a single concentrated load of two hundred pounds (890 N) at the tread centers;

(ii) Have open treads at least four inches (10.16 cm) in depth and eighteen inches (45.72 cm) in width with a uniformly spaced vertical rise between treads of six to nine and one-half inches (15.24 to 24.13 cm); and

(iii) Have handrails that meet the requirements of WAC 296-56-60123(3) on both sides that are not less than thirty inches (76.2 cm) in height from the tread surface at the riser face.

(f) Maintenance. Fixed stairways shall be maintained in safe condition and shall not be obstructed.

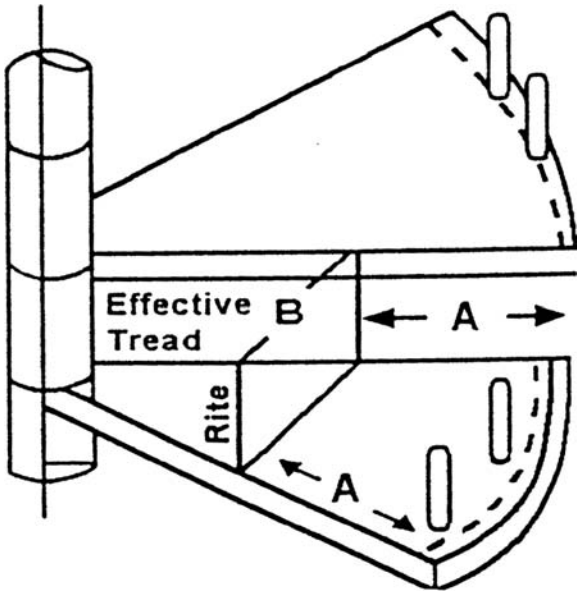
[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60215, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60215, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60215, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60215, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60217 Spiral stairways. (1) Definition. "Spiral stairway" means one with closed circular form, uniform sector-shaped treads and a supporting column.

(2) Requirements. Spiral stairways shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Stairways shall conform to the minimum dimensions of Figure F-1;

Figure F-1



Spiral Stairway—Minimum Dimensions		
	A (Half-tread width)	B
Normal use by employees	11 inches (27.9 cm)	6 inches (15.2 cm)
Limited access . . .	9 inches (22.9 cm)	5 inches (12.7 cm)

(b) Stairway risers shall be uniform and shall range from six and one-half to ten and one-half inches (16.5 to 26.67 cm) in height;

(c) Minimum loading capability shall be one hundred pounds per square foot (445 N), and minimum tread center concentrated loading shall be three hundred pounds (1334 N);

(d) Railing shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-56-60123(3). If balusters are used, there shall be a minimum of one per tread. Handrails shall be a minimum of one and one-fourth inches (3.18 cm) in outside diameter; and

(e) Vertical clearance shall be at least six feet, six inches (1.98 m) above the top step.

(3) Maintenance. Spiral stairways shall be maintained in safe condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60217, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040. 99-02-024, § 296-56-60217, filed 12/30/98, effective 3/30/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60217, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60217, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60217, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60219 Employee exits. (1) Employee exits shall be clearly marked.

(2) If an employee exit is not visible from employees' work stations, directional signs indicating routes to the exit shall be posted.

(3) Exits shall be readily accessible and sufficient in number to provide employees with a convenient means of escape in emergencies. A clear passage to the exit shall be maintained.

(4) The minimum width of any employee exit shall be twenty-eight inches (71.12 cm).

(5) All fire exits and aisleways of all docks and warehouses shall be clearly marked and kept clear. All main aisleways shall be wide enough to permit passage of a fire truck.

(6) There shall be a twenty-eight inch clearance maintained where employees use a passageway to an exit.

(7) Every building, structure or crane, new or old, shall be provided with an emergency means of egress to permit the prompt escape of occupants in case of fire or other emergency, at all locations with a vertical height of thirty feet or more. Cranes, buildings, or structures erected prior to January 1, 1985, shall comply with the provisions of this standard by July 1, 1986.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60219, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60219, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60219, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60219, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60221 Illumination. Lighting. All areas shall be lighted to meet the requirements of this code.

(1) Active work areas shall be lighted in such a manner that the general area being worked will be illuminated at a minimum intensity of approximately five foot candles measured thirty inches above the dock floor. Supplemental lighting shall be utilized where more than the minimum intensity is necessary for safe operation.

(2) A minimum of three foot candles illumination measured in the manner described above shall be maintained at all points along the bull rail.

(3) The quality of light shall be such that it is reasonably free from glare, and has correct direction, diffusion, and distribution.

(4) Lighting shall not be obstructed by any placement of cargo, structures or other objects which might create a shadow in the work area. Portable lighting shall be provided in those areas that do not meet the minimum requirements of this subsection.

(5) Portable illumination.

(a) All walking and working areas shall be illuminated.

(b) Portable lights shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Portable lights shall be equipped with reflectors and guards to prevent flammable and other material from coming in contact with the bulb, except that guards are not required where the construction of the reflector is such that the bulb is recessed.

(ii) Portable lights shall be equipped with heavy duty electric cords. They may be suspended by such cords only when the means of attachment of the cord to the light is such as to prevent the light from being suspended by the electrical connections.

(iii) All connections and insulation shall be maintained.

(iv) Lighting wires and fixtures for portable lights shall be so arranged as to be free from contact with drafts, running gear, or other moving equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60221, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60221, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60223 Passage between levels and across openings. (1) General. The employer shall provide safe means of passage between different surface levels and across openings.

(2) Dockboards (car and bridge plates).

(a) Dockboards shall be strong enough to support the loads imposed on them.

(b) Portable dockboards shall be anchored in position or be equipped with devices to prevent their movement.

(c) Hand holds or other effective means shall be provided on portable dockboards to permit safe handling.

(d) Positive means shall be used to prevent railcars or highway vehicles from being moved while dockboards or bridge plates are in position.

(3) Ramps.

(a) Ramps shall be strong enough to support the loads imposed on them, provided with sideboards, properly secured and well maintained.

(b) Ramps shall be equipped with guardrails meeting the requirements of WAC 296-56-60123(3) if the slope is more than twenty degrees to the horizontal or if employees could fall more than four feet (1.22 m).

(c) Ramps shall have slip-resistant surfaces.

(d) When necessary to prevent displacement by vehicle wheels, steel plates or similar devices, used to temporarily bridge or cover uneven surfaces or tracks, shall be anchored.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60223, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60223, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60223, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60223, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60225 Guarding temporary hazards. Ditches, pits, excavations, and surfaces in poor repair shall be guarded by readily visible barricades, rails or other equally effective means.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60225, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60227 River banks. (1) This section applies to temporary installations or temporary operations near a river bank.

(2) Where working surfaces at river banks slope so steeply that an employee could slip or fall into the water, the employer shall ensure that the outer perimeter of the working surface is protected by posting or other portable protection such as roping off, and that employees wear a personal flotation device meeting the requirements of WAC 296-56-60115(2).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60227, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60227, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60229 Sanitation. (1) Washing and toilet facilities.

(a) The employer shall provide accessible washing and toilet facilities sufficient for the sanitary requirements of employees. The facilities shall have:

(i) Running water, including hot and cold or tepid water (when cargo handling is conducted at locations without permanent facilities, containers of potable water may be provided in lieu of running water);

(ii) Soap;

(iii) Individual hand towels, clean individual sections of continuous toweling or warm air blowers; and

(iv) Fixed or portable toilets in separate compartments with latch-equipped doors.

(b) Separate toilet facilities shall be provided for male and female employees except when toilet rooms are occupied by only one person at a time. A means of locking shall be provided.

(c) Washing and toilet facilities shall be regularly cleaned and maintained in good order.

(2) Drinking water.

(a) Potable drinking water shall be accessible to employees at all times.

(b) Potable drinking water containers shall be clean, containing only water and ice, and shall be fitted with covers.

(c) Common drinking cups are prohibited.

(3) Prohibited eating areas. Consumption of food or beverages in areas where hazardous materials are being stored or handled shall be prohibited.

(4) Garbage and overboard discharges. Work shall not be conducted in the immediate vicinity of uncovered garbage or in the area of overboard discharges from the vessel's sanitary lines unless employees are protected from the garbage or discharge by a baffle or splash boards.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60229, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-11-070 (Order 91-01), § 296-56-60229, filed 5/20/91, effective 6/20/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60229, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60229, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60231 Signs and marking. (1) General. Signs required by this chapter shall be clearly worded and legible. They shall contain a key word or legend indicating the reason for the sign.

(a) Key words are such words as danger, warning, caution.

(b) Legends are more specific explanations such as high voltage, close clearance, pedestrian crossing.

(2) Specific. Every marine terminal shall have conspicuously posted signs as follows:

(a) Locations of first-aid facilities;

(b) Locations of telephones;

(c) Telephone numbers of the closest ambulance service, hospital or other source of medical attention, police, fire department, and emergency squad (if any); and

(d) Locations of fire fighting and emergency equipment and fire exits.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60231, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60231, filed 12/11/84.]

PART K—RELATED TERMINAL OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

WAC 296-56-60233 Related terminal operations and equipment—Machine guarding. (1) Definition. "Guarded" means shielded, fenced, or enclosed by covers, casings, shields, troughs, spillways or railings, or guarded by position or location. Examples of guarding methods are guarding by location (positioning hazards so they are inaccessible to employees) and point of operation guarding (using barrier guards, two-hand tripping devices, electronic safety devices, or other such devices).

(2) General.

(a) Danger zones on machines and equipment used by employees shall be guarded.

(b) Where chips and dust produced by machine operation may result in a hazard to the operator, the machinery shall be equipped with an effective exhaust system at the point of origin, or other equally effective means shall be provided to protect the operator.

(c) Fixed machinery shall be secured to prevent shifting.

(d) A power cut-off device for machinery and equipment shall be provided at the operator's working position.

(e) Machines driven by belts and shafting shall be fitted with a belt-locking or equivalent protective device if the belt can be shifted.

(f) In operations where injury to the operator might result if motors were to restart after power failures, provisions shall be made to prevent machines from automatically restarting upon restoration of power.

(g) The power supply to machines shall be turned off, locked out, and tagged out during repair, adjustment, or servicing.

(h) Machines shall be maintained in a safe working condition.

(i) Only designated employees shall maintain or repair machinery and equipment.

(j) Machines with defects that affect the safety of operation shall not be used.

(3) Hand-fed circular ripsaws and hand-fed circular crosscut table saws. Unless fixed or manually adjustable enclosures or guarding provides equivalent protection, hand-fed circular ripsaws and hand-fed circular crosscut table saws shall be guarded as follows:

(a) They shall be equipped with hoods completely enclosing those portions of the saw above the table and the material being cut;

(b) They shall have spreaders to prevent material from squeezing the saw. Spreaders shall be in true alignment with the saw. Spreaders may be removed only during grooving, dadoing, or rabbeting operations, and shall be replaced at the completion of such operations; and

(c) They shall have nonkickback fingers or dogs to oppose the tendency of the saw to pick up material or throw material toward the operator.

(4) Swing cutoff saws.

(a) Swing cutoff saws shall have hoods completely enclosing the upper half of the saw, the arbor end and the point of operation at all saw positions to protect the operator from material thrown up by the saw. The hood shall automatically cover the lower portion of the blade so that when the saw returns to the back of the table the hood rises on top of the fence, and when the saw is moved forward the hood drops on top, remaining in contact with the table or the material.

(b) Swing cutoff saws shall have a device to return the saw automatically to the back of the table without rebound. The device shall not be dependent upon rope, cord or springs.

(c) Devices shall be provided to prevent saws from swinging beyond the front or back edges of the table.

(d) Inverted swing cutoff saws shall have hoods covering the part of the saw protruding above the table top or the material being cut. Hoods shall automatically adjust to the thickness of, and remain in contact with, material being cut.

(5) Radial saws. Unless fixed or manually adjustable enclosures or guards provide equivalent protection, radial saws shall be guarded as follows:

(a) The upper hood of radial saws shall enclose the upper portion of the blade up to and including the end of the saw arbor and shall protect the operator from being struck by debris. The sides of the lower exposed portion of the blade shall be guarded to the blade diameter by a device automatically adjusting to the thickness of the stock and remaining in contact with the stock. The lower guard may be removed only when the saw is used for bevel cuts;

(b) Radial saws used for ripping shall have nonkickback fingers or dogs on both sides to oppose the thrust or tendency of the saw to pick up material or throw material toward the operator;

(c) An adjustable stop shall be provided to prevent travel of radial saw blades beyond the table's edge;

(d) Radial saws shall be installed so that the cutting head returns to the starting position without rebound when released; and

(e) The employer shall direct that employees perform ripping and ploughing against the saw turning direction. Rotation direction and an indication of the end of the saw to be used shall be conspicuously marked on the hood.

(6) Band saws and band resaws.

(a) Saw blades and band saw wheels shall be enclosed or guarded, except for the working portion of the blade between the bottom of the guide rolls and the table, to protect employees from point-of-operation hazards and flying debris.

(b) Band saws shall be equipped with brakes to stop the band saw wheel if the blade breaks.

(c) Band saws shall be equipped with a tension control device to keep the blade taut.

(7) Abrasive wheels and machinery.

(a) Abrasive wheels shall be used only on machines having enclosure guards to restrain pieces of grinding wheels and to protect employees if the wheel breaks, except as provided in (b) and (c) of this subsection. Where the operator stands in front of the safety guard opening, the safety guard shall be adjustable or have an adjustable tongue or piece at the top of the opening. The safety guard or the tongue shall be adjusted so that it is always within one-fourth inch of the periphery of the wheel. Guards shall be aligned with the wheel and the strength of fastenings shall be greater than the strength of the guard.

