

**WAC 296-17A-0101 Classification 0101.**

**0101-02 Excavation work and land clearing, N.O.C.: Pool or pond excavation, and placement of pool or pond liners**

**Applies to:**

Contractors engaged in general excavation work for others that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);

Clearing right of ways for subsurface construction on a new or existing highway, street or roadway project that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);

Clearing right of ways for subsurface construction on a new or existing airport landing strip, runway, and taxi way;

Clearing right of ways for alley and parking lot projects;

General land clearing work that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.); and

Contractors engaged in the excavation of pools or ponds.

Note: The subsurface is the foundation consisting of dirt, sand, gravel and/or ballast which has been leveled and compressed. Unless the finished project is compressed gravel, the subsurface or sub base is constructed prior to any asphalt or concrete paving activities.

**Work activities include, but are not limited to:**

- Backfilling;
- Bringing the roadbed or project site to grade;
- Clearing or scraping land of vegetation;
- Cut and fill work;
- Earth excavation;
- Excavation or digging of earth to form the hole for pools, ponds, building foundations, and side sewer hookups (street to house) when performed as part of the excavation contract;
- Excavation of rocks and boulders;
- Grubbing;
- Piling or pushing of earth;
- Placement of plastic pool and pond liners not in connection with concrete work;
- Removal of tree stumps; and
- Slope grooming.

**Equipment used include, but are not limited to:**

- Backhoes;
- Bulldozers;
- Dump trucks;
- Frontend loaders;
- Graders;
- Rollers;
- Shovels; and
- Scrapers.

**Exclusions:**

• Worker hours engaged in asphalt surfacing or resurfacing on roadways are reported separately in classification 0210;

• Worker hours engaged in construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219;

• Worker hours engaged in bridge or tunnel construction, including the abutments and approaches are reported separately in classification 0201;

• Worker hours engaged in logging road construction are reported separately in classification 6902;

• Worker hours engaged in concrete construction are reported separately in the applicable concrete construction classification; and

- Worker hours engaged in felling of trees which must be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

**Notes:**

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.
- Classification 0101 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

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

**Applies to:**

Contractors engaged in various forms of grading work for others that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

**Work activities include, but are not limited to:**

- Leveling and grading lands; and
- Spreading dirt, sand, gravel, and ballast to desired contour.

**Equipment used include, but are not limited to:**

- Bulldozers;
- Backhoes;
- Dump trucks;
- Frontend loaders;
- Graders; and
- Rollers.

**Notes:**

- Classification 0101 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

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

**Applies to:**

Contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance and repair of railroad tracks not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including the dismantling of track and the sale of salvaged track metal and ties.

**Work activities include, but are not limited to:**

- Laying of rock and ballast;
- Laying of ties and track;
- Installing crossover frogs and switches;
- Erecting switch stands and switch mechanisms;
- Erecting cattle guards;
- Placing grade crossing planks;
- Similar activities related to laying or relaying railroad lines; and
- Dismantling railroad main lines, side tracks, and spurs and the subsequent storage and sale of salvaged material after the railroad line is dismantled.

**Equipment used include, but are not limited to:**

- Anchor spreaders;
- Grinders;
- Hi-Rail trucks and other vehicles that can operate both on rail tracks and conventional roads;
- New track construction (NTC) machines;
- Rail spikers; and
- Tie equipment.

**Exclusions:**

- Worker hours engaged in asphalt surfacing/resurfacing and all concrete construction work are reported separately in the applicable asphalt and concrete construction classifications;
- Worker hours engaged in logging railroad construction are reported separately in classification 6902; and
- Worker hours engaged in construction, maintenance, or repair of an elevated railway are reported separately in classification 0508.

**Notes:**

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.
- Classification 0101 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

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

**Applies to:**

Contractors engaged in the construction or repair of retaining walls in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Note: Work contemplated by this classification involves large scale excavation to contour a specific area of earth serving as a retaining wall. Retaining walls are often constructed to protect against potential problems such as earth slides or erosion of banks alongside a roadway or overpass.

**Work activities include, but are not limited to:**

- Backfilling;
- Clearing;
- Concrete pouring;
- Contouring;
- Cut and fill work;
- Excavation;
- Grading;
- Large block placement; and
- Slope grooming.