(b) When the work provides equivalent protection, or when the machine is designed as a portable saw, guards may be constructed with the spindle end, nut and outer flange exposed. When the work entirely covers the side of the wheel, the side covers of the guard may be removed.

(c) Guarding is not required:

(i) For wheels used for internal work while the wheel is contained within the work being ground; or

(ii) For mounted wheels two inches (5 cm) and smaller in diameter used in portable operations.

(d) Work rests shall be used on fixed grinding machines. Work rests shall be rigidly constructed and adjustable for wheel wear. They shall be adjusted closely to the wheel with a maximum opening of one-eighth inch (3.18 mm) and shall be securely clamped. Adjustment shall not be made while the wheel is in motion.

(e) Grinding wheels shall fit freely on the spindle. The spindle nut shall be tightened only enough to hold the wheel in place.

(f) Grinding machine wheels shall turn at a speed that is compatible with the rated speed of the wheel.

(g) Flanges and blotters shall be used only with wheels designed for their use. Flanges shall be of a type ensuring retention of pieces of the wheel in case of breakage.

(h) Abrasive wheels with operational defects shall not be used.

(8) Rotating parts, drives and connections.

(a) Rotating parts, such as gears and pulleys, that are located seven feet (2.13 m) or less above working surfaces shall be guarded to prevent employee contact with moving parts.

(b) Belt, rope and chain drives shall be guarded to prevent employees from coming into contact with moving parts.

(c) Gears, sprockets and chains shall be guarded to prevent employees coming into contact with moving parts. This requirement does not apply to manually operated sprockets.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60233, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60233, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60233, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60233, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60235 Welding, cutting and heating (hot work) (see also definition of "hazardous cargo, material, substance or atmosphere"). (1) Definition. "Hot work" means riveting, welding, flame cutting or other fire or spark-producing operation.

(2) Hot work in confined spaces. Hot work shall not be performed in a confined space until all requirements of chapter 296-62 WAC, Part M, are met.

(3) Fire protection.

(a) To the extent possible, hot work shall be performed in designated locations that are free of fire hazards.

(b) When hot work must be performed in a location that is not free of fire hazards, all necessary precautions shall be taken to confine heat, sparks, and slag so that they cannot contact flammable or combustible material.

(c) Fire extinguishing equipment suitable for the location shall be immediately available and shall be maintained in readiness for use at all times.

(d) When the hot work operation is such that normal fire prevention precautions are not sufficient, additional personnel shall be assigned to guard against fire during hot work and for a sufficient time after completion of the work to ensure that no fire hazard remains. The employer shall instruct all employees involved in hot work operations as to potential fire hazards and the use of fire fighting equipment.

(e) Drums and containers which contain or have contained flammable or combustible liquids shall be kept closed. Empty containers shall be removed from the hot work area.

(f) When openings or cracks in flooring cannot be closed, precautions shall be taken to ensure that no employees or flammable or combustible materials are exposed to sparks dropping through the floor. Similar precautions shall be taken regarding cracks or holes in walls, open doorways and open or broken windows.

(g) Hot work shall not be performed:

(i) In flammable or potentially flammable atmospheres;

(ii) On or in equipment or tanks that have contained flammable gas or liquid or combustible liquid or dust-producing material, until a designated person has tested the atmosphere inside the equipment or tanks and determined that it is not hazardous; or

(iii) Near any area in which exposed readily ignitable materials such as bulk sulphur, baled paper or cotton are stored. Bulk sulphur is excluded from this prohibition if suitable precautions are followed, the person in charge is knowledgeable and the person performing the work has been instructed in preventing and extinguishing sulphur fires.

(h)(i) Drums, containers or hollow structures that have contained flammable or combustible substances shall either be filled with water or cleaned, and shall then be ventilated. A designated person shall test the atmosphere and determine that it is not hazardous before hot work is performed on or in such structures.

(ii) Before heat is applied to a drum, container or hollow structure, an opening to release built-up pressure during heat application shall be provided.

(4) Gas welding and cutting.

(a) Compressed gas cylinders:

(i) Shall have valve protection caps in place except when in use, hooked up or secured for movement. Oil shall not be used to lubricate caps;

(ii) Shall be hoisted only while secured, as on a cradle or pallet, and shall not be hoisted by magnet, choker sling or cylinder caps;

(iii) Shall be moved only by tilting or rolling on their bottom edges;

(iv) Shall be secured when moved by vehicle;

(v) Shall be secured while in use;

(vi) Shall have valves closed when cylinders are empty, being moved or stored;

(vii) Shall be secured upright except when hoisted or carried;

(viii) Shall not be freed when frozen by prying the valves or caps with bars or by hitting the valve with a tool;

(ix) Shall not be thawed by boiling water;

(x) Shall not be exposed to sparks, hot slag, or flame;

(xi) Shall not be permitted to become part of electrical circuits or have electrodes struck against them to strike arcs;

(xii) Shall not be used as rollers or supports;

(xiii) Shall not have contents used for purposes not authorized by the supplier;

(xiv) Shall not be used if damaged or defective;

(xv) Shall not have gases mixed within, except by gas suppliers;

(xvi) Shall be stored so that oxygen cylinders are separated from fuel gas cylinders and combustible materials by either a minimum distance of twenty feet (6.1 m) or a barrier having a fire-resistance rating of thirty minutes; and

(xvii) Shall not have objects that might either damage the safety device or obstruct the valve placed on top of the cylinder when in use.

(b) Use of fuel gas. Fuel gas shall be used only as follows:

(i) Before regulators are connected to cylinder valves, the valves shall be opened slightly (cracked) and closed immediately to clear away dust or dirt. Valves shall not be cracked if gas could reach possible sources of ignition;

(ii) Cylinder valves shall be opened slowly to prevent regulator damage and shall not be opened more than one and one-half turns. Any special wrench required for emergency closing shall be positioned on the valve stem during cylinder use. For manifolded or coupled cylinders, at least one wrench shall be immediately available. Nothing shall be placed on top of a cylinder or associated parts when the cylinder is in use;

(iii) Pressure-reducing regulators shall be attached to cylinder valves when cylinders are supplying torches or devices equipped with shut-off valves;

(iv) Cylinder valves shall be closed and gas released from the regulator or manifold before regulators are removed;

(v) Leaking fuel gas cylinder valves shall be closed and the gland nut tightened. If the leak continues, the cylinder shall be tagged, removed from service, and moved to a location where the leak will not be hazardous. If a regulator attached to a valve stops a leak, the cylinder need not be removed from the workplace but shall be tagged and may not be used again before it is repaired; and

(vi) If a plug or safety device leaks, the cylinder shall be tagged, removed from service, and moved to a location where the leak will not be hazardous.

(c) Hose.

(i) Fuel gas and oxygen hoses shall be easily distinguishable from each other by color or sense of touch. Oxygen and fuel hoses shall not be interchangeable. Hoses having more than one gas passage shall not be used.

(ii) When oxygen and fuel gas hoses are taped together, not more than four of each twelve inches (10.16 cm of each 30.48 cm) shall be taped.

(iii) Hose shall be inspected before use. Hose subjected to flashback or showing evidence of severe wear or damage shall be tested to twice the normal working pressure but not less than two hundred p.s.i. (1378.96 kPa) before reuse. Defective hose shall not be used.

(iv) Hose couplings shall not unlock or disconnect without rotary motion.

(v) Hose connections shall be clamped or securely fastened to withstand twice the normal working pressure but not less than three hundred p.s.i. (2068.44 kPa) without leaking.

(vi) Gas hose storage boxes shall be ventilated.

(d) Torches.

(i) Torch tip openings shall only be cleaned with devices designed for that purpose.

(ii) Torches shall be inspected before each use for leaking shut-off valves, hose couplings and tip connections. Torches shall be inspected before each use for leaking shut-off valves, hose couplings and tip connections. Torches with such defects shall not be used.

(iii) Torches shall not be lighted from matches, cigarette lighters, other flames or hot work.

(e) Pressure regulators. Pressure regulators, including associated gauges, shall be maintained in safe working order.

(f) Operational precaution. Gas welding equipment shall be maintained free of oil and grease.

(5) Arc welding and cutting.

(a) Manual electrode holders.

(i) The employer shall ensure that only manual electrode holders intended for arc welding and cutting and capable of handling the maximum current required for such welding or cutting shall be used.

(ii) Current-carrying parts passing through those portions of the holder gripped by the user and through the outer surfaces of the jaws of the holder shall be insulated against the maximum voltage to ground.

(b) Welding cables and connectors.

(i) Arc welding and cutting cables shall be insulated, flexible and capable of handling the maximum current required by the operation, taking into account the duty cycles.

(ii) Only cable free from repair or splice for ten feet (3 m) from the electrode holder shall be used unless insulated connectors or splices with insulating quality equal to that of the cable are provided.

(iii) When a cable other than the lead mentioned in (b)(ii) of this subsection wears and exposes bare conductors, the portion exposed shall not be used until it is protected by insulation equivalent in performance capacity to the original.

(iv) Insulated connectors of equivalent capacity shall be used for connecting or splicing cable. Cable lugs, where used as connectors, shall provide electrical contact. Exposed metal parts shall be insulated.

(c) Ground returns and machine grounding.

(i) Ground return cables shall have current-carrying capacity equal to or exceeding the total maximum output capacities of the welding or cutting units served.

(ii) Structures or pipelines, other than those containing gases or flammable liquids or conduits containing electrical circuits, may be used in the ground return circuit if their current-carrying capacity equals or exceeds the total maximum output capacities of the welding or cutting units served.

(iii) Structures or pipelines forming a temporary ground return circuit shall have electrical contact at all joints. Arcs, sparks or heat at any point in the circuit shall cause rejection as a ground circuit.

(iv) Structures or pipelines acting continuously as ground return circuits shall have joints bonded and maintained to ensure that no electrolysis or fire hazard exists.

(v) Arc welding and cutting machine frames shall be grounded, either through a third wire in the cable containing the circuit conductor or through a separate wire at the source of the current. Grounding circuits shall have resistance low enough to permit sufficient current to flow to cause the fuse or circuit breaker to interrupt the current.

(vi) Ground connections shall be mechanically and electrically adequate to carry the current.

(d) When electrode holders are left unattended, electrodes shall be removed and holders placed to prevent employee injury.

(e) Hot electrode holders shall not be dipped in water.

(f) The employer shall ensure that when arc welders or cutters leave or stop work or when machines are moved, the power supply switch is kept in the off position.

(g) Arc welding or cutting equipment having a functional defect shall not be used.

(h)(i) Arc welding and cutting operations shall be separated from other operations by shields, screens, or curtains to protect employees in the vicinity from the direct rays and sparks of the arc.

(ii) Employees in areas not protected from the arc by screening shall be protected by appropriate filter lenses in accordance with subsection (8) of this section. When welders are exposed to their own arc or to each other's arc, they shall wear filter lenses complying with the requirements of subsection (8) of this section.

(i) The control apparatus of arc welding machines shall be enclosed, except for operating wheels, levers, and handles.

(j) Input power terminals, top change devices and live metal parts connected to input circuits shall be enclosed and accessible only by means of insulated tools.

(k) When arc welding is performed in wet or high-humidity conditions, employees shall use additional protection, such as rubber pads or boots, against electric shock.

(6) Ventilation and employee protection in welding, cutting and heating.

(a) Mechanical ventilation requirements. The employer shall ensure that general mechanical ventilation or local exhaust systems shall meet the following requirements:

(i) General mechanical ventilation shall maintain vapors, fumes and smoke below a hazardous level;

(ii) Local exhaust ventilation shall consist of movable hoods positioned close to the work and shall be of such capacity and arrangement as to keep breathing zone concentrations below hazardous levels;

(iii) Exhausts from working spaces shall be discharged into the open air, clear of intake air sources;

(iv) Replacement air shall be clean and respirable; and

(v) Oxygen shall not be used for ventilation, cooling or cleaning clothing or work areas.

(b) Hot work in confined spaces. Except as specified in (c)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection, when hot work is performed in a confined space the employer shall, in addition to the requirements of chapter 296-62 WAC, Part M, ensure that:

(i) General mechanical or local exhaust ventilations shall be provided; or

(ii) Employees in the space shall wear respirators in accordance with chapter 296-842 WAC.

(c) Welding, cutting or heating of toxic metals.

(i) In confined or enclosed spaces, hot work involving the following metals shall only be performed with general mechanical or local exhaust ventilation that ensures that employees are not exposed to hazardous levels of fumes:

(A) Lead base metals;

(B) Cadmium-bearing filler materials; and

(C) Chromium-bearing metals or metals coated with chromium-bearing materials.

(ii) In confined or enclosed spaces, hot work involving the following metals shall only be performed with local exhaust ventilation meeting the requirements of this subsection or by employees wearing supplied air respirators in accordance with chapter 296-842 WAC;

(A) Zinc-bearing base or filler metals or metals coated with zinc-bearing materials;

(B) Metals containing lead other than as an impurity, or coated with lead-bearing materials;

(C) Cadmium-bearing or cadmium-coated base metals; and

(D) Metals coated with mercury-bearing materials.

(iii) Employees performing hot work in confined or enclosed spaces involving beryllium-containing base or filler metals shall be protected by local exhaust ventilation and wear supplied air respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus, in accordance with the requirements of chapter 296-842 WAC.