**Materials used include, but are not limited to:**

- Boulders;
- Dirt;
- Sand; and
- Stone.

**Equipment used include, but are not limited to:**

- Backhoes;
- Bulldozers;
- Dump trucks;
- Graders; and
- Scrapers.

**Exclusions:**

- Worker hours engaged in asphalt surfacing or resurfacing on roadways are reported separately in classification 0210;
- Worker hours engaged in concrete construction are reported separately in the applicable concrete construction classification;
- Worker hours engaged in construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219;
- Worker hours engaged in bridge or tunnel construction including abutments and approaches, lining, cofferdam work, shaft sinking, and

well digging with caissons are reported separately in classification 0201;

- Worker hours engaged in felling of trees which must be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; and
- Worker hours engaged in logging road construction are reported separately in classification 6902.

**Notes:**

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.
- Classification 0101 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

**0101-37 Soil remediation**

**Applies to:**

Businesses engaged in various types of remediation of soil contaminated with hazardous or toxic materials, including oil spill cleanup on land.

Note: Soil remediation can take place at the site of the contamination, or the contaminated soil may be hauled to another area for remediation.

**Equipment used include, but are not limited to:**

- Backhoes;
- Bulldozers;
- Dump trucks;
- Frontend loaders;
- Other dirt moving equipment;
- Tillers; and
- Incinerators.

**Soil remediation methods used include, but are not limited to:**

- Bio-remediation: Contaminated soil is mixed with nutrients, sawdust, and various other additives. Naturally occurring bacteria in the soil break down the pollutants;
- Encapsulation: Contaminated soil is enclosed in some type of protective material to prevent drainage into surrounding soil;
- Excavation and hauling to an approved disposal site;
- Hot air vapor extraction: A burner unit is mounted on a trailer. Contaminated soil is arranged in layers on which an aluminum perforated pipe system is placed at 2 foot intervals, with a return pipe on the top layer. The soil stack is enclosed in visqueen, then hot air is pumped into the piping system which creates the steam that is recycled through the system and carries the contaminants back through the catalytic burner. Because of the catalytic action there are virtually no contaminants exhausted into the atmosphere;
- In situ vitrification: Graphite electrodes are fed into contaminated soil at a specified rate, where high voltage "melts" the organic and inorganic materials in the soil and forms a solid, glasslike substance;
- Land farming: Contaminated soil is deposited and spread out by a farm type spreader on an area of ground dedicated for this purpose. Chemical or manure fertilizer is added to provide a medium for naturally occurring bacteria to thrive. (This part is similar to bio-remediation.) The soil is turned frequently by tillers or rototillers to assist in the aeration of the soil and in the growth of the bacteria. It may take anywhere from a month to two years to cleanse the soil, depending on the volatility of the contaminants. This method is used particularly with soil that is heavily contaminated with oil;

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

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

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

- Thermal disabsorption: A process similar to mobile incineration.

**Exclusions:**

- Worker hours engaged in oil spill cleanup involving diking or ditching work are reported separately in classification 0201.

**Notes:**

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

- Classification 0101 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

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

**Applies to:**

Contractors engaged in mowing, grooming, picking up litter, and chemical spraying of roadway median strips and edges, roadsides, and power line right of ways.

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

**Work activities include, but are not limited to:**

- Chemical spraying;
- Grooming;
- Mowing; and
- Picking up litter.

**Equipment used include, but are not limited to:**

- Backhoes;
- Brush mowers;
- Chemical sprayers;
- Machetes;
- Mowers;
- Pruners;
- Push mowers;
- Sickles;
- Tractors; and
- Weed eaters.

**Exclusions:**

- Mowing and grooming of roadway median strips, roadsides, and power line right of ways when performed by employees of cities, counties, state agencies, or other municipalities are classified in the

classification applicable to the type of municipality performing the work;

- Worker hours engaged in forest, timber, and range land contract work are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and
- Worker hours engaged in felling of trees which must be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

**Notes:**

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.
- Classification 0101 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-0101, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 14-24-049, § 296-17A-0101, filed 11/25/14, effective 1/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 09-24-082, § 296-17A-0101, filed 11/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-501, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-501, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-501, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-051, § 296-17-501, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-501, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-501, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-501, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-501, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-501, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-501, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-501, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-501, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]