(iv) The employer shall ensure that employees performing hot work in the open air that involves any of the metals listed in (c)(i) and (ii) of this subsection shall be protected by respirators in accordance with the requirements of chapter 296-842 WAC and those working on beryllium-containing base or filler metals shall be protected by supplied air respirators, in accordance with the requirements of chapter 296-842 WAC.

(v) Any employee exposed to the same atmosphere as the welder or burner shall be protected by the same type of respiratory and other protective equipment as that worn by the welder or burner.

(d) Inert-gas metal-arc welding. Employees shall not engage in and shall not be exposed to the inert-gas metal-arc welding process unless the following precautions are taken:

(i) Chlorinated solvents shall not be used within two hundred feet (61 m) of the exposed arc. Surfaces prepared with chlorinated solvents shall be thoroughly dry before welding is performed on them.

(ii) Employees in areas not protected from the arc by screening shall be protected by appropriate filter lenses in accordance with the requirements of subsection (8) of this section. When welders are exposed to their own arc or to each other's arc, filter lenses complying with the requirements of subsection (8) of this section shall be worn to protect against flashes and radiant energy.

(iii) Employees exposed to radiation shall have their skin covered completely to prevent ultraviolet burns and damage. Helmets and hand shields shall not have leaks, openings or highly reflective surfaces.

(iv) Inert-gas metal-arc welding on stainless steel shall not be performed unless exposed employees are protected either by local exhaust ventilation or by wearing supplied air respirators in accordance with the requirements of chapter 296-842 WAC.

(7) Welding, cutting and heating on preservative coatings.

(a) Before hot work is commenced on surfaces covered by a preservative coating of unknown flammability, a test shall be made by a designated person to determine the coating's flammability. Preservative coatings shall be considered highly flammable when scrapings burn with extreme rapidity.

(b) Appropriate precaution shall be taken to prevent ignition of highly flammable hardened preservative coatings. Highly flammable coatings shall be stripped from the area to be heated. An uncoiled fire hose with fog nozzle, under pressure, shall be immediately available in the hot work area.

(c) Surfaces covered with preservative coatings shall be stripped for at least four inches (10.16 cm) from the area of heat application or employees shall be protected by supplied air respirators in accordance with the requirements of chapter 296-62 WAC.

(8) Protection against radiant energy.

(a) Employees shall be protected from radiant energy eye hazards by spectacles, cup goggles, helmets, hand shields or face shields with filter lenses complying with the requirements of this subsection.

(b) Filter lenses shall have an appropriate shade number, as indicated in Table G-1, for the work performed. Variations of one or two shade numbers are permissible to suit individual preferences.

(c) If filter lenses are used in goggles worn under the helmet, the shade numbers of both lenses equals the value shown in Table G-1 for the operation.

Table G-1.—Filter Lenses for Protection Against Radiant Energy

Operation	Shade No.
Soldering	2
Torch Brazing	3 or 4
Light cutting, up to 1 inch	3 or 4
Medium cutting, 1-6 inches	4 or 5
Heavy cutting, over 6 inches	5 or 6
Light gas welding, up to 1/8 inch	4 or 5
Medium gas welding, 1/8-1/2 inch	5 or 6
Heavy gas welding, over 1/2 inch	6 or 8
Shielded Metal-Arc Welding 1/16 to 5/32-inch electrodes	10
Inert gas Metal-Arc Welding (nonferrous) 1/16 to 5/32-inch electrodes	11
Shielded Metal-Arc Welding:	
3/16 to 1/4-inch electrodes	12
5/16 and 3/8-inch electrodes	14

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 05-03-093, § 296-56-60235, filed 1/18/05, effective 3/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60235, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050. 99-10-071, § 296-56-60235, filed 5/4/99, effective 9/1/99. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-56-60235, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60235, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60235, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60235, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60235, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60237 Spray painting. (1) Scope. This section covers painting operations connected with maintenance of structures, equipment and gear at the marine terminal and of transient equipment serviced at the terminal. It does not apply to overall painting of terminal structures under construction, major repair or rebuilding of terminal structures, or portable spraying apparatus not used regularly in the same location.

(2) Definitions.

(a) "Spraying area" means any area where flammable vapors, mists or combustible residues, dusts or deposits may be present due to paint spraying operations.

(b) "Spray booth" means an enclosure containing a flammable or combustible spraying operation and confining and limiting the escape of paint, vapor and residue by means of a powered exhaust system.

(c) "Approved" means, for the purpose of this section, that the equipment has been approved for the specified use by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(3) Spray painting requirements for indoor and outdoor spraying areas and booths.

(a) Shut-off valves, containers or piping with attached hoses or flexible connections shall have shut-off valves closed at the connection when not in use.

(b) Pumps used to transfer paint supplies shall have automatic pressure-relieving devices.

(c) Hoses and couplings shall be inspected before use. Hoses showing deterioration, leakage or weakness in the carcass or at the couplings shall be removed from service.

(d)(i) No open flame or spark-producing equipment shall be within twenty feet (6.1 m) of a spraying area unless it is separated from the spraying area by a fire-retardant partition.

(ii) Hot surfaces shall not be located in spraying areas.

(iii) Whenever combustible residues may accumulate on electrical installations, wiring shall be in rigid conduit or in boxes containing no taps, splices or connections.

(iv) Portable electric lights shall not be used during spraying operations. Lights used during cleaning or repairing operations shall be approved for the location in which they are used.

(e) When flammable or combustible liquids are being transferred between containers, both containers shall be bonded and grounded.

(f)(i) Spraying shall be performed only in designated spray booths or spraying areas.

(ii) Spraying areas shall be kept as free from combustible residue accumulations as practical.

(iii) Residue scrapings, debris, rags, and waste shall be removed from the spraying area as they accumulate.

(g) Spraying with organic peroxides and other dual-component coatings shall only be conducted in sprinkler-equipped spray booths.

(h) Only the quantity of flammable or combustible liquids required for the operation shall be allowed in the spraying area, and in no case shall the amount exceed a one-day supply.

(i) Smoking shall be prohibited and "No Smoking" signs shall be posted in spraying and paint storage areas.

(4) Additional requirements for spraying areas and spray booths.

(a) Distribution or baffle plates shall be of noncombustible material and shall be removable or accessible for cleaning. They shall not be located in exhaust ducts.

(b) Any discarded filter shall be removed from the work area or placed in water.

(c) Filters shall not be used when the material being sprayed is highly susceptible to spontaneous heating and ignition.

(d) Filters shall be noncombustible or of an approved type. The same filter shall not be used when spraying with different coating materials if the combination of materials may spontaneously ignite.

(e) Spraying areas shall be mechanically ventilated for removal of flammable and combustible vapor and mist.

(f) Mechanical ventilation shall be in operation during spraying operations and long enough thereafter to exhaust hazardous vapor concentrations.

(g) Rotating fan elements shall be nonsparking or the casing shall consist of or be lined with nonsparking material.

(h) Piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids to the spraying booth or area shall be made of metal and be both electrically bonded and grounded.

(i) Air exhausted from spray operations shall not contaminate makeup air or other ventilation intakes. Exhausted air shall not be recirculated unless it is first cleaned of any hazardous contaminants.

(j) Original closed containers, approved portable tanks, approved safety cans or a piping system shall be used to bring flammable or combustible liquids into spraying areas.

(k) If flammable or combustible liquids are supplied to spray nozzles by positive displacement pumps, the pump discharge line shall have a relief valve discharging either to a pump section or detached location, or the line shall be equipped with a device to stop the prime mover when discharge pressure exceeds the system's safe operating pressure.

(l) Wiring, motors and equipment in a spray booth shall be of approved explosion-proof type for Class I, Group D locations and conform with the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 1, Hazardous Locations. Wiring, motors and equipment within twenty feet (6.1 m) of any interior spraying area and not separated by vapor-tight partitions shall not produce sparks during operation and shall conform to the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2, Hazardous Locations.

(m) Outside electrical lights within ten feet (3.05 m) of spraying areas and not separated from the areas by partitions shall be enclosed and protected from damage.

(5) Additional requirements for spray booths.

(a) Spray booths shall be substantially constructed of noncombustible material and have smooth interior surfaces.

Spray booth floors shall be covered with noncombustible material. As an aid to cleaning, paper may be used to cover the floor during painting operations if it is removed after the painting is completed.

(b) Spray booths shall be separated from other operations by at least 3 feet (0.91 m) or by fire-retardant partitions or walls.

(c) A space of at least 3 feet (0.91 m) on all sides of the spray booth shall be maintained free of storage or combustible materials.

(d) Metal parts of spray booths, exhaust ducts, pipings, airless high-pressure spray guns and conductive objects being sprayed shall be grounded.

(e) Electric motors driving exhaust fans shall not be located inside booths or ducts.

(f) Belts shall not enter ducts or booths unless the belts are completely enclosed.

(g) Exhaust ducts shall be made of steel, shall have sufficient access doors to permit cleaning, and shall have a minimum clearance of 18 inches (0.46 m) from combustible materials. Any installed dampers shall be fully opened when the ventilating system is operating.

(h) Spray booths shall not be alternately used to spray different types of coating materials if the combination of the materials may spontaneously ignite unless deposits of the first material are removed from the booth and from exhaust ducts before spraying of the second material begins.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60237, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60237, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 91-24-017 (Order 91-07), § 296-56-60237, filed 11/22/91, effective 12/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60237, filed 1/17/86; 85-10-004 (Order 85-09), § 296-56-60237, filed 4/19/85; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60237, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60239 Compressed air. Employees shall be protected by appropriate eye protection and personal protective equipment complying with the requirements of WAC 296-56-60109 through 296-56-60115 during cleaning with compressed air. Compressed air used for cleaning shall not exceed a pressure of thirty p.s.i. Compressed air shall not be used to clean employees.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW and RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. 92-22-067 (Order 92-06), § 296-56-60239, filed 10/30/92, effective 12/8/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60239, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60239, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60241 Air receivers. (1) Application. This section applies to compressed air receivers and equipment used for operations such as cleaning, drilling, hoisting and chipping. It does not apply to equipment used to convey materials or in transportation applications such as railways, vehicles or cranes.

(2) Gauges and valves.

(a) Air receivers shall be equipped with indicating pressure gauges and spring-loaded safety valves. Safety valves shall prevent receiver pressure from exceeding one hundred ten percent of the maximum allowable working pressure.

(b) No other valves shall be placed between air receivers and their safety valves.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60241, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60241, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60243 Fuel handling and storage. (1) Liquid fuel.

(a) Only designated persons shall conduct fueling operations.

(b) In case of spillage, filler caps shall be replaced and spillage disposed of before engines are started.

(c) Engines shall be stopped and operators shall not be on the equipment during refueling operations.

(d) Smoking and open flames shall be prohibited in areas used for fueling, fuel storage or enclosed storage of equipment containing fuel.

(e) Equipment shall be refueled only at designated locations.

(f) Liquid fuels not handled by pump shall be handled and transported only in portable containers designed for that purpose. Portable containers shall be metal, have tight closures with screw or spring covers and shall be equipped with spouts or other means to allow pouring without spilling. Leaking containers shall not be used.

(g) Flammable liquids shall only be dispensed in the open from a tank or from other vehicles equipped for delivering fuel to another vehicle if:

(i) Dispensing hoses do not exceed fifty feet (15.24 m) in length; and

(ii) Any powered dispensing nozzles are of the automatic-closing type.

(h) Liquid fuel dispensing devices shall be provided with an easily accessible and clearly identified shutoff device, such as a switch or circuit breaker, to shut off the power in an emergency.

(i) Liquid fuel dispensing devices, such as pumps, shall be mounted either on a concrete island or be otherwise protected against collision damage.

(2) Liquefied gas fuels. See WAC 296-24-475 through 296-24-47517.

(a) Fueling locations.

(i) Liquefied gas powered equipment shall be fueled only at designated locations.

(ii) Equipment with permanently mounted fuel containers shall be charged outdoors.

(iii) Equipment shall not be fueled or stored near underground entrances, elevator shafts or other places where gas or fumes might accumulate.

(b) Fuel containers.

(i) When removable fuel containers are used, the escape of fuel when containers are exchanged shall be minimized by:

(A) Automatic quick-closing couplings (closing in both directions when uncoupled) in fuel lines; or

(B) Closing fuel container valves and allowing engines to run until residual fuel is exhausted.

(ii) Pressure-relief valve openings shall be in continuous contact with the vapor space (top) of the cylinder.

(iii) Fuel containers shall be secured to prevent their being jarred loose, slipping or rotating.

(iv) Containers shall be located to prevent damage to the container. If located within a compartment, that compartment

shall be vented. Containers near the engine or exhaust system shall be shielded against direct heat radiation.

(v) Container installation shall provide the container with at least the vehicle's road clearance under maximum spring deflection, measured from the bottom of the container or to the lowest fitting on the container or housing, whichever is lower.

(vi) Valves and connections shall be protected from contact damage. Permanent protection shall be provided for fittings on removable containers.

(vii) Defective containers shall be removed from service.

(c) Fueling operations. See WAC 296-24-47517.

(i) Fueling operations for liquefied gas fuels shall also comply with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.

(ii) Using matches or flames to check for leaks is prohibited.

(iii) Containers shall be examined before recharging and again before reuse for the following:

(A) Dents, scrapes and gouges of pressure vessels;

(B) Damage to valves and liquid level gauges;

(C) Debris in relief valves;

(D) Leakage at valves or connections; and

(E) Deterioration or loss of flexible seals in filling or servicing connections.

(d) Fuel storage. See WAC 296-24-47517(6).

(i) Stored fuel containers shall be located to minimize exposure to excessive temperatures and physical damage.

(ii) Containers shall not be stored near exits, stairways or areas normally used or intended for egress.

(iii) Outlet valves of containers in storage or transport shall be closed. Relief valves shall connect with vapor spaces.

(e) Vehicle storage and servicing.

(i) Liquefied gas fueled vehicles may be stored or serviced inside garages or shops only if there are no fuel system leaks.

(ii) Liquefied gas fueled vehicles under repair shall have container shut-off valves closed unless engine operation is necessary for repairs.

(iii) Liquefied gas fueled vehicles shall not be parked near open flames, sources of ignition or unventilated open pits.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 04-11-066, § 296-56-60243, filed 5/18/04, effective 7/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 00-21-103, § 296-56-60243, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60243, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60243, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60245 Battery charging and changing. (1) Only designated persons shall change or charge batteries.

(2) Battery charging and changing shall be performed only in areas designated by the employer.

(3) Smoking and other ignition sources are prohibited in charging areas.

(4) Filler caps shall be in place when batteries are being moved.

(5) Parking brakes shall be applied before batteries are charged or changed.

(6) When a jumper battery is connected to a battery in a vehicle, the ground lead shall connect to ground away from the vehicle's battery. Ignition, lights and accessories on the vehicle shall be turned off before connections are made.

(7) Batteries shall be free of corrosion buildup and cap vent holes shall be open.

(8) Adequate ventilation shall be provided during charging.

(9) Facilities for flushing the eyes, body and work area with water shall be provided wherever electrolyte is handled, except when employees are only checking battery electrolyte levels or adding water.

(10) Carboy tilters or siphons shall be used to handle electrolyte in large containers.

(11) Battery handling equipment which could contact battery terminals or cell connectors shall be insulated or otherwise protected.

(12) Metallic objects shall not be placed on uncovered batteries.

(13) When batteries are being charged, the vent caps shall be in place.

(14) Chargers shall be turned off when leads are being connected or disconnected.

(15) Installed batteries shall be secured to avoid physical or electrical contact with compartment walls or components.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60245, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60245, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60247 Prohibited operations. (1) Spray painting and abrasive blasting operations shall not be conducted in the vicinity of cargo handling operations.

(2) Welding and burning operations shall not be conducted in the vicinity of cargo handling operations unless such hot work is part of the cargo operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60247, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60249 Petroleum docks. (1) Pipe lines which transport petroleum liquids from or to a wharf shall be equipped with valves on shore, so located as to be readily accessible and not endangered by fire on the wharf.

(2) Drip pans, buckets, or other means shall be provided and shall be used to prevent oil spillage upon wharves during loading, disconnecting and draining hoses. After transfer is completed the contents of drip pans and buckets shall be removed and taken to a place of disposal.

(3) Package goods, freight or ship stores shall not be swing-loaded or unloaded during the bulk handling of oils or other flammable liquids in such a manner that the swing-loads will endanger the hose.

(4) Water lights for use at petroleum wharves shall be a type which does not create a source of ignition.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-56-60249, filed 7/6/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60249, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60249, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60251 Boat marinas. (1) All hoisting equipment including derricks, cranes, or other devices used for boat launching, handling cargo, or supplies shall be

inspected once a month. Records of this inspection shall be made available upon request.

(2) Floating docks are not required to have bull rails unless lift trucks or other power driven equipment is used on the dock.

(3) "No smoking" signs shall be posted in areas where fueling or flammable material is present.

(4) Flammable material or petroleum products shall be stored in a fireproof storage room or shed.

(5) Slippery surfaces shall be cleaned and nonslip material shall be used if necessary.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60251, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60251, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60253 Canneries and cold storage docks. (1) Hoisting equipment used to load or unload cargo or supplies of fishing vessels shall be inspected once a month certified in accordance with the requirements of WAC 296-56-60093. The record of inspection shall be made available upon request.

(2) Slippery surfaces shall be cleaned and nonslip material shall be used if necessary.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60253, filed 1/17/86; 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60253, filed 12/11/84.]

WAC 296-56-60255 Excerpts from Revised Code of Washington. (1) RCW 49.28.100 Hours of operators of power equipment in waterfront operations. It shall be unlawful for any employer to permit any of his employees to operate on docks, in warehouses and/or in or on other waterfront properties any power driven mechanical equipment for the purpose of loading cargo on, or unloading cargo from, ships, barges, or other watercraft, or of assisting in such loading or unloading operations, for a period in excess of twelve and one-half hours at any one time without giving such person an interval of eight hours' rest: Provided, however, The provisions of this section and RCW 49.28.110 shall not be applicable in cases of emergency, including fire, violent storms, leaking or sinking ships or services required by the armed forces of the United States.

(2) RCW 51.28.010 Notice of accident—Notification of worker's rights. Whenever any accident occurs to any worker it shall be the duty of such worker or someone in his or her behalf to forthwith report such accident to his or her employer, superintendent or foreman or forewoman in charge of the work, and of the employer to at once report such accident and the injury resulting therefrom to the department pursuant to RCW 51.28.025, as now or hereafter amended, where the worker has received treatment from a physician, has been hospitalized, disabled from work, or has died as the apparent result of such accident and injury.

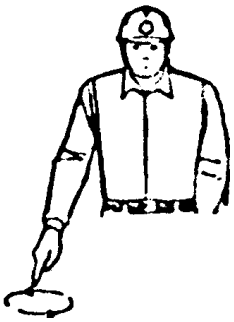
Upon receipt of such notice of accident, the department shall immediately forward to the worker or his or her beneficiaries or dependents notification, in nontechnical language, of their rights under this title.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60255, filed 12/11/84.]

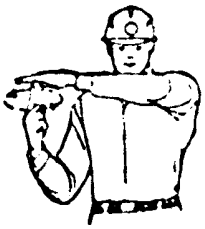
WAC 296-56-99002 Form—Appendix A—Standard signals for longshore crane signals.

APPENDIX A
STANDARD SIGNALS FOR LONGSHORE CRANE SIGNALS

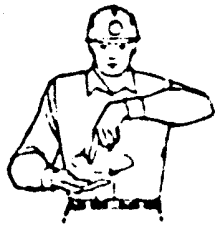
HOIST THE LOAD



LOWER THE LOAD



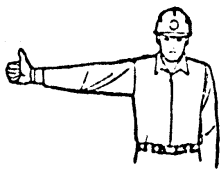
HOIST THE LOAD SLOWLY



LOWER THE LOAD SLOWLY

USE MAIN HOOK

USE WHIP HOOK



RAISE THE BOOM

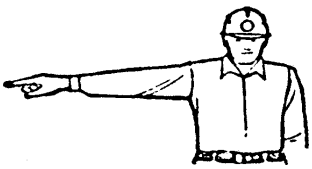
LOWER THE BOOM

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-99002, filed 1/17/86; Order 74-14, Appendix C (codified as WAC 296-56-99002), filed 4/22/74; Rules (part), filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.]

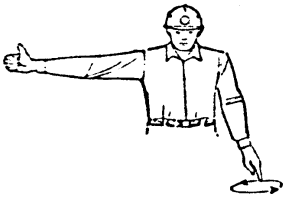
WAC 296-56-99003 Form—Appendix B—Standard signals for longshore crane signals.

APPENDIX B
STANDARD SIGNALS FOR LONGSHORE CRANE SIGNALS

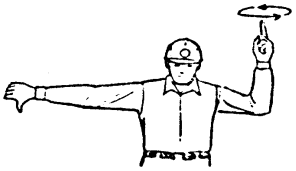
STOP



SWING LOAD IN DIRECTION FINGER POINTS



FOR MOBILE CRANES LOWER THE LOAD AND RAISE THE BOOM



FOR MOBILE CRANES HOIST THE LOAD AND LOWER THE BOOM

FOR MOBILE CRANES LOCK THE CRAWLER BELT ON SIDE INDICATED BY RAISED FIST TRAVEL OTHER CRAWLER BELT IN DIRECTION INDICATED BY REVOLVING FIST

FOR MOBILE CRANES TRAVEL BOTH CRAWLER BELTS IN DIRECTION INDICATED BY REVOLVING FISTS

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-99003, filed 1/17/86; Order 74-14, Appendix D (codified as WAC 296-56-99003), filed 4/22/74; Rules (part), filed 9/24/65; Rules (part), filed 3/23/60.]

Chapter 296-59 WAC

SAFETY STANDARDS FOR SKI AREA FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

WAC

296-59-001 Foreword.
296-59-003 Scope and application.
296-59-005 Incorporation of other standards.
296-59-007 Definitions.
296-59-010 Safe place standards.
296-59-015 General requirements.
296-59-020 Management's responsibility.
296-59-025 Employee's responsibility.
296-59-027 Work activities which include skiing.
296-59-030 Safety bulletin board.
296-59-035 First aid.
296-59-050 Personal protective equipment, general requirements.
296-59-055 Lockout requirements.
296-59-060 Vessel or confined area requirements.
296-59-065 Fire protection and ignition sources.
296-59-070 Illumination.
296-59-075 Electrical equipment and distribution.
296-59-080 Installation, inspection, and maintenance of pipes, piping systems, and hoses.
296-59-085 Scaffolds, construction, use, and maintenance.
296-59-090 Mobile equipment and lift trucks.
296-59-095 Requirements for cranes and hoists—General safety and health standards to prevail.
296-59-115 Ski lift facilities and structures.
296-59-120 Ski lift operations.
296-59-125 Ski lift aerial work platforms.
296-59-130 Ski lift machinery guarding.
296-59-135 Appendix 1—Nonmandatory alternative lock-out procedure for ski lifts and tows.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-59-040 First-aid kits and supplies. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-040, filed 7/6/88.] Repealed by 00-01-038, filed 12/7/99, effective 2/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040 and [49.17].050.

296-59-100 Avalanche control. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-100, filed 7/6/88.] Repealed by 06-19-074, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-59-102 Acceptable warning signs for typical avalanche control explosive device(s) duds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-102, filed 7/6/88.] Repealed by 06-19-074, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-59-103 Storage, makeup, and use of explosives for avalanche control blasting. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-103, filed 7/6/88.] Repealed by 06-19-074, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-59-105 Handcharge makeup methods. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-17-033, § 296-59-105, filed 8/8/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-105, filed 7/6/88.] Repealed by 06-19-074, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-59-107 Avalanche control blasting. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-107, filed 7/6/88.] Repealed by 06-19-074, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

296-59-109 Retrieving misfires or duds. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-109, filed 7/6/88.] Repealed by 06-19-074, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060.

WAC 296-59-001 Foreword. (1) This vertical standard is promulgated in accordance with applicable provisions of the Washington State Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.04 RCW, and the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act, chapter 49.17 RCW.

(2) The requirements of this chapter shall be applied through the department of labor and industries, division of industrial safety and health, in accordance with administrative procedures provided for in chapter 49.17 RCW, and chapters 296-27, 296-360, 296-800, and 296-900 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-59-001, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-001, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-001, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-003 Scope and application. (1) The rules of this chapter are applicable to all persons, firms, corpora-

tions, or others engaged in the operation of organized ski areas and facilities within the jurisdiction of the department of labor and industries. These rules shall augment the WAC general horizontal standards, specifically referenced WAC vertical standards, and specifically referenced national standards or manuals.

(2) In the event that specific provisions of this chapter may conflict with any other WAC chapter, national standard, or manual, the provisions of this chapter shall prevail.

(3) The rules of this chapter shall not be applied to rescue crews during the time that rescue procedures are in process provided that reasonably prudent methods, equipment, and processes are employed. Personnel directly engaged in rescue operations shall not be subjected to the immediate restraint provisions of RCW 49.17.130.

(4) Nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of existing ski lift and tow equipment during its lifetime unless specific requirements of this chapter require retrofitting or modifications, provided that it shall be in conformance with applicable national or state code requirements at the time of manufacture and be maintained in good condition to conform with safety factors for the materials and method of manufacture used.

(5) Severability. If any provision of this chapter, or its application to any person, firm, corporation, or circumstance is held invalid under state (RCW) or national (Public Law) laws, the remainder of this chapter, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

(6) Variance and procedure. Recognizing that conditions may exist which do not exactly meet the literal requirements of this or other applicable Title 296 WAC standards, pursuant to RCW 49.17.080 and 49.17.090, the director of the department of labor and industries or his/her authorized representative may permit a variance when other means of providing an equivalent measure of protection are afforded. The specific requirements and procedures for variance application are contained in chapter 296-900 WAC, Administrative rules. Application forms may be obtained from the assistant director for safety and health or from regional departmental offices.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 07-03-163, § 296-59-003, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-003, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-005 Incorporation of other standards. (1) Lifts and tows shall be designed, installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with American National Standard Institute (ANSI) B77.1-1982, Standards for Passenger Tramways—Aerial Tramways and Lifts, Surface Lifts, and Tows—Safety Requirements.

(2) Future revised editions of ANSI B77.1-1982 may be used for new installations or major modifications of existing installations, as recommended or approved by the equipment manufacturer or a qualified design engineer, except that, where specific provisions exist, variances shall be requested from the department.

(3) Reserved.

(4) The use of military type weapons for avalanche control shall comply with all requirements of the United States government and/or the military branch having jurisdiction. Compliance shall include qualification of employees, security requirements, and storage and handling of ammunition.

(5) The employer shall develop and maintain a chemical hazard communication program as required by WAC 296-800-170, which will provide information to all employees relative to hazardous chemicals or substances to which they are exposed, or may become exposed, in the course of their employment.

(6) When employees perform activities such as construction work or logging, the WAC chapter governing the specific activity shall apply, e.g., chapter 296-155 or 296-54 WAC, et seq.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-59-005, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-005, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 94-16-145, § 296-59-005, filed 8/3/94, effective 9/12/94; 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-59-005, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89; 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-005, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-007 Definitions. "Act" means the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act of 1973, RCW 49.17.010 et seq.

"Aerial work platform" means any form of work platform, work chair, or workbasket designed to lift or carry workmen to an elevated work position.

"ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.

"Approved" means approved by the director of the department of labor and industries except where this code requires approval by another specific body or jurisdiction authority.

"ASME" means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"Authorized person" means a person approved or assigned by the employer to perform specific duties or to be at specific restricted locations.

"Avalanche" means the sliding or falling of a large amount of snow down a steep slope which has a destructive force due to its mass.

"Belay" means to provide an anchor for a safety line when a person is working in a position exposed to falling or sliding, the mountaineering term.

"Designated" means appointed or authorized by the highest management authority available at the site.

"Department" means the department of labor and industries, division of industrial safety and health, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Director" means the director of the department of labor and industries or his/her designated representative.

"Hazard" means that condition, potential or inherent, which might cause injury, death, or occupational disease.

"Lift certificate to operate" means an operating certificate issued by the Washington state parks and recreation commission pursuant to chapter 70.88 RCW subsequent to annual inspections as required by chapter 352-44 WAC.

"N.E.C." means the National Electric Code, as published by either the National Fire Protection Association or ANSI.

"Occupied building" means a building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for human beings, or any church, schoolhouse, railroad station, store, or other building where people are accustomed to assemble.

"Qualified" means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, license, or professional standing, has successfully demonstrated the personal ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

"RCW" means the Revised Code of Washington, legislative law.

"ROPS" means rollover protective structure.

"S.A.E." means the society of automotive engineers.

"Safety factor" means the ratio of ultimate breaking strength of any member or piece of material or equipment to the actual working stress or safe load when in use.

"Shall" indicates a mandatory requirement.

"Should" indicates a recommended practice.

"WAC" means the Washington Administrative Code.

"WISHA" means Washington industrial safety and health administration.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-59-007, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-007, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-010 Safe place standards. The safe place requirements of the safety and health core rules, WAC 296-800-110, shall be applicable within the scope of chapter 296-59 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-010, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-010, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-015 General requirements. (1) The use of any machinery, tool, material, or equipment which is not in compliance with any applicable requirement of this chapter is prohibited. Such machine, tool, material, or equipment shall either be identified as unsafe by tagging or locking the controls to render them inoperable or shall be physically removed from its place of operation.

(2) The employer shall permit only those employees qualified by training or experience to operate equipment and machinery.

(3) Employees shall use safeguards provided for their protection.

(4) Loose or ragged clothing, scarfs, or ties shall not be worn while working around moving machinery.

(5) Workers should not be assigned or permitted to occupy work locations directly under other workers. When such practice is unavoidable, all parties shall be made aware of the potential hazard and adequate protective measures shall be taken. When adequate protective measures are not available, one party shall be moved to eliminate the potential exposure.

(6) Employees shall report to their employers the existence of any unsafe equipment or method, or any other hazard which, to their knowledge, is unsafe. Where such unsafe equipment or method or other hazard exists in violation of this chapter it shall be corrected.

(7) Housekeeping.

(a) All places of employment shall be kept clean to the extent that the nature of the work allows.

(b) The floor of every workroom shall be maintained so far as practicable in a dry condition. Where wet processes are used, drainage shall be maintained. Where necessary or appropriate, waterproof footgear shall be worn.

(c) To facilitate cleaning, every floor, working place, and passageway shall be kept free from protruding nails, splinters, loose boards, unnecessary holes and openings or other tripping hazards.

(d) Cleaning and sweeping shall be done in such a manner as to minimize the contamination of the air with dust and so far as is practical, shall be done outside of working hours.

(8) Requirements for warning signs. Ski area operations which use any form of explosive device for avalanche control shall display warning, information placards and/or signs as found in chapter 296-52 WAC, Part G.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. 06-19-074, § 296-59-015, filed 9/19/06, effective 12/1/06. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-015, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-020 Management's responsibility. The "safe work environment" section of the safety and health core rules, WAC 296-800-110, shall be applicable within the scope of chapter 296-59 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-020, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-020, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-025 Employee's responsibility. The "employee responsibilities" section of the safety and health core rules, WAC 296-800-120, shall be applicable within the scope of chapter 296-59 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-025, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-025, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-027 Work activities which include skiing. Management shall develop a written safety program for all employees whose job duties include skiing. The program shall include but is not limited to the following:

(1) The skiing ability and physical condition of individuals shall be considered when determining individual job assignments;

(2) The ski equipment used shall be appropriate for the individual when performing any given job assignment;

(3) The condition of all ski equipment shall be checked by a qualified individual at the beginning of each ski season;

(4) Employees shall be instructed not to use ski equipment until it has been checked and approved;

(5) Employees shall be instructed to ski within their ability and in control at all times;

(6) Employees shall be required to check all ski equipment, including adjustments, before starting work each day;

(7) Employees shall be instructed not to use ski equipment which is defective or out of adjustment.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-027, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-030 Safety bulletin board. The "safety bulletin board" requirements of the safety and health core rules, WAC 296-800-190, shall be applicable within the scope of chapter 296-59 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-030, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-030, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-035 First aid. The first-aid provisions of the safety and health core rules, WAC 296-800-150 apply within the scope of chapter 296-59 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-035, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01; 00-01-038, § 296-59-035, filed 12/7/99, effective 2/1/00. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-035, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-050 Personal protective equipment, general requirements. (1) Application.

(a) Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, shall be provided, used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is indicated by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation, or physical contact.

(b) Employee-owned equipment. Where employees provide their own protective equipment, the employer shall be responsible to assure its adequacy, including proper maintenance, and sanitation of such equipment.

(c) Design, construction, testing, and use of personal protective equipment shall comply with the requirements of the safety and health core rules, WAC 296-800-160; the Occupational health standards—Safety standards for carcinogens, chapter 296-62 WAC; or the currently applicable ANSI standard.

(2) Eye and face protection. Eye and face protective equipment shall be provided and worn where there is exposure in the work process or environment to hazard of injury, which can be prevented by such equipment.

(3) Occupational head protection. Employees working in areas where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, or from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shock and burns, shall be protected by protective helmets, i.e., a lift operator would not be required to use a hardhat while operating the lift. However, if that same person is assisting with maintenance operations and is working under a tower where overhead work is being done, that operator would now be required to wear an approved helmet.

(a) Helmets for the protection of employees against impact and/or penetration of falling and flying objects shall meet the specifications contained in American National Standards Institute, Z89.1-1986, Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection.

(b) Helmets for the head protection of employees exposed to high voltage electrical shock and burns shall meet the specifications contained in American National Standards Institute, Z89.2-1971, Safety Requirements for Industrial Protective Helmets for Electrical Workers, Class B.

(c) Approved head protection shall be worn by operators of snowmobiles and other mobile oversnow equipment which is not equipped with a rigid metal operator's cab.

(4) Occupational foot protection.

(a) Substantial footwear appropriate for the work conditions encountered shall be worn by all employees.

(b) Where the job assignment includes exposure to slipping hazards, soles and heels of footwear shall be of such material and design as to reduce the hazard of slipping.

(5) Safety belts, lifelines, lanyards, and nets.

(a) Safety belts, lifelines, and lanyards which meet the requirements of ANSI A10.14 shall be provided and used whenever employees are working in locations which expose them to a fall of more than ten feet. The particular work location and application shall dictate which type of belt or harness and length of lanyard is used.

(b) Lifelines shall be secured to an anchorage or structural member capable of supporting a minimum dead weight of five thousand four hundred pounds.

(c) Lifelines used on rock scaling applications or in areas where the lifeline may be subjected to cutting or abrasion shall be a minimum of seven-eighths inch wire core manila rope or equivalent. For all other lifeline applications, three-fourths inch manila rope or equivalent with a minimum break strength of five thousand four hundred pounds may be used.

(d) Each safety belt lanyard shall be a minimum of one-half inch nylon, or equivalent, with a minimum of five thousand four hundred pounds breaking strength.

(e) Employees will not be required to wear a safety belt and lanyard while riding on a standard lift chair while seated in the normal riding position.

(f) Safety nets meeting the requirements of ANSI A10.11 shall be used when other acceptable forms of fall protection are not useable. When used, safety nets shall extend a minimum of eight feet beyond the edge offering exposure, shall be hung with sufficient clearance to prevent user's contact with surfaces or objects below, and shall not be more than twenty-five feet below the fall exposure edge.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-050, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-050, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-055 Lockout requirements. (1) Each employer shall develop a formal written policy and procedure for lockout requirements. The policy shall embody the principles of subsection (2) of this section and shall clearly state that the procedures must be applied in all instances.

(a) The lockout policy shall be posted on all required employee bulletin boards.

(b) The lockout policy and procedures shall be made a part of new employee orientation and employee training programs.

(c) Supervisors and crew leadpersons shall assure compliance with the published policy and procedures in all instances.

(2) Whenever the unexpected start up of machinery, the energizing of electrical circuits, the flow of material in piping systems, or the removal of guards would endanger workers, such exposure shall be prevented by deactivating and locking out the controls as required by this section.

(3) Equipment requirements.

(a) The employer shall provide and each employee shall use as many padlocks, tags, chains, or devices as are necessary to implement these requirements.

(b) Provisions shall be made whereby the source of power or exposure can be locked out in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(c) On electrically powered equipment, "stop/start" control switches shall not be used as lockout switches. Lockout switches must be the primary circuit disconnects and must adequately separate both the power source and any auxiliary power unit from the prime mover so that accidental start up of the equipment being locked out is precluded.

(d) Keyed-alike locks, which all open with identical keys, shall not be issued as personal lockout locks.

(4) Training requirements.

(a) Each person who will be given authority to implement these requirements shall first be thoroughly trained in the requirements and procedures.

(b) Before being given authority to deactivate and lockout a particular system or piece of equipment, authorized personnel shall be made fully aware of all power sources and/or material entry sources which may offer exposure.

(c) Checklists shall be used to implement effective lockout procedures for complex systems or equipment.

(i) Complex is identified as those systems or equipment which require the locking out of four or more controls to assure isolation or which have controls remote from the immediate work area.

(ii) Checklists shall identify all controls necessary to achieve isolation at the intended worksite(s).

(iii) Checklists shall provide a space after each listed control to be used for the identity of the person(s) who performed the lockout and required postlockout tests of each control.

(iv) Checklists shall be prepared by qualified personnel and approved by the responsible area supervisor before each use.

(5) Control procedure.

(a) Each person who could be exposed to the hazard shall apply a personal padlock on each control mechanism. Padlocks shall be applied in such a manner as to physically block the controls from being moved into the operating position. Each lock shall be personally identified or an information tag identifying the owner shall be attached to the lock.

(b) Padlocks used in lockout procedures may only be removed by the person identified on the lock, except, when it is positively determined that the owner/user of the lock has left the premises without removing a lock, the job supervisor may remove the lock in accordance with a specific procedure formulated by the local plant labor management safety committee or approved by the department.

(6) Testing after lockout or tagout. After tagging or locking out equipment, a test shall be conducted to ascertain that the equipment has been made inoperative or the flow of material has been positively stopped. Precautions shall be taken to ascertain that persons will not be subjected to any hazard while conducting the test if the power source or flow of material is not shut off.

(7) Temporary or alternate power to be avoided. Whenever possible, temporary or alternate sources of power to the equipment being worked on shall be avoided. If the use of such power is necessary, all affected employees shall be informed and the source of temporary or alternate power shall be identified.

(8) Where tags or signs are required to implement the lockout and control procedures, the tag and attachment device shall be constructed of such material that it will not be likely to deteriorate in the environment that it will be subjected to.

(9) Provisional exception. Electrical lighting and instrument circuits of two hundred forty volts or less on single phase systems or two hundred seventy-seven volts on three-phase systems may be exempted from the lockout requirements of subsection (5)(a) of this section provided that:

(a) An information tag meeting the requirements of subsection (8) of this section is used in lieu of a padlock.

(b) The information tag shall be placed on the switch or switch cover handle in such a manner as to easily identify the deactivated switchgear.

(10) Deactivating piping systems.

(a) Hazardous material systems are defined as: Gaseous systems that are operated at more than two hundred psig; systems containing any liquid at more than five hundred psig; systems containing any material at more than 130°F; systems containing material which is chemically hazardous as defined by NFPA 704 M Class 3 and 4; systems containing material classified as flammable or explosive as defined in NFPA Class I.

(b) Lockout of piping systems shall provide isolation to the worksite, including backflow where such potential exists and where the system is classified as a hazardous material system. The required method shall be applied based on the content of the system as specified below:

(i) Nonhazardous systems shall be deactivated by locking out either the pump or a single valve.

(ii) Hazardous material systems shall be deactivated by one of the following methods:

(A) Locking out both the pump and one valve between the pump and the worksite;

(B) Locking out two valves between the hazard source and the worksite;

(C) Installing and locking out a blank flange between the hazard source and worksite.

Exception: Aerial tramways and lifts, surface lifts and tows. It is recognized that some inspection, testing, running adjustments, and maintenance tasks cannot be accomplished on this equipment while using standard lockout procedures, particularly when using a work platform suspended from the haulrope. Management of each ski area shall therefore develop a specific written procedure to be used in any instance where any potentially exposed personnel cannot personally lock the controls. The procedure for each area shall meet the following minimum requirements:

(I) The controls shall be attended by a qualified operator at all times when personnel are in potentially exposed work positions and the controls are not padlocked out.

(II) Direct communication capability between the control operator and remote work crew shall be maintained at all times.

(III) All personnel involved shall be thoroughly trained in the exact procedures to be followed.

(IV) Extension tools which minimize personnel exposure shall be used where possible.

(V) The equipment shall be operated at the slowest speed possible consistent with the task at hand.

(VI) This exception shall not be used by more than one workcrew at more than one remote location on any single piece of equipment or system.

(VII) This exception is limited to work on the haulrope, towers, and replacing bullwheel liners. For all other work on the bullwheels or drive operations, the master disconnect shall be deactivated and locked out.

Note: See Appendix 1 for illustrative example.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-055, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-060 Vessel or confined area requirements. The requirements of WAC 296-62-145 through 296-62-14529, general occupational health standards for permit - required confined spaces, shall be applicable within the scope of chapter 296-59 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 95-04-007, § 296-59-060, filed 1/18/95, effective 3/1/95; 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-060, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-065 Fire protection and ignition sources. The requirements of WAC 296-24-585 and 296-800-300, et seq., relating to fire protection requirements, shall be applicable within the scope of chapter 296-59 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-065, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-065, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-070 Illumination. (1) Sufficient illumination required. All areas shall be sufficiently illuminated in order that persons in the area can safely perform their assigned duties. The recommended levels of illumination specified in the safety and health core rules, WAC 296-800-210, shall be followed. When areas are not specifically referred to in chapter 296-800 WAC and the adequacy of illumination for the area or task performed is questionable, a determination of the amount of illumination needed may be made by the division of industrial safety and health.

(2) Emergency or secondary lighting system required.

(a) There shall be an emergency or secondary lighting system which can be actuated immediately upon failure of the normal power supply system. The emergency or secondary lighting system shall provide illumination in the following areas:

(i) Wherever it is necessary for workers to remain at their machine or station to shut down equipment in case of power failure;

(ii) At stairways and passageways or aisleways used by workers as an emergency exit in case of power failure;

(iii) In all plant first-aid and/or medical facilities;

(iv) In emergency power and control room, i.e., in emergency generator rooms unless arranged to start automatically in the event of power failure, or on ski lift motor drive rooms where it would be necessary for employees to switch on the emergency drive system during night skiing.

(b) Emergency lighting facilities shall be checked at least every thirty days for mechanical defects. Defective equipment shall be given priority for repair schedule.

(3) Extension cord type lights. All extension cord type lights shall be provided with proper guards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-070, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-070, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-075 Electrical equipment and distribution. (1) National Electrical Code to prevail. All electrical installations and electrical utilization equipment shall comply with the National Electrical Code requirements.

Exception: In instances where (N.E.C.) conflicts with ANSI B77.1 with respect to tramways, surface lifts, or tows, ANSI B77.1 shall prevail.

(2) Authorized personnel to do electrical work. Only those persons who are qualified to do the work assigned and are authorized by the employer shall be allowed to perform electrical work on any electrical equipment or wiring installations.

(3) High voltage areas to be guarded. Motor rooms, switch panel rooms, or other areas where persons may come in contact with high voltages shall be fenced off or be enclosed in a separate area. The gate, door, or access to such area shall be posted with a notice stating that only authorized persons are allowed in the area.

(4) Control panels. In areas where mobile equipment operates, floor stand panels shall be protected from being struck by moving equipment. Start or run handles and buttons shall be protected from accidental actuation.

(5) Switches or control devices. Switches, circuit breakers, or other control devices shall be so located that they are readily accessible for activation or deactivation and shall be marked to indicate their function or machine which they control. The positions of ON and OFF shall be marked or indicated and provision shall be made for locking out the circuit.

(6) Starting requirements for electrically driven equipment after power failure. Electrically driven equipment shall be so designed that it will not automatically start upon restoration of power after a power failure if it will create a hazard to personnel.

(7) Posting equipment automatically activated or remotely controlled. Equipment which is automatically activated or remotely controlled shall be posted, warning persons that machine may start automatically if it will create a hazard to personnel.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-075, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-080 Installation, inspection, and maintenance of pipes, piping systems, and hoses. (1) Definitions applicable to this section.

(a) "Hazardous material system" is any system within the following classifications:

(i) "Flammable or explosive" - any system containing materials which are hazardous because they are easily ignited and create a fire or explosion hazard, defined by NFPA as Class I liquids;

(ii) "Chemically active or toxic" - any system containing material which offers corrosion or toxic hazard in itself or can be productive of harmful gases upon release, defined by NFPA 704M as Class 3 and 4 materials;

(iii) "Thermally hazardous" - any system above 130°F which exposes persons to potential thermal burns;

(iv) "Pressurized" - any gaseous system above two hundred psig or liquid system above five hundred psig.

(b) "Piping system" - any fixed piping, either rigid pipe or flexible hose, including all fittings and valves, in either permanent or temporary application.

(2) Design and installation. All new piping systems intended to be used in hazardous material service shall be designed and installed in accordance with applicable provisions of the ASME Code for Pressure Piping or in accordance with applicable provisions of ANSI B31.1 through B31.8. The referenced edition in effect at the time of installation shall be utilized.

Note: Both referenced standard have identical requirements.

(3) Inspection and maintenance.

(a) Management shall develop a formal program of inspections for all hazardous material piping systems. The program shall be based on sound maintenance engineering principles and shall demonstrate due consideration for the manufacturing specifications of the pipe, hose, valves, and fittings, the ambient environment of the installation and the corrosive or abrasive effect of the material handled within the system.

(b) Type and frequency of tests and/or inspections and selection of inspection sites shall be adequate to give indications that minimum safe design operating tolerances are maintained. The tests may include visual and nondestructive methods.

(c) All employers shall submit their formal program of initial and ongoing inspections to the department for approval within one year after the effective date of this requirement.

(d) All existing hazardous material systems shall be inspected to the criteria of this section prior to two years after effective date, or in accordance with a schedule approved by the department.

(4) Inspection records.

(a) Results of inspections and/or tests shall be maintained as a record for each system.

(b) Past records may be discarded provided the current inspection report and the immediate preceding two reports are maintained.

(c) When a system is replaced, a new record shall be established and all past records may be discarded.

(d) The records for each system shall be made available for review by the department upon request.

(e) The employer may omit the inspection requirements for portions of existing systems that are buried or enclosed in permanent structures in such a manner as to prevent exposure to employees even in the event of a failure.

(5) Systems or sections of systems found to be below the minimum design criteria requirements for the current service shall be repaired or replaced with component parts and methods which equal the requirements for new installations.

(6) Identification of piping systems.

(a) Pipes containing hazardous materials shall be identified. It is recommended that USAS A13.1 "Scheme for Identification of Piping Systems" be followed.

(b) Positive identification of piping system content shall be identified by lettered legend giving the name of the content in full or abbreviated form, or a commonly used identification system. Such identification shall be made and maintained at suitable intervals and at valves, fittings, and on both sides of walls or floors. Arrows may be used to indicate the direction of flow. Where it is desirable or necessary to give supplementary information such as hazard of use of the piping system content, this may be done by additional legend or by color applied to the entire piping system or as colored bands. Legends may be placed on colored bands.

Examples of legends which may give both positive identification and supplementary information regarding hazards or use are:

Ammonia	Hazardous liquid or gas
Chlorine	Hazardous liquid or gas
Liquid caustic	Hazardous liquid
Sulphuric acid	Hazardous liquid
Natural gas	Flammable/explosive gas

Note: Manual L-1, published by Chemical Manufacturers Association, Inc., is a valuable guide in respect to supplementary legend.

(c) When color, applied to the entire piping system or as colored bands, is used to give supplementary information it should conform to the following:

CLASSIFICATION	PREDOMINANT COLOR
F-Fire-protection equipment	Red
D-Dangerous materials	Yellow (or orange)
S-Safe materials	Green (or the achromatic colors, white, black, gray, or aluminum)
And, when required, P-Protective materials	Bright blue

(d) Legend boards showing the color and identification scheme in use shall be prominently displayed at each plant. They shall be located so that employees who may be exposed to hazardous material piping systems will have a frequent reminder of the identification program.

(e) All employees who work in the area of hazardous material piping systems shall be given training in the color and identification scheme in use.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-080, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-085 Scaffolds, construction, use, and maintenance. (1) Whenever work must be performed at a height which cannot be reached from the floor or permanent platform and where it would not be a safe practice to use a ladder, a properly constructed scaffold shall be provided and used.

(2) Scaffolds shall be constructed and used in compliance with WAC 296-24-860 through 296-24-862.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. 01-11-038, § 296-59-085, filed 5/9/01, effective 9/1/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-085, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-090 Mobile equipment and lift trucks. (1) Mobile equipment shall be designed, constructed, maintained, and used in accordance with this section and appropriate ANSI and/or SAE requirements.

(2) Operator training.

(a) Methods shall be devised by management to train personnel in the safe operation of mobile equipment.

(b) Training programs for all mobile equipment shall include the manufacturer's operating instructions when such instructions are available.

(c) Only trained and authorized operators shall be permitted to operate such vehicles.

(3) Special duties of operator. Special duties of the operator of a power-driven vehicle shall include the following:

(a) Test brakes, steering gear, lights, horns, warning devices, clutches, etc., before operating vehicle;

(b) Not move a vehicle while an unauthorized rider is on the vehicle;

(c) Slow down and sound horn upon approaching blind corners or other places where vision or clearance is limited;

(d) Comply with all speed and traffic regulations and other applicable rules;

(e) Have the vehicle being operated under control at all times so that he can safely stop the vehicle in case of emergency; and

(f) Keep the load on the uphill side when driving a forklift vehicle on a grade.

(4) Operator to be in proper position. Control levers of lift trucks, front end loaders, or similar types of equipment shall not be operated except when the operator is in his proper operating position.

(5) Raised equipment to be blocked. Employees shall not work below the raised bed of a dump truck, raised buckets of front end loaders, raised blades of tractors or in similar positions without blocking the equipment in a manner that will prevent it from falling. When working under equipment suspended by use of jacks, safety stands or blocking shall be used in conjunction with the jack.

(6) Precautions to be taken while inflating tire. Unmounted split rim wheels shall be placed in a safety cage or other device shall be used which will prevent a split rim from striking the worker if it should dislodge while the tire is being inflated.

(7) Reporting suspected defects. If, in the opinion of the operator, a power-driven vehicle is unsafe, the operator shall report the suspected defect immediately to the person in charge. Any defect which would make the vehicle unsafe to operate under existing conditions shall be cause for immediate removal from service. The vehicle shall not be put back into use until it has been made safe.

(8) Safe speed. Vehicles shall not be driven faster than a safe speed compatible with existing conditions.

(9) Unobstructed view.

(a) Vehicle operators shall have a reasonably unobstructed view of the direction of travel. Where this is not possible, the operator shall be directed by a person or by a safe guidance means or device.

(b) Where practical, mirrors shall be installed at blind corners or intersections which will allow operators to observe oncoming traffic.

(c) It is recommended that vehicles operating in congested areas be provided with an automatic audible or visual alarm system.

(10) Passengers to ride properly.

(a) Passengers shall not be permitted to ride with legs or arms extending outside the running lines of the cab, FOPS, or ROPS of any vehicle.

(b) Passengers on mobile oversnow equipment shall ride within the cab unless exterior seating is provided. The exterior seating may include the cargo bed provided that the bed is equipped with sideboards and a tailgate at least ten inches high. If passengers are permitted to stand in the bed, adequate handholds shall be provided.

(c) The number of passengers and seating arrangements within the cab on any mobile equipment shall not interfere with the operator's ability to safely operate the equipment.

(d) Exterior passengers shall not be permitted on mobile oversnow equipment which has snow grooming equipment mounted on the bed or when the machine is towing any kind of equipment, sleds, etc.

(e) Operators shall use good judgment with respect to speed and terrain when carrying exterior passengers.

(11) Horns and lights.

(a) Every vehicle shall be provided with an operable horn distinguishable above the surrounding noise level.

(b) Any vehicle required to travel away from an illuminated area shall be equipped with a light or lights which adequately illuminate the direction of travel.

(12) Brakes on power-driven vehicles. Vehicles shall be equipped with brakes and devices which will hold a parked vehicle with load on any grade on which it may be used. The brakes and parking devices shall be kept in proper operating condition at all times.

(13) Cleaning vehicles. All vehicles shall be kept free of excessive accumulations of dust and grease which may present a hazard.

(14) Lifting capacity of vehicle to be observed. At no time shall a load in excess of the manufacturer's maximum lifting capacity rating be lifted or carried. Such lifting capacity may only be altered with the approval of the equipment manufacturer or a qualified design engineer.

(15) Posting rated capacity. The maximum rated lifting capacity of all lift trucks shall at all times be posted on the vehicle in such a manner that it is readily visible to the operator.

(16) Carrying loose material. Lift trucks shall not be used to carry loose loads of pipe, steel, iron, lumber, palletized material, rolls of paper, or barrels unless adequate clearance is provided and the loads are stabilized.

(17) Position of lift forks or clamps. The forks or clamps of lift trucks shall be kept as low as possible while the vehicle is moving. They shall be lowered to the ground or floor when the vehicle is parked.

(18) Walking under loads prohibited. No person shall be allowed under the raised load of a lift truck, backhoe, or front end loader.

(19) Hoisting of personnel on vehicle forks prohibited. Personnel shall not be hoisted by standing directly on the forks of vehicles.

(20) Using forklifts as elevated work platforms. A platform or structure built specifically for hoisting persons may be used providing the following requirements are met:

(a) The structure must be securely attached to the forks and shall have standard guardrails and toeboards installed on all sides;

(b) The hydraulic system shall be so designed that the lift mechanism will not drop faster than one hundred thirty-five feet per minute in the event of a failure in any part of the sys-

tem. Forklifts used for elevating work platforms shall be identified that they are so designed;

(c) A safety strap shall be installed or the control lever shall be locked to prevent the boom from tilting;

(d) An operator shall attend the lift equipment while workers are on the platform;

(e) The operator shall be in the normal operating position while raising or lowering the platform. A qualified operator shall remain in attendance whenever an employee is on the work platform;

(f) The vehicle shall not travel from point to point while workers are on the platform except that inching or maneuvering at very slow speed is permissible; and

(g) The area between workers on the platform and the mast shall be adequately guarded to prevent contact with chains or other shear points.

(21) Overhead guards on lift trucks. All lift trucks shall be equipped with an overhead guard constructed and installed to conform to USAS B56.1-1969 "Safety Code for Powered Industrial Trucks." This guard may be removed only when it cannot be used due to the nature of the work being performed in which case loads shall be maintained so as not to create a hazard to the operator.

(22) Protection from exhaust system. Any exhaust system which might be exposed to contact shall be properly insulated or isolated to protect personnel. Exhaust systems on lift trucks and jitneys shall be constructed to discharge either within twenty inches from the floor or eighty-four inches or more above the floor. The exhausted gases shall be directed away from the operator. The equipment shall be designed in such a manner that the operator will not be exposed to the fumes.

(23) Emergency exit from mobile equipment. Mobile equipment with an enclosed cab shall be provided with an escape hatch or other method of exit in case the regular exit cannot be used.

(24) Vehicle wheels chocked. When driving mobile equipment onto the bed of a vehicle, the wheels of the vehicle shall be chocked.

(25) Prevent trailer from tipping. Suitable methods shall be used or devices installed which will prevent the trailer from tipping while being loaded or unloaded.

(26) Refueling. Gasoline or LPG engines shall be shut off during refueling.

(27) Close valve on LPG container. Whenever vehicles using LP gas as a fuel are parked overnight or stored for extended periods of time indoors, with the fuel container in place, the service valve of the fuel container shall be closed.

(28) LPG tanks. LPG vehicle fuel tanks shall be installed and protected in a manner which will minimize the possibility of damage to the tank.

(29) Inspecting and testing of LPG containers. LPG containers shall be inspected and tested as required by chapter 296-24 WAC.

(30) Spinners on steering wheels. The use of spinners on steering wheels shall be prohibited unless an antikick device is installed or the equipment has a hydraulic steering system.

(31) The requirements of chapter 296-817 WAC, Hearing loss prevention (noise), apply to mobile equipment operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.-060. 03-11-060, § 296-59-090, filed 5/19/03, effective 8/1/03. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-090, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-095 Requirements for cranes and hoists—General safety and health standards to prevail. All applicable rules for design, construction, maintenance, operation, and testing of cranes and hoists contained in the General safety and health standards, chapter 296-24 WAC, shall be met.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-095, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-115 Ski lift facilities and structures. (1) Existing ski lift facilities and structures shall not be required to be retrofitted with standard construction work platforms, walkways, stairs or guardrails on exterior surfaces when such features would add significantly to snow loading considerations. When such standard protective features are omitted, alternative personal protective measures shall be used where possible. Examples include but are not limited to: Safety belt and lanyard, ladder climbing safety devices, temporary work platforms or scaffolds, temporary or removable handrails, guardrails, or walkways.

(2) Snow removal.

(a) During the operating season, standard guardrails which would interfere with snow removal may be omitted in areas where it can be anticipated that frequent snow removal will be necessary to maintain operability of ski lift apparatus. Examples could include but are not limited to the motor house roof or loading and unloading areas.

(b) Personnel barricades, signs, or other devices shall be used to deflect traffic or warn personnel of existing fall hazards.

(3) All ski lift towers installed after the effective date of this standard shall be equipped with permanent ladders or steps which meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) The minimum design live load shall be a single concentrated load of two hundred pounds.

(b) The number and position of additional concentrated live load units of two hundred pounds each as determined from anticipated usage of the ladder shall be considered in the design.

(c) The live loads imposed by persons occupying the ladder shall be considered to be concentrated at such points as will cause the maximum stress in the structural member being considered.

(d) The weight of the ladder and attached appurtenances together with the live load shall be considered in the design of rails and fastenings.

(e) All rungs shall have a minimum diameter of three-fourths inch.

(f) The distance between rungs on steps shall not exceed twelve inches and shall be uniform throughout the ladder length. The top rung shall be located at the level of the landing or equipment served by the ladder.

(g) The minimum clear length of rungs or steps shall be sixteen inches on new installations.

(h) Rungs, cleats, and steps shall be free of sharp edges, burrs, or projections which may be a hazard.

(i) The rungs of an individual-rung ladder shall be so designed that the foot cannot slide off the end. (A suggested design is shown in Figure D-1, at the end of this section.)

(j) Side rails which might be used as a climbing aid shall be of such cross sections as to afford adequate gripping surface without sharp edges or burrs.

(k) Fastenings. Fastenings shall be an integral part of fixed ladder design.

(l) All splices made by whatever means shall meet design requirements as noted in (a) of this subsection. All splices and connections shall have smooth transition with original members and with no sharp or extensive projections.

(m) Adequate means shall be employed to protect dissimilar metals from electrolytic action when such metals are joined.

(n) Welding. All welding shall be in accordance with the "Code for Welding in Building Construction" (AWS D1.0-1966).

(o) Protection from deterioration. Metal ladders and appurtenances shall be painted or otherwise treated to resist corrosion and rusting when location demands.

(4) Installation and clearance.

(a) Pitch.

(i) The preferred pitch of fixed ladders is between the range of seventy-five degrees and ninety degrees with the horizontal (Figure D-4).

(ii) Substandard pitch. Fixed ladders shall be considered as substandard if they are installed within the substandard pitch range of forty-five and seventy-five degrees with the horizontal. Substandard fixed ladders are permitted only where it is found necessary to meet conditions of installation. This substandard pitch range is considered as a critical range to be avoided, if possible.

(iii) Pitch greater than ninety degrees. Ladders having a pitch in excess of ninety degrees with the horizontal are prohibited.

(b) Clearances.

(i) The perpendicular distance from the centerline of the rungs to the nearest permanent object on the climbing side of the ladder shall be thirty-six inches for a pitch of seventy-six degrees, and thirty inches for a pitch of ninety degrees (Figure D-2), with minimum clearances for intermediate pitches varying between these two limits in proportion to the slope.

(ii) A clear width of at least fifteen inches shall be provided each way from the centerline of the ladder in the climbing space.

(iii) The side rails of through or side-step ladder extensions shall extend three and one-half feet above parapets and landings.

(A) For through ladder extensions, the rungs shall be omitted from the extension and shall have not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four inches clearance between rails.

(B) For side-step or offset fixed ladder sections, at landings, the side rails and rungs shall be carried to the next regular rung beyond or above the three and one-half feet minimum.

(iv) Grab bars shall be spaced by a continuation of the rung spacing when they are located in the horizontal position. Vertical grab bars shall have the same spacing as the ladder side rails. Grab bar diameters shall be the equivalent of the round-rung diameters.

(v) Clearance in back of ladder. The distance from the centerline of rungs, cleats, or steps to the nearest permanent object in back of the ladder shall be not less than seven inches, except that when unavoidable obstructions are encountered, minimum clearances as shown in Figure D-3 shall be provided.

(vi) Clearance in back of grab bar. The distance from the centerline of the grab bar to the nearest permanent object in back of the grab bars shall be not less than four inches. Grab bars shall not protrude on the climbing side beyond the rungs of the ladder which they serve.

(c) The step-across distance from the nearest edge of a ladder to the nearest edge of the equipment or structure shall be not more than twelve inches, or less than two and one-half inches. However, the step-across distance may be as much as twenty inches provided:

(i) The climber is wearing a safety belt and lanyard; and

(ii) The lanyard is attached to the tower structure before the climber steps off the ladder.

(5) Ski lift towers are not required to be equipped with ladder cages, platforms or landings.

(6) Maintenance and use.

(a) All ladders shall be maintained in a safe condition. All ladders shall be inspected regularly, with the intervals between inspections being determined by use and exposure.

(b) When ascending or descending, the climber must face the ladder.

(c) Personnel shall not ascend or descend ladders while carrying tools or materials which could interfere with the free use of both hands.

(7) Personnel shall be provided with and shall use ladder safety devices or safety belt and lanyard whenever feasible.

(8) Personnel shall not place mobile equipment or personal equipment such as skis, ski poles, or large tools within the falling radius of the lift tower while climbing or working on the lift tower.

(9) Ski lift towers and terminals are not required to be equipped with sheave guards on the haulrope wheels.

(10) Ski lift towers are not required to be equipped with work platforms.

(11) Personnel shall use personal protective equipment such as a safety belt and lanyard when working at unprotected elevated locations. Exception to this requirement shall only be permitted for emergency rescue or emergency inspection if a safety belt and lanyard is not immediately available. Required personal protective equipment shall be made available as quickly as possible.

(12) When fixed ladders on towers do not reach all the way down to the ground or snow level, a specifically designed and constructed portable ladder shall be used for access to and from the fixed ladder. Portable ladders shall be constructed and maintained to the following requirements:

(a) The portable ladder shall be constructed in accordance with applicable provisions of subsection (3) of this section.

(b) The portable ladder shall be constructed with a minimum of two attachment hooks near the top to be utilized for securing the portable ladder onto the fixed ladder.

(c) The attachment hooks shall be installed to support the portable ladder near the fixed ladder siderails.

(d) Rungs or steps on the portable ladder shall be spaced to be identical with rungs or steps on the fixed ladder when the portable ladder is attached for use. The design criteria shall be to achieve a horizontal plane relationship on the top (walking surface) portion of both steps when overlapping is necessary.

(e) The portable ladder shall be equipped with a hold-out device near the bottom to assure clearance behind the steps as required by subsection (4)(b)(v) of this section.

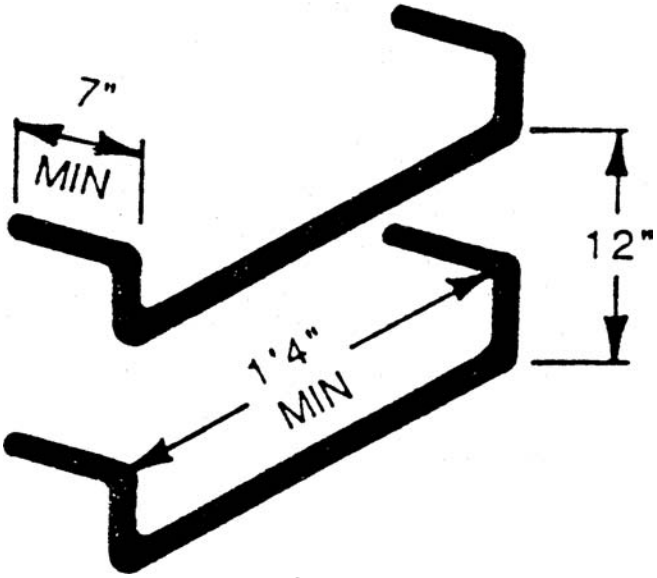


FIGURE D-1

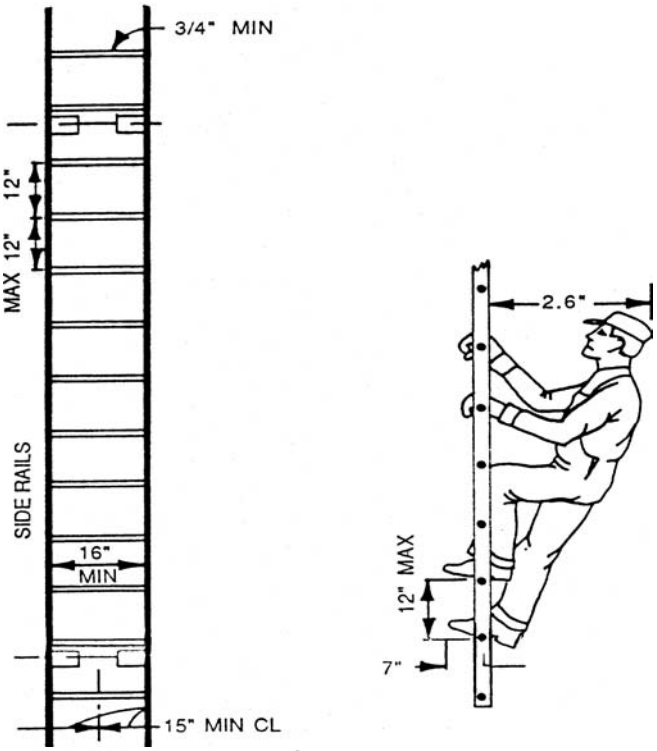


FIGURE D-2
Minimum Ladder Clearance

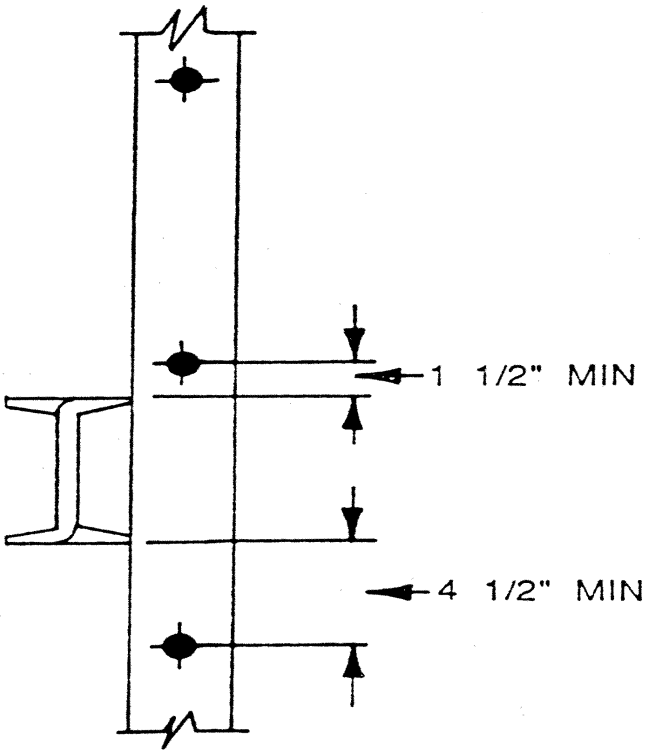


FIGURE D-3
Clearance for Unavoidable Obstruction at Rear of Fixed Ladder.

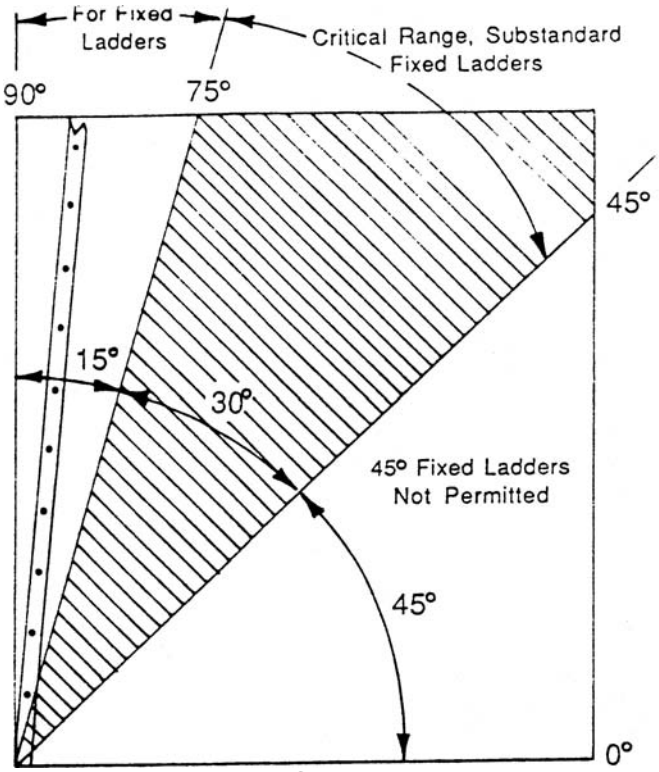


FIGURE D-4
Fixed Ladder Range

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-115, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-120 Ski lift operations. (1) Operators.

(a) Only trained and qualified lift operators shall be permitted to operate any lift while it is carrying passengers.

(b) Management designated trainees shall only be permitted to operate a lift while under the direct supervision of a qualified operator or trainer.

(c) Initial training of operators shall be accomplished when the lift is not carrying passengers.

(d) Operator training shall include:

(i) Standard and emergency start up procedures;

(ii) Standard and emergency stopping procedures;

(iii) Lockout procedures;

(iv) Corrective actions for operating malfunctions;

(v) Specific instructions on who to contact for different kinds of rescue emergencies;

(vi) Specific instructions on standard operating procedures with respect to the hazard of loading or unloading passengers proximate to the moving lift chairs.

(2) Operators and helpers shall prepare and maintain the loading and unloading work stations in a leveled condition and, to the extent possible, free from slipping hazards caused by ice, ruts, excessive snow accumulation, tools, etc.

(3) Daily start up procedure.

(a) Loading station operators shall test all operating controls and stopping controls before permitting any personnel or passengers to load on the lift.

(b) The lift must travel a distance of two times the longest tower span before any employee can load on a chair to go to the remote station.

(c) A qualified operator shall be the first passenger on each lift each day.

Exception: The avalanche control team and the emergency rescue team may use any operable lift at anytime for that work. They may use lifts without a remote operator provided that direct communications are maintained to the operator and the operator has successfully completed normal daily safety and operating control checks at the operating station in use.

(d) Enroute to the remote station, the remote operator shall visually inspect each tower as the chair or gondola proceeds to the remote station.

(e) The remote operator shall stop the system when he/she has reached the remote control station. The operator shall then conduct the daily safety and operating control checks on the remote station.

(f) The remote operator shall ensure that the unloading area is groomed to adequately accommodate normal unloading.

(g) When all controls are checked and functioning correctly and the unloading area is prepared, the remote operator shall communicate to the operator that the system can be placed in normal operation.

(4) Operators shall report to their work station wearing adequate clothing for inclement weather which may be encountered. This requirement shall include reasonably water resistant footwear which shall have a slip resistant sole tread.

(5) While the lift is in operation and carrying passengers, operators shall not permit any activity in the loading/unloading areas which could distract their attention from the principle duty of safely loading or unloading passengers.

(6) Means of communication shall be maintained between the top operator and bottom operator stations.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-120, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-125 Ski lift aerial work platforms. (1) Construction and loading.

(a) All aerial work platforms shall be constructed to sustain the permissible loading with a safety factor of four. The load permitted shall be calculated to include:

(i) The weight of the platform and all suspension components;

(ii) The weight of each permitted occupant calculated at two hundred fifty pounds per person including limited handtools;

(iii) The weight of any additional heavy tools, equipment, or supplies for tasks commonly accomplished from the work platform.

(b) The floor of the platform shall not have openings larger than two inches in the greatest dimension.

(c) The platform shall be equipped with toeboards at least four inches high on all sides.

(d) Guardrails.

(i) The platform shall be equipped with standard height and strength guardrails where such guardrails will pass through the configuration of all lifts on which it is intended to be used.

(ii) Where guardrails must be less than thirty-six inches high in order to clear carriages, guideage, etc., guardrails shall be as high as will clear the obstructions but never less than twelve inches high.

(iii) If the work platform is equipped with an upper work level, the upper level platform shall be equipped with a toeboard at least four inches high.

(iv) Each platform shall be equipped with a lanyard attachment ring for each permissible occupant to attach a safety belt lanyard.

(v) Each lanyard attachment ring shall be of such strength as to sustain five thousand four hundred pounds of static loading for each occupant permitted to be attached to a specific ring.

(vi) Attachment rings shall be permanently located as close to the center balance point of the platform as is practical.

(vii) The rings may be movable, for instance, up and down a central suspension rod, but shall not be completely removable.

(e) Platform attachment.

(i) The platform shall be suspended by either a standard wire rope four part bridle or by solid metal rods, bars, or pipe.

(ii) The attachment means chosen shall be of a type which will prevent accidental displacement.

(iii) The attachment means shall be adjusted so that the platform rides level when empty.

(f) Maintenance.

(i) Every aerial work platform shall be subjected to a complete annual inspection by qualified personnel.

(ii) The inspection shall include all structural members, welding, bolted or treaded fittings, and the suspension components.

(iii) Any defect noted shall be repaired before the platform is placed back in service.

(iv) A written record shall be kept for each annual inspection. The record shall include:

(A) The inspector identification;

(B) All defects found;

(C) The identity of repair personnel;

(D) Identity of the postrepair inspector who accepted the platform for use.

(g) The platform shall be clearly identified as to the number of permissible passengers and the weight limit of additional cargo permitted.

(i) Signs shall be applied on the outside of each side panel.

(ii) Signs shall be maintained in clearly legible condition.

(h) Unless the side guardrail assembly is at least thirty-six inches high on all sides, signs shall be placed on the inside floor or walls to clearly inform all passengers that they must use a safety belt and lanyard at all times when using the platform.

(2) Work platform use.

(a) Platforms shall be attached to the haulrope with an attachment means which develops a four to one strength factor for the combined weight of the platform and all permissible loading.

(b) The haulrope attachment means shall be designed to prevent accidental displacement.

(c) Trained and competent personnel shall attach and inspect the platform before each use.

(d) Passengers shall be provided with and shall use the correct safety harness and lanyard for the intended work.

(e) Any time a passenger's position is not protected by a standard guardrail at least thirty-six inches high, the individual shall be protected by a short lanyard which will not permit free-fall over the platform edge.

(f) When personnel are passengers on a work platform and their work position requires the use of a safety harness and lanyard, the lanyard shall be attached to the work platform, not to the haulrope or tower.

(g) Work platform passengers shall face in the direction of travel when the lift is moving.

(h) Tools, equipment and supplies shall be loaded on the platform in such a fashion that the loaded platform can safely pass all towers and appurtenances.

(i) Heavy tools, equipment or supplies shall be secured in place if they could fall over or roll within the platform and create a hazard for passengers.

(j) When the work crew is traveling on the work platform, the lift shall be operated at a speed which is safe for that particular system and the conditions present.

Note: See Appendix 2 for operating procedure requirements.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-125, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-130 Ski lift machinery guarding. (1) Moving machine parts that are located within normal reach shall be fitted with safety guards in compliance with chapter 296-806 WAC, Machine safety.

(a) The coupling apparatus for the ski lift emergency drive may be provided with a removable or swing guard.

(b) When removable or swing guards are used, the guard and mounting means shall be so designed and constructed as to sustain a two hundred fifty pound weight loading without displacement.

(2) All guards shall be maintained in good condition and shall be secured in place when the equipment is in operation except for inspection and adjustment purposes.

(3) The drive machinery and primary control apparatus shall be installed in a facility which can prevent access by unauthorized personnel. The access door shall have a sign which states that entry is restricted to authorized personnel.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. 04-14-028, § 296-59-130, filed 6/29/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-14-108 (Order 88-11), § 296-59-130, filed 7/6/88.]

WAC 296-59-135 Appendix 1—Nonmandatory alternative lock-out procedure for ski lifts and tows. (1) To ensure the safety of all personnel engaged in lift maintenance activities, we insist that the following procedure be strictly adhered to.

(a) Criteria.

(i) Equipment shall be deactivated and locked or tagged out before an employee is placed in a position where there is a hazard created by exposure to the components of ski lift or tows, equipment and/or systems.

(ii) This procedure relies on positive communication to indicate when lock-out safety is assured. At any time this crew is working at a location remote from the control station, this procedure shall be used by only one work crew whose members are working in close proximity to one another.

(iii) The operator and all potentially exposed employees shall have a positive means of communication at all times. If anyone loses the communication means, it shall be restored before exposure can occur or lock-out or tag-out can be broken.

(iv) Other radio transmissions breaking in or overriding the communications between control operator and remote work crew, if not controlled, can be a problem. There are considerations that should be followed:

(A) The first preferred method is to provide an isolated radio channel for communications between operator and remote work crew.

(B) If an isolated radio frequency is not possible, the entire area crew should be trained to recognize the radio conversation characteristics of this type of work to be notified when the work is in progress and be required to restrict use of their radios.

(v) All personnel working under this procedure shall be thoroughly trained in the specific procedures to be followed and their individual requirements. The ski lift or tow controls shall be under control of a fully qualified operator at all times.

(vi) Signs shall be posted in motor rooms on the control panel or the master disconnect stating "men working on lifts."

(vii) The control operator shall not leave the close proximity of the control station unless the master disconnect is thrown to the off position and padlocked.

(viii) The "standby drive" shall be locked out of service in such a manner that precludes the operation of the lift by jumping ignition, throwing a clutch, or hooking up a cou-

pling, etc., whenever work is being performed on the equipment or system.

Methods for securing "standby drive" may be, but are not limited to the following:

(A) Removal to secure a location or locking up "standby" drive coupling chain, belts, etc.;

(B) Denying access to the standby motor by locking motor room door.

(ix) When the crew is working at either terminal in proximity of bullwheels, shafts, guideage, gears, belts, chains, etc., the master disconnect shall be thrown to the off position and padlocked.

(b) Work chair.

(i) Prior to crew loading on work chair, controls and communications shall be thoroughly checked to confirm that they are in good working condition.

(ii) The operator and work crew shall discuss and determine the safe speed for that particular lift. At no time shall the work chair travel around either terminal bullwheel except at a very slow speed.

(iii) Employees riding in the work chair shall face the direction of travel when chair is in motion.

(iv) Employees in work chair shall pay special attention to ensure that equipment or tools, etc., will not be entangled on towers, ramps, or terminals as work chair passes by.

(v) Safety belts are required and there is a designated device on each work chair to hook onto. At no time will it be allowed to hook onto the tower or tower equipment while in the work chair, or hook onto a moving part of the lift if standing on the tower.

(c) Operator and controls.

(i) Manual reset stop switches are required on all lifts. The operator shall check and confirm that the lift cannot be started from any control location when the stop switch is depressed. The operator will leave the stop switch depressed until remote crew directs that they are ready to move.

(ii) Communications between operator and remote work crew will be on name basis. This is especially important if there are other radio communications or other crews working on other lifts.

(2) Summation.

(a) If all these rules are adhered to, the operator can use the control circuit stop switch for repetitive type maintenance on towers. If the remote crew is to be at the location for some time, it is recommended that the operator throw the master disconnect switch to the off position and padlock it.

(b) A padlock on the disconnect switch is required when anybody is working on either terminal.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 88-23-054 (Order 88-25), § 296-59-135, filed 11/14/88.]